

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 21, 1996

WR -
State
by State

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL AND BRUCE REED

FROM: BETH BERMAN
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Welfare State by States

Please find attached for your review a state by state packet on welfare related data. HHS has looked over this document and has made the appropriate changes. We are awaiting last week's new waivers and will add the information as soon as we receive it.

Please let us know if you would like any changes made.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: ALABAMA

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Douglas J. Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, *Business Week*, May 20, 1996

AMERICA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

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- In 42 states, welfare rolls have fallen, some by as much as 30%.
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- Work and training activities among welfare recipients have increased by 28% since 1992.
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STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

ALABAMA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

35,146 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Alabama has decreased 25%, from 141,746 in January 1993 to an estimated 106,600 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$43 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 44% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Alabama distributed \$141,212,499 in child support collections, up from \$98,140,974 in FY 1992.

25,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Alabama declined from 17.3% in 1992 to 16.4% in 1994.

35,525 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 560,047 people in FY 1993 to 524,522 people in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: ALASKA

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2,073 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Alaska has decreased 5.5%, from 37,505 in January 1994 to an estimated 35,432 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$16 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 45% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Alaska distributed \$51,734,216 in child support collections, up from \$35,613,443 in FY 1992.

423 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 45,871 people in FY 1994 to 45,448 people in FY 1995.

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ARIZONA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

23,519 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Arizona has decreased 12%, from 194,119 in January 1993 to an estimated 170,600 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$47 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 102% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Arizona distributed \$93,811,661 in child support collections, up from \$46,447,054 in FY 1992.

31,544 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 511,739 people in FY 1994 to 480,195 people in FY 1995.

ARIZONA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. The state's "EMPOWER" program establishes a 24-month limit on adult AFDC benefits during any 60-month period. Minor parents and pregnant teens must attend school or a JOBS program. This program is helping them move from welfare to work by encouraging training and education through Individual Development Accounts. The project is giving families the opportunity to work by waiving the requirement that the principal wage earner in a two-parent family work fewer than 100 hours per month.

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ARKANSAS...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

14,882 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Arkansas has decreased 20%, from 73,982 in January 1993 to an estimated 59,100 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$22 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 31% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Arkansas distributed \$63,875,135 in child support collections, up from \$42,064,579 in FY 1992.

115,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Arkansas declined from 20.0% in 1993 to 15.3% in 1994.

12,852 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 285,026 people in FY 1993 to 272,174 people in FY 1995.

ARKANSAS CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Under Arkansas' demonstration, parents age 16 or younger will be required to attend school or face reductions in benefits if they fail to do so. The state will also freeze AFDC benefits when additional children are born into a family already receiving welfare. In addition, Arkansas provides counseling and family planning to help parents focus on the responsibilities of parenthood.

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CALIFORNIA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

47,138 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in California has decreased nearly 2%, from 2,692,202 in January 1995 to an estimated 2,645,064 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$204 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 31% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, California distributed \$857,281,903 in child support collections, up from \$653,680,903 in FY 1992.

145,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in California declined from 18.2% in 1993 to 17.9% in 1994.

CALIFORNIA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

WAIVERS. California's five waivers are encouraging teen-age parents to attend school regularly by providing incentives for good grades and reductions in AFDC payments to recipients who fail to maintain a D average. Also under this waiver, families can deposit \$5000 into savings to purchase a home, start a business or finance a child's education or training.

One waiver provides transitional child care benefits when families become ineligible for further benefits because of marriage. California is also increasing penalties for fraud and expanding work experience programs. Another waiver is helping them find work through incentives and the removal of the limitation on two parent families working more than 100 hours.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: COLORADO

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COLORADO...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

22,408 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Colorado has decreased 18%, from 123,308 in January 1993 to an estimated 100,900 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$34 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 58% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Colorado distributed \$91,869,504 in child support collections, up from \$58,030,172 in FY 1992.

41,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Colorado declined from 10.8% in 1992 to 9% in 1994.

20,738 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 272,618 people in FY 1993 to 251,880 people in FY 1995.

COLORADO CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Through the "Personal Responsibility and Employment Program," parents who are able to work or able to participate in training programs must do so after receiving AFDC assistance for two years or face a loss of benefits. Colorado's demonstration project also changes asset levels and rules pertaining to ownership of an automobile to permit families to own a car regardless of its value or their equity in it. Finally, the state provides financial bonuses when JOBS recipients graduate from high school or GED program, and permits financial penalties to be assessed when parents fail to have their children immunized.

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CONNECTICUT...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

9,372 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Connecticut has decreased 5.4%, from 172,040 in February 1995 to an estimated 162,668 in February 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$34 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 40% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Connecticut distributed \$117,723,277 in child support collections, up from \$84,189,705 in FY 1992.

CONNECTICUT CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Connecticut's first waiver, "A Fair Chance," requires welfare recipients to work a minimum of 15 hours a week after two years of AFDC, 25 hours a week after three years, and 35 hours a week after four years. The program extends transitional child care and medical benefits an additional year for families leaving welfare. It also helps these families by paying the difference between non-custodial parent's child support payments and a state-established minimum.

The state's second project, "Reach for Jobs First," requires employable adults to spend at least 12 weeks in a job search. It limits AFDC payments to 21 months for those capable of working, with extensions for good faith efforts.

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DELAWARE...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

4,499 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Delaware has decreased 16%, from 27,652 in January 1993 to an estimated 23,153 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$6 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 22% since FY 1993. In FY 1995, Delaware distributed \$31,550,990 in child support collections, up from \$25,925,755 in FY 1992.

16,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Delaware declined from 10.2% in 1993 to 8.3% in 1994.

2,222 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 59,242 people in FY 1993 to 57,090 people in FY 1995.

DELAWARE CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Under Delaware's "A Better Chance" demonstration, all welfare recipients will be required to sign and comply with a Contract of Mutual Responsibility which will specify activities leading to self-sufficiency. The demonstration sets a time limit of 24 months on cash benefits for able-bodied adults over 19 years-old. It also requires teen parents to live in an adult supervised setting, attend school, participate in parenting and family planning education and immunize their children. Incentives include transitional child care and Medicaid benefits to help parents move from welfare to work as well as additional financial support for teens who graduate from high school.

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FLORIDA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

135,042 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Florida has decreased 19%, from 701,842 in January 1993 to an estimated 566,800 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$122 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 48% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Florida distributed \$374,041,543 in child support collections, up from \$252,472,760 in FY 1992.

379,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Florida declined from 17.8 % in 1993 to 14.9 % in 1994.

104,561 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 1,499,857 people in FY 1993 to 1,395,296 people in FY 1995.

FLORIDA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Through its "Family Transition Program," welfare recipients will be limited to collecting benefits for a maximum of 24 months in any five-year period. After that time, individuals who are unable to find employment will be guaranteed the opportunity to work at a job paying more than their AFDC grant. Florida's second waiver reduces by half AFDC benefits for those who have additional children conceived while on welfare. Additional children would still be eligible for Medicaid and the family's Food Stamp allotment will increase. The waiver also requires minor parents to attend school.

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GEORGIA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

43,028 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Georgia has decreased 11%, from 402,228 in January 1993 to an estimated 359,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$70 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 40% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Georgia distributed \$244,367,218 in child support collections, up from \$229,822,363 in FY 1992.

165,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Georgia declined from 17.7% in 1992 to 14.0% in 1994.

GEORGIA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Georgia's "Personal Accountability and Responsibility Project" is strengthening work requirements by excluding any AFDC grant to an able-bodied welfare recipient between 18 to 60, who has no children under the age of 14, and who willfully refuses to work or who leaves employment without good cause.

Georgia's second project mandates that welfare recipients who have received payments for 24 of the previous 36 months are required to work up to 20 hours per month at an assigned job in local, state, or federal government, or at a non-profit agency. Failure to participate can result in a loss of the individual's benefits for one month the first time, 3 months the second, and 2 years the third. The waiver also allows a family to have a vehicle of any value as long as it is used to commute to work or school. Georgia will also provide family planning services and instruction in parenting skills to welfare recipients.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: HAWAII

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Douglas J. Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, *Business Week*, May 20, 1996

AMERICA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

GRANTING UNPRECEDENTED STATE FLEXIBILITY. Even before President Clinton announced on July 31, 1996 that he will sign the welfare reform bill before Congress, America's welfare system has already changed profoundly under the Clinton Administration. Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has approved 69 welfare waivers in 41 states -- more than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations are making work and responsibility a way of life for more than 10 million people -- approximately 75% of all AFDC recipients. States are now reforming welfare rules by requiring work, time limits, making work pay, improving child support enforcement, and encouraging parental responsibility.

