

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Alaska's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Alaska:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 3,034 students in Alaska. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 0 schools in Alaska will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Alaska would receive approximately \$54 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 150 students in Alaska from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$606,601 in as many as 17 schools in Alaska.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 53 out of 56 school districts in Alaska have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Alabama's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Alabama:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 55,778 students in Alabama. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 19 schools in Alabama will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Alabama would receive approximately \$291 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 317 students in Alabama from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,366,125 in as many as 68 schools in Alabama .
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 121 out of 129 school districts in Alabama have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in California's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to California:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 363,781 students in California. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 203 schools in California will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in California would receive approximately \$3,178 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 3,577 students in California from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$16,480,731 in as many as 471 schools in California.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 945 out of 1005 school districts in California have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight-GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Arizona's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Arizona:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 101,456 students in Arizona. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 36 schools in Arizona will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Arizona would receive approximately \$340 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 685 students in Arizona from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,076,599 in as many as 59 schools in Arizona.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 215 out of 229 school districts in Arizona have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Arkansas's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Arkansas:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 32,537 students in Arkansas. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 7 schools in Arkansas will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Arkansas would receive approximately \$145 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 401 students in Arkansas from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,438,613 in as many as 41 schools in Arkansas.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 306 out of 325 school districts in Arkansas have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Colorado's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Colorado:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 90,110 students in Colorado. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 29 schools in Colorado will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Colorado would receive approximately \$414 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 688 students in Colorado from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,638,285 in as many as 47 schools in Colorado.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 165 out of 176 school districts in Colorado have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Connecticut's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Connecticut:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 39,096 students in Connecticut. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 17 schools in Connecticut will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Connecticut would receive approximately \$435 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 536 students in Connecticut from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,348,376 in as many as 39 schools in Connecticut.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 156 out of 166 school districts in Connecticut have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Delaware's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Delaware:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 7,283 students in Delaware. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 4 schools in Delaware will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Delaware would receive approximately \$67 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 78 students in Delaware from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$506,285 in as many as 14 schools in Delaware.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 18 out of 19 school districts in Delaware have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vow to Fight GOP Cuts in Education; Protect Investment in District of Columbia's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to the District of Columbia:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 34,321 students in the District of Columbia. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, schools in the District of Columbia will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in the District of Columbia would receive approximately \$99 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 728 students in the District of Columbia from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$597,665 in as many as 17 schools in the District of Columbia.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 1 school district in the District of Columbia has already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Florida's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Florida:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 193,147 students in Florida. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 34 schools in Florida will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Florida would receive approximately \$1,184 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,036 students in Florida from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$6,127,674 in as many as 175 schools in Florida.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 65 out of 69 school districts in Florida have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Georgia's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Georgia:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 102,576 students in Georgia. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 42 schools in Georgia will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Georgia would receive approximately \$565 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 822 students in Georgia from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$3,469,757 in as many as 99 schools in Georgia.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 172 out of 183 school districts in Georgia have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Hawaii's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Hawaii:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 4,328 students in Hawaii. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, one school in Hawaii will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Hawaii would receive approximately \$118 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 111 students in Hawaii from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$541,535 in as many as 15 schools in Hawaii.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that one out of one school district in Hawaii has already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Iowa's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Iowa:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 94,281 students in Iowa. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 37 schools in Iowa will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Iowa would receive approximately \$219 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 233 students in Iowa from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,287,658 in as many as 37 schools in Iowa.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 409 out of 435 school districts in Iowa have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Idaho's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Idaho:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 18,311 students in Idaho. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 7 schools in Idaho will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Idaho would receive approximately \$77 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 99 students in Idaho from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$614,534 in as many as 18 schools in Idaho.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 107 out of 114 school districts in Idaho have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Illinois' Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Illinois:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 198,053 students in Illinois. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 74 schools in Illinois will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Illinois would receive approximately \$1,115 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 698 students in Illinois from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$6,316,855 in as many as 180 schools in Illinois.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 885 out of 942 school districts in Illinois have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Indiana's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Indiana:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 122,317 students in Indiana. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 26 schools in Indiana will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Indiana would receive approximately \$396 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 305 students in Indiana from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,606,324 in as many as 74 schools in Indiana.