PROMOTING SELF SUFFICIENCY. Due in part to the Administration's emphasis on welfare reform and its policies to strengthen the economy, welfare caseloads are down while work and training activities among recipients are up. And child support collections have reached a record high.

- The welfare rolls have decreased by over 1.3 million -- almost 10% -- since President Clinton took office after they grew by 20% during the previous four years.
- In 42 states, welfare rolls have fallen, some by as much as 30%.
- Participation in the Food Stamp program has dropped by nearly 2 million people since May 1994 which has helped save taxpayers more than \$1.8 billion.
- Work and training activities among welfare recipients have increased by 28% since 1992.
- And the President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit has given tax relief to 15 million working families helping them move from welfare to work.

STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

HAWAII...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$14 MILLION MORE -- an increase of almost 42% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Hawaii distributed \$48,751,221 in child support collections, up from \$34,403,695 in FY 1992.

36,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Hawaii declined from 11.2% in 1992 to 8.7% in 1994.

HAWAII CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Under Hawaii's "Creating Work Opportunities for JOBS Families" programs, job-ready JOBS recipients who would otherwise expect to wait at least three months to be placed in a regular education or training activity are required to pursue job leads developed by JOBS program specialists. The positions are part-time, private sector jobs at minimum wage, and will allow participants to gain work experience, develop their skills and better target training needs.

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IDAHO...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

439 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Idaho has decreased 1.8%, from 24,050 in January 1995 to an estimated 23,611 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$13 MILLION MORE -- an increase of over 46% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Idaho distributed \$40,746,653 in child support collections, up from \$27,845,638 in FY 1992.

29,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Idaho declined from 15.2% in 1992 to 12.0% in 1994.

22,698 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 102,953 people in FY 1993 to 80,255 people in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: ILLINOIS

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ILLINOIS...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

20,608 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Illinois has decreased 3%, from 685,508 in January 1993 to an estimated 664,900 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$36 MILLION MORE -- an increase of almost 20% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Illinois distributed \$219,340,011 in child support collections, up from \$183,308,184 in FY 1992.

393,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Illinois declined from 15.6% in 1992 to 12.4% in 1994.

37,725 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 1,188,760 people in FY 1994 to 1,151,035 people in FY 1995.

ILLINOIS CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. The Clinton Administration has approved four demonstrations for Illinois. The state's "Work Pays" program promotes employment by enabling recipients to keep more of their earnings than is normally allowed. The state will disregard two of every three dollars earned for as long as recipients continue working. A second waiver imposes a two-year time limit on AFDC when the youngest child in the family is 13 or older. The third waiver combats truancy by imposing financial sanctions upon families of students who fail to improve poor school attendance records. And finally, Illinois makes new applicants take more responsibility for identifying the father of their child(ren).

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INDIANA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

61,082 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Indiana has decreased 29%, from 209,882 in January 1993 to an estimated 148,800 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$50 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 40% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Indiana distributed \$174,449,919 in child support collections, up from \$124,614,492 in FY 1992.

48,352 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 517,999 people in FY 1994 to 469,647 people in FY 1995.

INDIANA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Under the "Indiana Manpower Placement and Comprehensive Training Program" at any point in time, up to 12,000 job-ready individuals are assigned to a "placement track" and receive help in job search and placement. Once on this track, AFDC benefits are limited to 24 consecutive months. For all employed recipients, earnings are disregarded in determining Food Stamp benefits for the first six months. Another provision extends subsidies to employers who hire welfare recipients for a maximum of 24 months. Additional benefits are not provided for children conceived while recipients are on AFDC. Children are required to attend school and be immunized.

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STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40 from 1992 to 1995.

IOWA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

10,343 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Iowa has decreased 10%, from 100,943 in January 1993 to an estimated 90,600 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$50 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 40% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Iowa distributed \$136,138,188 in child support collections, up from \$96,046,029 in FY 1992.

26,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Iowa declined from 11.5% in 1992 to 10.7% in 1994.

12,081 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 196,106 people in FY 1993 to 184,025 people in FY 1995.

IOWA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Iowa has implemented a reform plan that encourages welfare and Food Stamp recipients to take jobs and save their earnings through a program of "Individual Development Accounts." Funds deposited in these accounts can only be withdrawn to pay for education, training, homeownership, business start-up or family emergencies. AFDC recipients are encouraged to work under a new formula that disregards 50 percent of their earnings in the calculation of benefits. Under this program, recipients must also enter an agreement that outlines a time frame during which the recipient is expected to become self-sufficient, and after which AFDC benefits will be terminated.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: KANSAS

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KANSAS...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

17,025 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Kansas has decreased 19%, from 87,525 in January 1993 to an estimated 70,500 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$32 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 48% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Kansas distributed \$97,570,769 in child support collections, up from \$66,052,666 in FY 1992.

16,126 MORE FAMILIES RECEIVED CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES -- an increase of over 14% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, 129,458 families received child support services compared to 113,332 in FY 1992.

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KENTUCKY...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

52,579 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Kentucky has decreased 23%, from 227,879 in January 1993 to an estimated 175,300 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$37 MILLION MORE -- an increase of almost 39% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Kentucky distributed \$130,640,188 in child support collections, up from \$93,901,880 in FY 1992.

23,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Kentucky declined from 20.4% in FY 1993 to 18.5% in FY 1994.

10,406 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 530,494 people in FY 1993 to 520,088 people in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: LOUISIANA

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LOUISIANA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

26,238 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Louisiana has decreased 10%, from 263,338 in January 1993 to an estimated 237,100 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$45 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 54% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Louisiana distributed \$129,608,944 in child support collections, up from \$84,372,975 in FY 1992.

2,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Louisiana declined from 26.4% in FY 1993 to 25.7% in FY 1994.

68,145 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 778,742 people in FY 1993 to 710,597 people in FY 1995.

LOUISIANA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER.

Through its Individual Responsibility Project, welfare recipients will be limited to 24 months of benefits within any 60-month period. Exceptions will be provided for recipients who are disabled, and those unable to find or keep a job through no fault of their own. Children who miss 15 days of school in any 6-month period without good cause will be put on probation and have their benefits withheld if they miss more than three days a month, thereafter. Benefits can also be withheld when children are not properly immunized.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: MAINE

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MAINE...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

10,836 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Maine has decreased 16%, from 67,863 in January 1993 to an estimated 57,000 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$19 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 51% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Maine distributed \$57,361,268 in child support collections, up from \$38,004,933 in FY 1992.

83,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Maine declined from 15.4% in FY 1993 to 9.4% in FY 1994.

6,537 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp Program decreased from 138,492 people in FY 1993 to 131,955 people in FY 1995.

MAINE CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Maine's "Welfare to Work" program requires AFDC recipients to sign a personal responsibility contract outlining commitments to work, cooperate with child support enforcement, attend parenting classes, and ensure health check-ups and immunizations for their children. Unmarried parents under 18 will be required to live in an adult-supervised setting, and benefits will be issued in the form of vouchers to cover the cost of rent and utilities. In addition, welfare recipients who get jobs will be eligible for up to 12 months of transitional Medicaid and child care benefits after one month on AFDC. A second component of the waiver, "ASPIRE-Plus," will help welfare recipients move into private sector jobs by combining the cash value of their AFDC and Food Stamp benefits to partially subsidized job placements for up to six months.

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MARYLAND...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

14,638 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Maryland has decreased 7%, from 221,338 in January 1993 to an estimated 206,700 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$71 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 27% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Maryland distributed \$265,343,964 in child support collections, up from \$194,008,629 in FY 1992.

42,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Maryland declined from 11.8% in FY 1992 to 10.7% in FY 1994.

MARYLAND CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER.

Maryland's "Family Investment Program," requires welfare applicants to participate in job searches as a condition of eligibility. After six months of non-compliance, AFDC benefits will be denied and cases will only be reopened after the applicant complies with the JOBS program for 30 days. In addition, the incomes of dependent children will not be counted in determining AFDC eligibility, and the resource and vehicle value limits will be raised to \$5,000. This program also eliminates automatic benefit increases for additional children conceived while receiving AFDC. The family can retain child support payments for the additional child, however, the state will issue voucher payments for the purchase of goods for the child. Unmarried minor parents must reside with a parent or guardian and must attend family health and parenting classes.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: MASSACHUSETTS

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STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

MASSACHUSETTS...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

98,844 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Massachusetts has decreased 30%, from 332,044 in January 1993 to an estimated 233,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$38 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 21% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Massachusetts distributed \$223,559,908 in child support collections, up from \$185,085,700 in FY 1992.

56,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Massachusetts declined from 10.7% in FY 1993 to 9.7% in FY 1994.

32,769 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 442,739 people in FY 1993 to 409,970 people in FY 1995.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Massachusetts' "Welfare Reform '95" provides jobs for welfare recipients who cannot find work by combining AFDC and cashed-out Food Stamps benefits to be used for up to 12 months to subsidize private sector jobs. Employers will contribute to Individual Asset Accounts that will help recipients transition to non-subsidized employment. Teen parents without high school diplomas must attend school and parents who do not ensure that their children attend school and receive immunizations will be sanctioned. There are no increases in AFDC benefits for additional children and there are stricter requirements for paternity establishment and child support.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

152,456 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Michigan has decreased 22%, from 686,356 in January 1993 to an estimated 533,900 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$151 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 19% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Michigan distributed \$933,399,732 in child support collections, up from \$782,804,209 in FY 1992.

128,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Michigan from 15.4% in FY 1993 to 14.1% in FY 1994.

59,911 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 1,030,671 people in FY 1994 to 970,760 people in FY 1995.

MICHIGAN CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS.

Two waivers to expand Michigan's "To Strengthen Michigan Families" programs require AFDC recipients to participate in either the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS), or Michigan's "Social Contract" activities that encourage work and self-sufficiency. Welfare applicants must actively seek employment while eligibility is determined. The program also requires that pre-school age children be immunized and minor parents attend school and live in an adult-supervised living arrangement. Failure to comply will result in denial of benefits.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: MINNESOTA

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MINNESOTA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

33,361 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Minnesota has decreased 17%, from 191,526 in January 1993 to an estimated 158,165 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$94 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 50% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Minnesota distributed \$283,537,834 in child support collections, up from \$189,495,152 in FY 1992.

38,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Minnesota declined from 13% in FY 1992 to 11.7% in FY 1994.

8,766 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 316,972 people in FY 1993 to 308,206 people in FY 1995.

MINNESOTA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Minnesota's Family Investment Program combines AFDC, Food Stamps and the state's Family General Assistance benefits into one cash grant with uniform rules or procedures for seven counties. As incentives to move from welfare to work, the state determines eligibility based on net income only, increases asset limits and eliminated the 100-hour and work history rules for two-parent families. The program also requires non-exempt, long term recipients to participate in employment and training services.

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MISSISSIPPI...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

42,893 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Mississippi has decreased 25%, from 174,093 in January 1993 to an estimated 131,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS ALMOST \$20 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 41% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Mississippi distributed \$68,205,294 in child support collections, up from \$48,288,943 in FY 1992.

156,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Mississippi declined from 24.6% in FY 1992 to 19.9% in FY 1994.

56,963 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 536,897 people in FY 1993 to 479,934 people in FY 1995.

MISSISSIPPI CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

WAIVERS. Mississippi's "A New Direction" promotes health and education for children receiving welfare through mandatory school attendance, immunization and regular health check-ups. This statewide initiative also denies additional AFDC benefits when children are conceived while the family is receiving welfare. Implemented in six counties, the "WorkFirst" portion of this demonstration provides subsidized, private-sector employment for job-ready participants. Families on welfare for less than three months are eligible for transitional Medicaid and child care. Each "Work First" participant will also have an Individual Development Account for family savings, to which employers will contribute one dollar per hour of work. The "Work Encouragement" component allows recipients to keep more of their earnings and still receive AFDC in two of Mississippi's counties.

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MISSOURI...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

24,639 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Missouri has decreased 10%, from 259,039 in January 1993 to an estimated 234,400 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$72 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 43% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Missouri distributed \$238,700,287 in child support collections, up from \$166,339,157 in FY 1992.

35,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Missouri declined from 16.1% in FY 1993 to 15.8% in FY 1994.

18,089 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 593,971 people in FY 1994 to 575,882 people in FY 1995.

MISSOURI CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. "Missouri Families - Mutual Responsibility Plan" requires welfare recipients to establish a plan for work and places a two-year limit on benefits. An additional two years may be allowed, if necessary, to achieve self-sufficiency. Individuals who are not self-sufficient by the end of the time limit must participate in job search or work experience programs. Those who have received AFDC benefits for 36 months or more and have completed their agreement by leaving AFDC will not be eligible for further benefits. Children's' benefits will not be affected. Minor parents must live with their parents or guardians to receive benefits. For two-parent families with at least one parent under 21, the limit will be waived on the number of hours the principal wage earner can work.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: MONTANA

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MONTANA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

3,048 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Montana has decreased 9%, from 34,848 in January 1993 to an estimated 31,800 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$8 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 46% -- since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Montana distributed \$25,531,895 in child support collections, up from \$17,436,387 in FY 1992.

30,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Montana declined from 14.9% in FY 1993 to 11.5% in FY 1994.

504 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 71,377 people in FY 1994 to 70,873 people in FY 1995.

MONTANA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Montana's "Families Achieving Independence" has three components. First, the Job Supplement program provides at-risk families a one-time payment of as much as three times the monthly AFDC payment to help them avoid becoming welfare recipients. Second, the AFDC Pathways program limits benefits for adults to 24 months. Recipients must participate in JOBS, comply with child support enforcement provisions, and obtain medical screening and immunizations for their children. Third, adults who do not leave welfare by the specified time, must participate in the Community Services program and perform 20 hours of community work per week. Children's AFDC benefits will not be time-limited, and they will continue to be eligible for Medicaid and food stamps.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEBRASKA

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NEBRASKA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

9,155 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Nebraska has decreased 19%, from 48,055 in January 1993 to an estimated 38,900 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$24 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 36% -- since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Nebraska distributed \$90,054,555 in child support collections, up from \$66,177,206 in FY 1992.

23,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Nebraska declined from 10.3% in FY 1993 to 8.8% in FY 1994.

8,222 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 113,355 people in FY 1993 to 105,133 people in FY 1995.

NEBRASKA CHARTS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER.

Under Nebraska's demonstration project, cash assistance will be provided for a total of 24 months in a 48-month period, food stamps will be cashed out, and all adults must work or participate in job search, education, or training. Two years of transitional Medicaid and child care will be available for recipients who leave welfare for work. AFDC recipients will have the choice of enrolling in two plans, one which has lower benefits but allows recipients to retain a greater portion of them after earning income, or a second plan which offers slightly higher benefits but which decreases more quickly when recipients begin to earn.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEVADA

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NEVADA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

2,875 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Nevada has decreased 4.6%, from 41,975 in February 1995 to an estimated 39,100 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$18 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 56% -- since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Nevada distributed \$50,065,946 in child support collections, up from \$32,080,457 in FY 1992.

31,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Nevada declined from 14.7% in FY 1992 to 11.1% in FY 1994.

11,112 MORE FAMILIES RECEIVED CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES -- an increase of over 17% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, 74,311 families received child support services compared to 63,199 in FY 1992.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEW HAMPSHIRE

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NEW HAMPSHIRE...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

3,972 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in New Hampshire has decreased 14 %, from 28,972 in January 1993, to an estimated 25,000 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$15 MILLION MORE -- an increase of over 55% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, New Hampshire distributed \$42,569,867 in child support collections, up from \$27,359,822 in FY 1992.

25,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in New Hampshire declined from 9.9% in FY 1993 to 7.7% in FY 1994.

3,202 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp Program per month decreased from 61,565 people in FY 1994 to 58,363 people in FY 1995.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. The statewide "New Hampshire Employment Program" requires AFDC recipients to undertake job search efforts within six months of first receiving benefits, followed by six months of participation in work activities. Sanctions are increased for non-cooperation. For children conceived while the family is on AFDC, the mother is exempt from any work until the child is 13 weeks old. Recipient independence is promoted by raising the resource limit to \$2,000 and disregarding the value of one vehicle. The program also encourages school attendance by not counting financial aid or income of children when determining eligibility for benefits. To further emphasize New Hampshire's shift from welfare to work, AFDC will be jointly administered by the state's Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Employment Security.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEW JERSEY

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NEW JERSEY...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

57,602 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in New Jersey has decreased 16%, from 349,902 in January 1993 to 292,300 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$108 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 29% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, New Jersey distributed \$480,327,249 in child support collections, up from \$372,505,939 in FY 1992.

136,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in New Jersey declined from 10.9% in 1993 to 9.2% in 1994.

4,964 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 545,315 people in FY 1994 to 540,351 people in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEW MEXICO

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Douglas J. Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, *Business Week*, May 20, 1996

AMERICA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

GRANTING UNPRECEDENTED STATE FLEXIBILITY. Even before President Clinton announced on July 31, 1996 that he will sign the welfare reform bill before Congress, America's welfare system has already changed profoundly under the Clinton Administration. Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has approved 69 welfare waivers in 41 states -- more than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations are making work and responsibility a way of life for more than 10 million people -- approximately 75% of all AFDC recipients. States are now reforming welfare rules by requiring work, time limits, making work pay, improving child support enforcement, and encouraging parental responsibility.