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 278 out of 296 school districts in Indiana have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Kansas' Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Kansas:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 61,142 students in Kansas. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 17 schools in Kansas will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Kansas would receive approximately \$241 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 670 students in Kansas from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,253,970 in as many as 36 schools in Kansas.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 286 out of 304 school districts in Kansas have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Kentucky's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Kentucky:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 55,242 students in Kentucky. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 38 schools in Kentucky will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Kentucky would receive approximately \$231 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 216 students in Kentucky from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,293,687 in as many as 66 schools in Kentucky.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 165 out of 176 school districts in Kentucky have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Louisiana's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Louisiana:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 101,621 students in Louisiana. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 17 schools in Louisiana will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Louisiana would receive approximately \$297 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 670 students in Louisiana from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$3,166,401 in as many as 90 schools in Louisiana.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 62 out of 66 school districts in Louisiana have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Massachusetts' Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Massachusetts:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 122,885 students in Massachusetts. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 50 schools in Massachusetts will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Massachusetts would receive approximately \$785 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,714 students in Massachusetts from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,714,818 in as many as 78 schools in Massachusetts.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 331 out of 352 school districts in Massachusetts have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Maryland's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Maryland:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 52,938 students in Maryland. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 31 schools in Maryland will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Maryland would receive approximately \$602 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,343 students in Maryland from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,093,125 in as many as 60 schools in Maryland.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 23 out of 24 school districts in Maryland have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Maine's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Maine:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 20,055 students in Maine. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 7 schools in Maine will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Maine would receive approximately \$109 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 127 students in Maine from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$645,930 in as many as 18 schools in Maine.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 266 out of 283 school districts in Maine have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Michigan's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Michigan:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 151,594 students in Michigan. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 52 schools in Michigan will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Michigan would receive approximately \$740 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 520 students in Michigan from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$5,663,816 in as many as 162 schools in Michigan.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 527 out of 561 school districts in Michigan have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Minnesota's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Minnesota:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 110,843 students in Minnesota. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 26 schools in Minnesota will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Minnesota would receive approximately \$440 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 421 students in Minnesota from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,088,972 in as many as 60 schools in Minnesota.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 408 out of 434 school districts in Minnesota have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Missouri's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Missouri:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 114,316 students in Missouri. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 34 schools in Missouri will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Missouri would receive approximately \$426 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 698 students in Missouri from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,562,053 in as many as 73 schools in Missouri.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 510 out of 543 school districts in Missouri have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Mississippi's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Mississippi:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 44,431 students in Mississippi. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 8 schools in Mississippi will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Mississippi would receive approximately \$165 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 515 students in Mississippi from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,017,781 in as many as 58 schools in Mississippi.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 141 out of 150 school districts in Mississippi have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Montana's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Montana:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 22,263 students in Montana. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 2 schools in Montana will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Montana would receive approximately \$73 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 332 students in Montana from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$611,537 in as many as 17 schools in Montana.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 507 out of 539 school districts in Montana have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in North Carolina's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to North Carolina:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 76,380 students in North Carolina. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 31 schools in North Carolina will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in North Carolina would receive approximately \$539 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 708 students in North Carolina from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,987,703 in as many as 85 schools in North Carolina.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 125 out of 133 school districts in North Carolina have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in North Dakota's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to North Dakota:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 29,108 students in North Dakota. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 3 schools in North Dakota will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in North Dakota would receive approximately \$52 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 43 students in North Dakota from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$525,415 in as many as 15 schools in North Dakota.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 259 out of 276 school districts in North Dakota have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Nebraska's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Nebraska:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 45,053 students in Nebraska. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 11 schools in Nebraska will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Nebraska would receive approximately \$137 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 53 students in Nebraska from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$785,598 in as many as 22 schools in Nebraska.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 730 out of 777 school districts in Nebraska have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in New Hampshire's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to New Hampshire:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 23,809 students in New Hampshire. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 4 schools in New Hampshire will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in New Hampshire would receive approximately \$127 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 195 students in New Hampshire from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$505,898 in as many as 14 schools in New Hampshire.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 164 out of 174 school districts in New Hampshire have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in New Jersey's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to New Jersey:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 89,816 students in New Jersey. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 49 schools in New Jersey will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in New Jersey would receive approximately \$936 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,445 students in New Jersey from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$3,423,052 in as many as 98 schools in New Jersey.