PROMOTING SELF SUFFICIENCY. Due in part to the Administration's emphasis on welfare reform and its policies to strengthen the economy, welfare caseloads are down while work and training activities among recipients are up. And child support collections have reached a record high.

- The welfare rolls have decreased by 1.3 million -- almost 10% -- since President Clinton took office after they grew 20% during the previous four years.
- In 42 states, welfare rolls have fallen, some by as much as 30%.
- Participation in the Food Stamp program has dropped by nearly 2 million people since May 1994 which has helped save taxpayers more than \$1.8 billion.
- Work and training activities among welfare recipients have increased by 28% since 1992.
- And the President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit has given tax relief to 15 million working families helping them move from welfare to work.

STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

NEW MEXICO...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

2,466 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in New Mexico has decreased 2.3%, from 105,114 in January 1995 to 102,648 in January 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$8 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 41% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, New Mexico distributed \$26,937,516 in child support collections, up from \$19,088,444 in FY 1992.

4,812 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 243,666 people in FY 1993 to 238,854 people in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NEW YORK

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NEW YORK...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$132 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 27% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, New York distributed \$619,488,535 in child support collections, up from \$487,738,166 in FY 1992.

275,777 MORE FAMILIES RECEIVED CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES -- an increase of over 27% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, 1,282,835 families received child support services compared to 1,007,058 in FY 1992.

NEW YORK CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. New York's "A Jobs First Strategy" gives applicants alternatives to welfare, provides new incentives for recipients to find work and create businesses, and encourages the formation and preservation of two-parent families. Applicants otherwise eligible for AFDC have the option to receive child care or JOBS Training program services in place of welfare. This program will also provide one-time assistance to remedy temporary emergencies that result in job loss or impoverishment. It extends to a full year transitional child care benefits for employed recipients who leave the rolls because of child support payments. Recipients are encouraged to develop their own business enterprises by excluding certain business income and resources, including vehicles.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NORTH CAROLINA

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NORTH CAROLINA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

50,033 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in North Carolina has decreased 15%, from 331,633 in January 1993 to 281,600 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$65 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 38.9% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, North Carolina distributed \$233,144,700 in child support collections, up from \$167,894,174 in FY 1992.

100,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in North Carolina declined from 15.8% in 1992 to 14.2% in 1994.

15,498 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 629,000 people in FY 1994 to 613,502 people in FY 1995.

NORTH CAROLINA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. North Carolina's "Work First" project requires welfare recipients to work a minimum of 30 hours a week and are limited to 24 months of benefits. Minor parents must live with their parents or guardians and there will be no additional benefits for additional children. Parents must ensure children's school attendance, immunization, and regular medical exams. To help those not on welfare to stay off welfare, North Carolina can pay a one-time lump sum equal to 3 months of AFDC benefits. Implemented in Cabarrus County, the state's second waiver program "Work Over Welfare" (WOW) is targeted to AFDC applicants and recipients with children between the ages of one and five. When the youngest child reaches five, WOW recipients either work for up to 40 hours a week, or participate in training and JOBS activities, job searches, or subsidized employment. Recipient wages will not be less than the amount they would have received in AFDC and food stamp benefits.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: NORTH DAKOTA

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NORTH DAKOTA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

5,074 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in North Dakota has decreased 27%, from 18,774 in January 1993 to 13,700 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$10 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 64% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, North Dakota distributed \$25,521,947 in child support collections, up from \$15,599,316 in FY 1992.

9,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in North Dakota declined from 12.1% in 1992 to 10.4% in 1994.

6,928 FEWER PEOPLE WERE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of people who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 48,329 people in FY 1993 to 41,401 people in FY 1995.

NORTH DAKOTA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. North Dakota's Early Intervention Program matches federal funds for low-income women during the first six months of their first pregnancy. AFDC recipients must enroll in the North Dakota's welfare-to-work program and pursue education and training activities during both their pregnancy and until their child is three months old. North Dakota's second program "Training, Education, Employment and Management" (TEEM) operates in ten counties. TEEM combines AFDC with food stamps and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program into one single cash benefit with the requirement of developing a personal responsibility contract which establishes a time-limit for attaining self-sufficiency. Failure to comply with the Contract could result in a loss of benefits for the whole family.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: OHIO

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OHIO...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

173,276 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Ohio has decreased 24 %, from 720,476 in January 1993 to 547,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$221 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 33% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Ohio distributed \$886,842,522 in child support collections, up from \$665,999,069 in FY 1992.

113,768 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 1,269,258 in FY 1993 to 1,155,490 in FY 1995.

OHIO CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. In Ohio's first demonstration "A State of Opportunity," the state works with local business, industry, and community leaders in five sites to generate up to 2500 wage-supplemented jobs. These jobs are expected to pay at least \$8 per hour and provide the economic stability for a family to leave welfare permanently. Wages are supplemented with AFDC grants and Food Stamps. In addition, participants in the program must ensure the school attendance of their children. Ohio's second initiative, Learning, Earning, and Parenting (LEAP) requires AFDC recipients, who are either pregnant or parents under the age of 20, to attend school or a program leading to a high school diploma or equivalent. Ohio's third demonstration limits AFDC eligibility to 36 months in any 60-month period. To encourage work, the first \$250 of earned income and one-half of income over \$250 will be disregarded when calculating benefits. Those without a high school diploma must enroll in an education program. Pregnant women will be required to get prenatal care and cooperate with substance abuse treatment, if necessary.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

40,254 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Oklahoma has decreased 27%, from 146,454 in January 1993, to 106,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$15 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 32% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Oklahoma distributed \$63,907,789 in child support collections, up from \$48,540,459 in FY 1992.

122,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Oklahoma declined from 19.9% in 1993 to 16.7% in 1994.

1,109 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 376,002 in FY 1994 to 374,893 in FY 1995.

OKLAHOMA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Oklahoma's Learnfare program encourages welfare recipients to regularly attend school and ultimately graduate from high school or an equivalent educational program. The state requires AFDC recipients from kindergarten through the age of 18 to remain in school or face a reduction in benefits. Oklahoma's second demonstration, "Mutual Agreement: A Plan for Success" (MAAPS) increases work incentives through allowing recipients to keep a portion of their earnings without losing AFDC benefits. It also waives the requirement that the principal wage earner in a two-parent family work fewer than 100 hours per month to qualify for AFDC, and it raises the allowance for an automobile, from \$1500 to \$5000. MAAPS also provides intensive case management for three targeted groups: teen parents, long-term recipients, and those with a continuing cycle of dependence on welfare.

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OREGON...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

27,156 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Oregon has decreased 23%, from 117,656 in January 1993, to an 90,500 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$49 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 46% -- since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Oregon distributed \$156,829,194 in child support collections, up from \$107,434,692 in FY 1992.

58,100 MORE FAMILIES RECEIVED CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES -- an increase of 30% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, 253,447 families received child support services compared to 195,347 in FY 1992.

OREGON CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Oregon's JOBS Plus program provides individuals with short-term subsidized public or private employment at minimum wage or better. Participants continue to receive Medicaid and support services, as well as any child support payments the state collects on the family's behalf. Each JOBS Plus participant also has an Individual Education Account, to which employers will contribute one dollar per hour of work. The funds are available to the participant or immediate family for continuing education and training at any community college or state university. Oregon's second program, the Oregon Option builds on the JOBS Plus program with an innovative employment-focused approach. The state limits the benefits AFDC recipients receive to 24 months in a seven-year period. The funds saved from limiting welfare will be matched by federal funds and used for additional child care and JOBS services. To ease the transition to independence, Oregon will extend child care eligibility an additional 12 months for recipients who get jobs but whose income remains below a level established by the state. In addition, minor parents are required to live at home or at another safe living environment.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

57,401 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Pennsylvania has decreased 9.5%, from 604,701 in January 1993, to an estimated 547,300 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$120 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 15.5% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Pennsylvania distributed \$895,720,494 in child support collections, up from \$775,782,032 in FY 1992.

102,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Pennsylvania declined from 13.2% in 1993 to 12.4% in 1994.

34,894 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamps program per month decreased from 1,208,314 in FY 1994 to 1,173,420 in FY 1995.

PENNSYLVANIA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. The state's "Pathways to Independence" project provides incentives and support for single and two-parent families moving from welfare to self-sufficiency. It increases earned income disregards so that recipients can keep more of what they earn before they become eligible for public assistance. AFDC resource limits are raised, including the value of a family's car and the period that a family is eligible for transitional child care and Medicaid after the family leaves welfare due to earnings. To further aid the transition to work, Pathways extends case counseling and referral services to up to one year after the family leaves welfare. Families will now be able to deposit money into retirement savings and education accounts without penalties.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: RHODE ISLAND

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RHODE ISLAND...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

2,916 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Rhode Island has decreased 5%, from 61,116 in January 1993, to 58,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$8 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 31% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Rhode Island distributed \$32,634,412 in child support collections, up from \$24,879,996 in FY 1992.

20,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Rhode Island declined from 12.4% in 1992 to 10.3% in 1994.

350 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 93,784 in FY 1994 to 93,434 in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: SOUTH CAROLINA

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- Work and training activities among welfare recipients have increased by 28% since 1992.
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STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

SOUTH CAROLINA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

31,126 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in South Carolina has decreased 21%, from 151,026 in January 1993 to 119,900 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS \$34 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 50% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, South Carolina distributed \$102,911,722 in child support collections, up from \$68,797,850 in FY 1992.

196,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in South Carolina declined 19% in 1992 to 13.8% in 1994.

30,452 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 394,274 in FY 1993 to 363,822 in FY 1995.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. South Carolina's two waivers encourage parents to work by setting work requirements and providing transitional assistance to help participants find jobs. Under the first waiver, AFDC recipients have up to 60 days to find a private sector job, after which time they must participate in community work programs to continue to receive AFDC benefits. The second waiver requires that families with dependent children participate in a job search as a condition of eligibility. Participants in this program will be limited to two years of AFDC participation. This waiver also allows participants to own one vehicle, save up to \$10,000 in Individual Development Accounts and keep earned income from children attending school, and interest and dividends of up to \$400 per year. It also expands AFDC eligibility for two-parent families by removing the 100-hour employment rule and increasing the resource limit to \$2500.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: SOUTH DAKOTA

"Bill Clinton can justifiably claim that he has indeed ended welfare as we know it."

Douglas J. Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, *Business Week*, May 20, 1996

AMERICA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

GRANTING UNPRECEDENTED STATE FLEXIBILITY. Even before President Clinton announced on July 31, 1996 that he will sign the welfare reform bill before Congress, America's welfare system has already changed profoundly under the Clinton Administration. Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has approved 69 welfare waivers in 41 states -- more than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations are making work and responsibility a way of life for more than 10 million people -- approximately 75% of all AFDC recipients. States are now reforming welfare rules by requiring work, time limits, making work pay, improving child support enforcement, and encouraging parental responsibility.

PROMOTING SELF SUFFICIENCY. Due in part to the Administration's emphasis on welfare reform and its policies to strengthen the economy, welfare caseloads are down while work and training activities among recipients are up. And child support collections have reached a record high.

- The welfare rolls have decreased by 1.3 million -- almost 10% -- since President Clinton took office after they grew by 20% during the previous four years.
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STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

SOUTH DAKOTA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

3,754 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in South Dakota has decreased 19%, from 20,254 in January 1993 to 16,500 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$9 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 56% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, South Dakota distributed \$24,838,160 in child support collections, up from \$15,881,269 in FY 1992.

5,784 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 55,942 in FY 1993 to 50,158 in FY 1995.

SOUTH DAKOTA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. South Dakota's "Strengthening of South Dakota Families Initiative" is encouraging welfare recipients to undertake either employment or education activities. Individuals in the employment track can receive up to 24 months of AFDC benefits; those participating in the education track can receive up to 60 months of AFDC benefits. Upon completion of either track, participants must find employment, or failing that, must be enrolled in approved community service activities. Individuals who fail refuse to meet the program's requirements will lose benefits until they comply.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: TENNESSEE

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TENNESSEE...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

75,209 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Tennessee has decreased 23%, from 320,709 in January 1993 to 245,500 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS OVER \$72 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 85% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Tennessee distributed \$156,903,883 in child support collections, up from \$84,818,177 in FY 1992.

219,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Tennessee declined from 19.6% in 1993 to 14.6% in 1994.

111,713 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 773,727 in FY 1993 to 662,014 in 1995.

TENNESSEE CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER.

"Families First" limits welfare benefits, requiring that all participants outline employment and training requirements, pledge cooperation with child support enforcement provisions, and attend school regularly. Benefits will not increase for children conceived while the family is on welfare and the program extends benefits when recipients marry by allowing mothers or fathers to work more than 100 hours a month without losing eligibility. To encourage independence, the state will increase the family's resource limit, disregard the first \$4,600 of equity value of a motor vehicle, and disregard up to \$5,000 placed in a special account for entrepreneurial activities. Child care and Medicaid transitional benefits will be extended for up to 18 months.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: TEXAS

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TEXAS...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

91,971 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Texas has decreased 12%, from 785,271 in January 1993 to 693,300 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$197 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 79% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Texas distributed \$448,463,425 in child support collections, up from \$251,157,304 in FY 1992.

161,913 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 2,725,788 in FY 1994 to 2,563,875 in FY 1995.

TEXAS CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. The "Promoting Child Health in Texas," requires the parents or guardians of children receiving AFDC to show proof of age-appropriate immunizations, or face benefit reductions. The second Texas waiver program, "Achieving Change for Texans" program requires AFDC recipients to attend school if they are under 19, cooperate with child support collection and paternity establishment efforts, abstain from using drugs and abusing alcohol, provide health checkups and immunizations for their children and ensure that their children attend school. Recipients are required to participate in an activity that helps them become independent, such as an education, training, or literacy program, volunteer service, or community work. The program also sets variable time limits for adult recipients' cash benefits based on education and work experience. In Lubbock, Gregg, Harrison and Upshure counties, earned income disregards will be able to retain more of their benefits, families will be allowed to set up Individual Development Accounts of up to \$10,000. They will be able to use the funds only for education, training, homeownership, business start-up, or medical expenses.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: UTAH

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UTAH...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

12,472 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Utah has decreased 23%, from 53,172 in January 1993 to 40,700 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$11 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 21% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Utah distributed \$63,426,174 in child support collections, up from \$52,610,075 in FY 1992.

49,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Utah declined from 9.4% in 1993 to 8% in 1994.

22,499 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 132,535 in FY 1993 to 110,036 in FY 1995.

UTAH CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Utah's "Single Parent Employment Demonstration" (SPED) program mandates greater participation in work preparation programs. Recipients can retain higher monthly earnings without affecting their welfare cash benefits, and are allowed a one-time payment for basic or special needs. Another provision of the program allows a family's welfare benefits to be reduced or terminated if parents fail to comply with education, training or work preparation requirements. Under further amendments to SPED, children must attend school regularly, and preschool children must receive immunizations. Heads of households who have been barred from welfare payments because of fraudulent activity will still be eligible to receive help in finding and keeping employment if their children continue to receive AFDC payments. Finally, income rules will be simplified to require families to report only monthly income fluctuations that exceed \$100.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: VERMONT

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VERMONT...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

3,261 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Vermont has decreased 11%, from 28,961 in January 1993 to 25,700 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$8 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 57% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Vermont distributed \$21,234,330 in child support collections, up from \$13,518,042 in FY 1992.

16,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Vermont declined from 10.5% in 1992 to 7.6% in 1994.

5,355 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 64,577 in FY 1994 to 59,202 in FY 1995.

VERMONT CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Vermont's "Welfare Restructuring Project" promotes work by enabling AFDC recipients to retain more income and accumulate more assets than is normally allowed. The project also requires recipients to participate in community or public service jobs after they have received welfare for 30 months. Those participating in the unemployed parent component of AFDC must work in community or public service jobs after they have received welfare for 15 months. In addition, current child support payments will go directly to families entitled to them, and unmarried minor parents will be required to reside with a parent or guardian.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: VIRGINIA

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VIRGINIA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE BACK TO WORK

28,212 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Virginia has decreased 15%, from 194,212 in January 1993 to 166,000 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$82 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 56% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Virginia distributed \$226,281,596 in child support collections, up from \$145,113,973 in FY 1992.

VIRGINIA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. The state's "Welfare Reform Project" encourages employment by identifying employers to hire AFDC recipients for jobs that pay between \$15,000 and \$18,000 a year and to provide additional months of transitional child care and health care benefits. This waiver enables families to save for education or home purchases, encourages family formation by changing the way a stepparent's income is counted and allows full-time high school students to receive benefits until age 21. The state's second waiver, "Virginia Independence Program," keeps families in crisis from going on welfare. This program offers applicants up to 120 days worth of benefits in one payment with the stipulation that they cannot receive any more benefits for at least 160 days. Unmarried minor parents are required to live with a parent or responsible adult and additional benefits to children conceived while a family is on welfare will be denied. Virginia will also impose financial sanctions on families who do not comply with school attendance standards or whose children do not receive preschool immunizations.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

7,058 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Washington has decreased 2%, from 286,258 in January 1993 to 279,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$108 MILLION MORE -- an increase of 40% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Washington distributed \$375,257,202 in child support collections, up from \$267,455,125 in FY 1992.

20,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Washington declined from 12.1% in 1993 to 11.7% in 1994.

WASHINGTON CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. Washington's "Success Through Employment Program" sets time limits on welfare benefits by progressively reducing benefits after a family has received assistance for four years in a five year period. After four years, the grant will be reduced by 10%, and by another 10% for each additional year thereafter. To encourage two-parent families to obtain employment, the program will waive the requirement that the principal wage earner in a two-parent family work fewer than 100 hours per month for the family to qualify for AFDC.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: WEST VIRGINIA

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WEST VIRGINIA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

22,716 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in West Virginia has decreased 19%, from 119,916 in January 1993 to 97,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$37 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 105% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, West Virginia distributed \$72,796,255 in child support collections, up from \$35,561,319 in FY 1992.

65,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in West Virginia declined from 22.3% in 1992 to 18.6% in 1994.

13,975 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 322,480 in FY 1993 to 308,505 in FY 1995.

WEST VIRGINIA CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVER. West Virginia's "Joint Opportunities for Independence" (JOIN) program helps adults in two-parent families gain work experience with private employers and provides a travel expense stipend and an income disregard. Employers who provide work experience positions to JOIN participants would pay individuals \$1.00 per hour for work and travel expenses. The state will provide child care when both parents participate in JOIN.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: WISCONSIN

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WISCONSIN...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

65,598 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Wisconsin has decreased 27%, from 241,098 in January 1993 to 178,800 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$134 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 46% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Wisconsin distributed \$427,487,251 in child support collections, up from \$293,459,750 in FY 1992.

183,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Wisconsin declined from 12.6% in 1993 to 9% in 1994.

17,175 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 337,317 in FY 1993 to 320,142 in FY 1995.

WISCONSIN CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

WAIVERS. Wisconsin's "Work Not Welfare," requires that welfare recipients either work or look for jobs facilitated by case management, employment activities and work experience. Receipt of AFDC benefits is limited to 24 months in a four-year period. Wisconsin's second initiative, AFDC Benefit Cap, specifically denies additional benefits to welfare recipients who have another child. The child will still remain eligible for Medicaid benefits and Food Stamps. All welfare recipients will be offered family planning services and parenting education. Wisconsin's third demonstration, "Pay for Performance," requires welfare applicants to meet with a financial planning resource specialist to explore alternatives to welfare. If individuals still want to apply for welfare, they must first complete 60 hours of JOBS training prior to approval. Recipients who do receive welfare will be required to participate in JOBS for up to 40 hours per week. Failure to do so will result in AFDC grant reductions or terminations.

WELFARE REFORM UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: WYOMING

"Bill Clinton can justifiably claim that he has indeed ended welfare as we know it."

Douglas J. Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, *Business Week*, May 20, 1996

AMERICA...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

GRANTING UNPRECEDENTED STATE FLEXIBILITY. Even before President Clinton announced on July 31, 1996 that he will sign the welfare reform bill before Congress, America's welfare system has already changed profoundly under the Clinton Administration. Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has approved 69 welfare waivers in 41 states -- more than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations are making work and responsibility a way of life for more than 10 million people -- approximately 75% of all AFDC recipients. States are now reforming welfare rules by requiring work, time limits, making work pay, improving child support enforcement, and encouraging parental responsibility.

PROMOTING SELF SUFFICIENCY. Due in part to the Administration's emphasis on welfare reform and its policies to strengthen the economy, welfare caseloads are down while work and training activities among recipients are up. And child support collections have reached a record high.

- The welfare rolls have decreased by 1.3 million -- almost 10% -- since President Clinton took office after they grew by 20% during the previous four years.
- In 42 states, welfare rolls have fallen, some by as much as 30%.
- Participation in the Food Stamp program has dropped by nearly 2 million people since May 1994 which has helped save taxpayers more than \$1.8 billion.
- Work and training activities among welfare recipients have increased by 28% since 1992.
- And the President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit has given tax relief to 15 million working families helping them move from welfare to work.

STRENGTHENING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT. In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40% since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40% from 1992 to 1995.

WYOMING...MOVING FAMILIES FROM WELFARE TO WORK

5,071 FEWER PEOPLE ON WELFARE. The total number of AFDC recipients in Wyoming has decreased 28%, from 18,271 in January 1993 to 13,200 in March 1996.

TOUGHER CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT COLLECTS NEARLY \$6 MILLION MORE -- an increase of nearly 55% since FY 1992. In FY 1995, Wyoming distributed \$17,349,792 in child support collections, up from \$11,220,032 in FY 1992.

19,000 FEWER PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Wyoming declined from 13.3% in 1993 to 9.3% in 1994.

649 FEWER PEOPLE ON FOOD STAMPS. The average number of persons who participated in the Food Stamp program per month decreased from 34,228 in FY 1993 to 33,579 in FY 1995.

WYOMING CHARTS ITS OWN WELFARE REFORM THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WAIVERS. Wyoming's first reform plan "New Opportunities and New Responsibilities" requires welfare recipients to enroll in school, participate in a training program, or enter the workforce. The plan will allow AFDC families with an employed parent to accumulate \$2500 in assets, rather than the current ceiling of \$1000. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in AFDC grant reduction. Wyoming will also deny payment to welfare recipients who have confessed to or been convicted of program fraud until full restitution is made to the state. Wyoming's second waiver requires minor, unmarried parents to reside in an adult-supervised household.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF ALABAMA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Alabama and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR ALABAMA: \$905 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ALABAMA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 53,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$82 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alabama over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$42 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alabama over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$35 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Alabama over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.3 MILLION**-- meaning that **6,620 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Alabama would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$120 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Alabama. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$11 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alabama's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Alabama would receive **\$353 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$359 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alabama for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **25%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF ALASKA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Alaska and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR ALASKA: \$147 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ALASKA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 12,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$48 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alaska over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$5 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alaska over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$5 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Alaska over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **860 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Alaska would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$40 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Alaska. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alaska's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Alaska would receive **\$37 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$13 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Alaska for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **23%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Arizona and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR ARIZONA: \$937 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ARIZONA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 67,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$176 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arizona over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$53 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arizona over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$31 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Arizona over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$9.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **6,010 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Arizona would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$133 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Arizona. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$129 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arizona's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Arizona would receive **\$387 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$91 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arizona for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **18%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Arkansas and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR ARKANSAS: \$694 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ARKANSAS CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 29,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$29 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arkansas over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$38 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arkansas over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$14 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Arkansas over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$4.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **2,710 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Arkansas would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$74 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Arkansas. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$6 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arkansas's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Arkansas would receive **\$162 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$481 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Arkansas for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **42%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in California and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR CALIFORNIA: \$14.077 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CALIFORNIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 1,158,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$3.477 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for California over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$705 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for California over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$166 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to California over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$49.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **31,850 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. California would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$1.099 BILLION LESS** in federal funding to California. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$6.124 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for California's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, California would receive **\$2.650 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$901 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for California for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 13% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF COLORADO

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Colorado and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR COLORADO: \$562 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF COLORADO CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 41,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$141 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Colorado over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$39 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Colorado over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$19 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Colorado over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$5.7 MILLION** -- meaning that **3,700 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Colorado would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$87 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Colorado. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$68 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Colorado's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Colorado would receive **\$217 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$31 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Colorado for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 12% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Connecticut and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR CONNECTICUT: \$523 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CONNECTICUT CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 59,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$145 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Connecticut over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$44 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Connecticut over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$21 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Connecticut over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$6.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **4,080 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Connecticut would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$40 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Connecticut. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$86 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Connecticut's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Connecticut would receive **\$180 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$55 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Connecticut for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **22%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF DELAWARE

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Delaware and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR DELAWARE: \$109 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELAWARE CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 12,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Delaware over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$8 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Delaware over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Delaware over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.7 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,120 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Delaware would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$22 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Delaware. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$8 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Delaware's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Delaware would receive **\$42 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$10 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Delaware for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **14%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in District of Columbia and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: \$161 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC: 30,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$3 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for District of Columbia over the next five years than it would have received under current law. The District would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for District of Columbia over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$5 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to District of Columbia over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.6 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,020 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. District of Columbia would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to District of Columbia. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$19 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for District of Columbia's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, District of Columbia would receive **\$79 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for District of Columbia for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 17% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Florida and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR FLORIDA: \$3.603 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FLORIDA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 233,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$416 MILLION** in federal funding for Florida over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$143 MILLION** in federal funding for Florida over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$79 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Florida over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$23.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **15,040 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Florida would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$388 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Florida. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$1.110 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for Florida's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Florida would receive **\$1.355 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$273 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Florida for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **15%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF GEORGIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Georgia and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR GEORGIA: \$1.058 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF GEORGIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 166,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$198 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Georgia over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$26 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Georgia over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$65 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Georgia over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$19.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **12,420 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Georgia would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$131 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Georgia. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$64 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Georgia's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Georgia would receive **\$532 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$115 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Georgia for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **14%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF HAWAII

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Hawaii and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR HAWAII: \$325 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HAWAII CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 21,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$69 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Hawaii over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Hawaii over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Hawaii over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.8 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,140 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Hawaii would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$41 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Hawaii. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$90 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Hawaii's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Hawaii would receive **\$113 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$4 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Hawaii for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **7%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF IDAHO

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Idaho and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR IDAHO: \$168 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF IDAHO CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 6,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$16 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Idaho over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$5 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Idaho over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$7 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Idaho over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$2.1 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,390 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Idaho would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$17 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Idaho. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$6 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Idaho's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Idaho would receive **\$55 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$83 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Idaho for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **41%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Illinois and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR ILLINOIS: \$3.165 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ILLINOIS CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 295,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$470 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Illinois over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$204 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Illinois over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$68 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Illinois over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$20.0 MILLION** -- meaning that **12,930 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Illinois would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$198 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Illinois. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$368 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Illinois's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Illinois would receive **\$1.112 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$1.093 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for Illinois for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **30%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF INDIANA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Indiana and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR INDIANA: \$918 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF INDIANA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 81,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$174 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Indiana over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$61 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Indiana over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$38 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Indiana over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$11.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **7,200 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Indiana would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$75 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Indiana. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$16 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Indiana's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Indiana would receive **\$349 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$315 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Indiana for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **30%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF IOWA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Iowa and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR IOWA: \$390 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF IOWA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 36,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$126 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Iowa over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$27 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Iowa over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$15 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Iowa over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$4.4 MILLION** -- meaning that **2,810 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Iowa would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$34 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Iowa. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$16 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Iowa's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Iowa would receive **\$132 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$89 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Iowa for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **25%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF KANSAS

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. **This could result in Kansas and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.**

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR KANSAS: \$471 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF KANSAS CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 33,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$58 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kansas over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$28 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kansas over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$20 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Kansas over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$5.8 MILLION** meaning that **3,750 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Kansas would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$100 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Kansas. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$22 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kansas's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Kansas would receive **\$160 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$126 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kansas for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **30%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Kentucky and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR KENTUCKY: \$984 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF KENTUCKY CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 82,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$98 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kentucky over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$64 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kentucky over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$32 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Kentucky over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$9.6 MILLION** meaning that **6,210 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Kentucky would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$81 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Kentucky. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$9 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kentucky's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Kentucky would receive **\$356 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$466 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Kentucky for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **37%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Louisiana and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR LOUISIANA: \$1.68 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF LOUISIANA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 114,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$77 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Louisiana over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$91 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Louisiana over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$35 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Louisiana over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.3 MILLION** meaning that **6,620 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Louisiana would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$207 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Louisiana. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$49 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Louisiana's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Louisiana would receive **\$502 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$938 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Louisiana for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 39% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MAINE

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Maine and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MAINE: \$227 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MAINE CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 27,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$55 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maine over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$19 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maine over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Maine over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.8 MILLION** meaning that **1,160 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Maine would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$37 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Maine. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$10 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maine's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Maine would receive **\$105 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$11 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maine for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **10%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MARYLAND

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Maryland and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MARYLAND: \$988 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MARYLAND CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 84,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$201 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maryland over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$66 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maryland over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$34 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Maryland over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.0 MILLION** meaning that **6,480 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Maryland would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$118 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Maryland. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$135 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maryland's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Maryland would receive **\$376 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$136 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Maryland for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **22%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Massachusetts and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MASSACHUSETTS: \$1.454 BILLION

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MASSACHUSETTS CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 120,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$308 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Massachusetts over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$99 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Massachusetts over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$50 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Massachusetts over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$14.7 MILLION** meaning that **9,510 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Massachusetts would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$108 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Massachusetts. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$432 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Massachusetts's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Massachusetts would receive **\$379 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$196 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Massachusetts for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **22%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Michigan and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MICHIGAN: \$2.321 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MICHIGAN CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 302,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$365 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Michigan over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$174 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Michigan over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$46 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Michigan over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$13.7 MILLION** meaning that **8,870 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Michigan would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$159 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Michigan. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$164 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Michigan's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Michigan would receive **\$833 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$851 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Michigan for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **32%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. **This could result in Minnesota and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.**

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MINNESOTA: \$908 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MINNESOTA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 73,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$226 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Minnesota over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$52 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Minnesota over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$34 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Minnesota over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.0 MILLION** meaning that **6,470 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Minnesota would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$153 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Minnesota. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$95 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Minnesota's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Minnesota would receive **\$253 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$191 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Minnesota for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **28%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Mississippi and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MISSISSIPPI: \$909 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MISSISSIPPI CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 75,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$47 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Mississippi over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$39 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Mississippi over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$20 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Mississippi over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$6.0 MILLION** meaning that **3,840 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Mississippi would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$123 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Mississippi. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$7 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Mississippi's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Mississippi would receive **\$316 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$468 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Mississippi for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **33%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MISSOURI

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Missouri and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MISSOURI: \$1.013 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MISSOURI CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 105,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$191 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Missouri over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$14 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Missouri over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$37 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Missouri over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.9 MILLION** meaning that **7,010 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Missouri would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$113 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Missouri. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$25 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Missouri's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Missouri would receive **\$444 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$301 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Missouri for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **28%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF MONTANA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. **This could result in Montana and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.**

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR MONTANA: \$131 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MONTANA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 10,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$30 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Montana over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$7 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Montana over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Montana over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.7 million** meaning that **1,130 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Montana would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$30 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Montana. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$3 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Montana's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Montana would receive **\$47 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Montana for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **17%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Nebraska and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEBRASKA: \$213 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEBRASKA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 19,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$21 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nebraska over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nebraska over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$15 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Nebraska over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$4.6 MILLION** meaning that **2,950 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Nebraska would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$66 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Nebraska. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$8 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nebraska's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Nebraska would receive **\$64 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$38 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nebraska for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 20% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEVADA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Nevada and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEVADA: \$182 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEVADA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 13,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$7 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nevada over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$7 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nevada over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Nevada over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.7 MILLION** meaning that **1,090 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Nevada would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$27 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Nevada. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$37 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nevada's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Nevada would receive **\$89 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$13 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Nevada for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 11% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in New Hampshire and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE: \$105 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 10,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$32 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Hampshire over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$8 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Hampshire over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$6 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to New Hampshire over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.9 MILLION** meaning that **1,230 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. New Hampshire would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$10 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to New Hampshire. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$6 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Hampshire's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, New Hampshire would receive **\$51 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. Although these changes result in **\$1 MILLION MORE** in federal funding for New Hampshire for childhood disability programs over the five years, they would result in 7% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in New Jersey and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEW JERSEY: \$1.538 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEW JERSEY CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 142,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$262 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Jersey over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$73 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Jersey over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$35 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to New Jersey over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.3 MILLION** meaning that **6,640 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. New Jersey would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$79 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to New Jersey. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$469 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Jersey's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, New Jersey would receive **\$511 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$220 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Jersey for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **23%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in New Mexico and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEW MEXICO: \$519 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEW MEXICO CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 27,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$120 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Mexico over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$19 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Mexico over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$16 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to New Mexico over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$4.8 MILLION** meaning that **3,110 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. New Mexico would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$112 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to New Mexico. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$57 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Mexico's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, New Mexico would receive **\$180 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$55 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New Mexico for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **19%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in New York and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NEW YORK: \$8.603 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEW YORK CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 438,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$2.171 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for New York over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$420 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for New York over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$113 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to New York over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be \$33.5 million meaning that **21,600 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. New York would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$373 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to New York. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$2.243 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for New York's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, New York would receive **\$2.723 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$1.389 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for New York for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **32%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in North Carolina and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NORTH CAROLINA: \$1.309 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NORTH CAROLINA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 126,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$215 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Carolina over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$46 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Carolina over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$84 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to North Carolina over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$25 MILLION** -- meaning that **16,170 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. North Carolina would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$170 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to North Carolina. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$33 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Carolina's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, North Carolina would receive **\$378 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$553 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Carolina for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **36%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in North Dakota and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR NORTH DAKOTA: \$90 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NORTH DAKOTA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 7,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Dakota over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$8 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Dakota over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$4 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to North Dakota over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.3 MILLION** -- meaning that **860 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. North Dakota would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$31 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to North Dakota. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$1 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Dakota's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, North Dakota would receive **\$29 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$6 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for North Dakota for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 13% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF OHIO

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Ohio and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR OHIO: \$2.465 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OHIO CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 253,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$563 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Ohio over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$192 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Ohio over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$88 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Ohio over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$26.1 MILLION** -- meaning that **16,860 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Ohio would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$171 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Ohio. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$73 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Ohio's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Ohio would receive **\$1.126 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$495 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Ohio for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **21%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Oklahoma and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR OKLAHOMA: \$542 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 52,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$86 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oklahoma over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$27 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oklahoma over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$35 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Oklahoma over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **6,610 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Oklahoma would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$105 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Oklahoma. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$19 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oklahoma's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Oklahoma would receive **\$254 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$48 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oklahoma for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **14%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF OREGON

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Oregon and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR OREGON: \$673 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OREGON CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 44,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$121 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oregon over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$31 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oregon over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$27 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Oregon over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$8 MILLION** -- meaning that **5,140 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Oregon would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$88 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Oregon. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$60 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oregon's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Oregon would receive **\$341 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$42 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Oregon for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 13% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Pennsylvania and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR PENNSYLVANIA: \$2.288 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 269,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$212 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Pennsylvania over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$221 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Pennsylvania over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$74 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Pennsylvania over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$21.9 MILLION** -- meaning that **14,150 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Pennsylvania would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$121 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Pennsylvania. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$156 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Pennsylvania's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Pennsylvania would receive **\$1.050 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$643 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Pennsylvania for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **28%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. **This could result in Puerto Rico and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.**

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR PUERTO RICO: \$106 MILLION

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$28 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Puerto Rico over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$17 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Puerto Rico over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$23 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Puerto Rico over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$7 MILLION** -- meaning that **4,490 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Puerto Rico would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$129 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Puerto Rico. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Rhode Island and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR RHODE ISLAND: \$285 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF RHODE ISLAND CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 25,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$54 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Rhode Island over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Rhode Island over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$8 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Rhode Island over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$2.4 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,570 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Rhode Island would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Rhode Island. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$72 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Rhode Island's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Rhode Island would receive **\$112 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$27 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Rhode Island for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **21%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in South Carolina and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA: \$550 MILLION

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 55,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$73 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Carolina over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$23 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Carolina over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$24 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to South Carolina over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$7.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **4,630 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. South Carolina would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$96 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to South Carolina. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$12 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Carolina's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, South Carolina would receive **\$222 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$148 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Carolina for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **20%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in South Dakota and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

**TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA: \$99 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SOUTH DAKOTA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 8,000**

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Dakota over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$5 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Dakota over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$5 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to South Dakota over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.4 MILLION** -- meaning that **900 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. South Dakota would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$20 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to South Dakota. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$2 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Dakota's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, South Dakota would receive **\$33 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$30 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for South Dakota for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **22%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Tennessee and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR TENNESSEE: \$989 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TENNESSEE CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 106,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$77 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Tennessee over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Tennessee over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$51 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Tennessee over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$15.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **9,790 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Tennessee would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$116 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Tennessee. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$15 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Tennessee's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Tennessee would receive **\$568 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$212 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Tennessee for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **17%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Texas and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR TEXAS: \$5.158 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TEXAS CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 273,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$330 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Texas over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$227 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Texas over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$136 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Texas over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$40.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **25,940 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Texas would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$690 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Texas. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$1.018 BILLION LESS** in federal funding for Texas's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Texas would receive **\$2.379 BILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$583 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Texas for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **22%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF UTAH

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Utah and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR UTAH: \$281 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF UTAH CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 18,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$25 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Utah over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$11 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Utah over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$21 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Utah over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$6.1 MILLION** -- meaning that **3,960 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Utah would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$80 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Utah. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$18 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Utah's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Utah would receive **\$95 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$47 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Utah for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **23%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF VERMONT

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Vermont and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR VERMONT: \$94 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VERMONT CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 10,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$30 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Vermont over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$10 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Vermont over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$5 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Vermont over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.6 MILLION** -- meaning that **1,030 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Vermont would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$13 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Vermont. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$5 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Vermont's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Vermont would receive **\$38 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **NO INCREASE** in federal funding for Vermont for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **6%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs – including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance – and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Virginia and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR VIRGINIA: \$1.002 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VIRGINIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 71,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$95 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Virginia over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$35 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Virginia over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$34 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Virginia over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$10.2 MILLION** – meaning that **6,580 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Virginia would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs – including School Lunch and WIC – for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$9 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Virginia. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$113 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Virginia's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Virginia would receive **\$426 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants – particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$398 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Virginia for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 34% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Washington and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR WASHINGTON: \$1.301 BILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WASHINGTON CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 107,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$273 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Washington over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$31 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Washington over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$50 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Washington over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$14.8 MILLION** -- meaning that **9,590 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Washington would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$142 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Washington. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$173 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Washington's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Washington would receive **\$551 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$188 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Washington for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **25%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in West Virginia and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR WEST VIRGINIA: \$428 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 459,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$94 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for West Virginia over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$21 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for West Virginia over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$14 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to West Virginia over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$4.1 MILLION** -- meaning that **2,640 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. West Virginia would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$48 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to West Virginia. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$3 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for West Virginia's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, West Virginia would receive **\$175 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$123 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for West Virginia for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **26%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs — including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance — and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Wisconsin and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR WISCONSIN: \$923 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WISCONSIN CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 89,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$225 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wisconsin over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$61 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wisconsin over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$31 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Wisconsin over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$9.2 MILLION** — meaning that **5,910 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Wisconsin would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs — including School Lunch and WIC — for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$27 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Wisconsin. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$78 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wisconsin's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Wisconsin would receive **\$215 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants — particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$433 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wisconsin for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in 32% of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN WELFARE PROPOSAL ON THE STATE OF WYOMING

The House Republican's Personal Responsibility Act ends numerous federal-state entitlement and discretionary programs -- including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance (EA), child care, child welfare, and nutrition assistance -- and replaces them with block grants to states. It cuts funding for Food Stamps and significantly reduces the number of disabled children eligible for the childhood SSI program and converts most of the program into a block grant. This could result in Wyoming and its residents receiving significantly less federal funding for these programs.

TOTAL FIVE YEAR LOSSES FOR WYOMING: \$75 MILLION
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WYOMING CHILDREN DENIED AFDC BENEFITS: 6,000

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TITLE I would block grant cash assistance for needy families, resulting in **\$10 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wyoming over the next five years than the state would have received under current law. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant funds to provide benefits to many currently eligible groups, including most legal immigrants and unmarried minor mothers and their children.

TITLE II would block grant federal funding for abused and neglected children and children in foster care or adoptive placements, resulting in **\$5 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wyoming over the next five years. The proposal eliminates federal funding for Family Preservation and Support and several other specific programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Though the block grant would grow modestly over the five years, no adjustments are provided for population growth or economic cycles.

TITLE III would consolidate federal child care programs into a block grant that would **CUT \$4 MILLION** from the federal funds that would be provided to Wyoming over five years. In the year 2000 alone the cut would be **\$1.2 MILLION** -- meaning that **800 FEWER CHILDREN** would receive federal child care assistance that year. Wyoming would be subject to federal time limits and work requirements for its AFDC recipients without guaranteed support for the child care services which are essential to making participation in work possible. No adjustments would be provided for population growth and economic cycles.

TITLES III AND V also repeal existing nutrition assistance programs -- including School Lunch and WIC -- for needy families and replace them with a lump sum capped at less than the rate of inflation, resulting in **\$16 MILLION LESS** in federal funding to Wyoming. These reductions would limit children's access to these important programs, jeopardizing their nutrition and health.

TITLE IV would restrict welfare for legal immigrants, resulting in **\$1 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wyoming's residents. Most legal immigrants would be ineligible for old-age or disability payments under the SSI program, would not be able to receive temporary family assistance, and would not be eligible for services funded under Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) and many other programs.

TITLE V would impose a rigid cap on Food Stamp expenditures, allowing no adjustments for economic cycles. It would mandate work for certain recipients without providing funds to states for job creation. As a result, Wyoming would receive **\$22 MILLION LESS** in federal funding over the five years.

TITLE VI would deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to many currently eligible persons and future applicants -- particularly disabled children, many of whom would be denied all benefits due to eligibility restrictions placed on them by the proposal. These reductions would result in **\$24 MILLION LESS** in federal funding for Wyoming for childhood disability programs over the five years and would result in **36%** of disabled children losing eligibility for federal SSI benefits.