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 572 out of 608 school districts in New Jersey have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in New Mexico's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to New Mexico:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 23,060 students in New Mexico. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 9 schools in New Mexico will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in New Mexico would receive approximately \$137 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 198 students in New Mexico from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,075,570 in as many as 31 schools in New Mexico.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 83 out of 88 school districts in New Mexico have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Nevada's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Nevada:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 12,333 students in Nevada. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 5 schools in Nevada will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Nevada would receive approximately \$88 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 99 students in Nevada from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$543,102 in as many as 16 schools in Nevada.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 16 out of 17 school districts in Nevada have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in New York's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to New York:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 383,394 students in New York. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can: Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 90 schools in New York will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in New York would receive approximately \$1,987 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 2,256 students in New York from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$10,673,761 in as many as 305 schools in New York.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 674 out of 717 school districts in New York have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Ohio's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Ohio:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 209,142 students in Ohio. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 49 schools in Ohio will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Ohio would receive approximately \$857 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 620 students in Ohio from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$5,852,194 in as many as 167 schools in Ohio.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 576 out of 613 school districts in Ohio have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Oklahoma's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Oklahoma:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 78,788 students in Oklahoma. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 10 schools in Oklahoma will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Oklahoma would receive approximately \$259 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 150 students in Oklahoma from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,729,445 in as many as 49 schools in Oklahoma.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 557 out of 593 school districts in Oklahoma have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Oregon's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Oregon:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 60,901 students in Oregon. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 18 schools in Oregon will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Oregon would receive approximately \$278 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 568 students in Oregon from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,574,049 in as many as 45 schools in Oregon.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 278 out of 296 school districts in Oregon have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Pennsylvania Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Pennsylvania:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 343,445 students in Pennsylvania. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 70 schools in Pennsylvania will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Pennsylvania would receive approximately \$1,026 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,660 students in Pennsylvania from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$6,089,063 in as many as 174 schools in Pennsylvania.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 473 out of 503 school districts in Pennsylvania have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Rhode Island Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Rhode Island:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 31,440 students in Rhode Island. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 10 schools in Rhode Island will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Rhode Island would receive approximately \$102 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 262 students in Rhode Island from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$580,323 in as many as 17 schools in Rhode Island.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 35 out of 37 school districts in Rhode Island have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in South Carolina's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to South Carolina:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 52,779 students in South Carolina. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 19 schools in South Carolina will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in South Carolina would receive approximately \$262 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 802 students in South Carolina from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,870,168 in as many as 53 schools in South Carolina.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 89 out of 95 school districts in South Carolina have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in South Dakota's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to South Dakota:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 27,165 students in South Dakota. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 1 school in South Dakota will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in South Dakota would receive approximately \$54 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 58 students in South Dakota from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$553,694 in as many as 16 schools in South Dakota.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 178 out of 189 school districts in South Dakota have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Tennessee's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Tennessee:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 81,879 students in Tennessee. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 18 schools in Tennessee will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Tennessee would receive approximately \$366 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 294 students in Tennessee from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,494,193 in as many as 71 schools in Tennessee.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 132 out of 140 school districts in Tennessee have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Texas' Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Texas:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 262,274 students in Texas. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 61 schools in Texas will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Texas would receive approximately \$1,524 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 2,566 students in Texas from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$11,404,143 in as many as 326 schools in Texas.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 988 out of 1,051 school districts in Texas have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Utah's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Utah:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 35,375 students in Utah. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 8 schools in Utah will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Utah would receive approximately \$146 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 150 students in Utah from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,018,770 in as many as 29 schools in Utah.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 38 out of 40 school districts in Utah have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Virginia's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Virginia:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 104,216 students in Virginia. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 41 schools in Virginia will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Virginia would receive approximately \$709 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 328 students in Virginia from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,606,724 in as many as 74 schools in Virginia.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 133 out of 141 school districts in Virginia have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Vermont's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Vermont:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 19,943 students in Vermont. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 7 schools in Vermont will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Vermont would receive approximately \$63 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 206 students in Vermont from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$498,961 in as many as 14 schools in Vermont.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 262 out of 279 school districts in Vermont have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Washington's Families**

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Washington:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 66,908 students in Washington. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 15 schools in Washington will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Washington would receive approximately \$521 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 1,219 students in Washington from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,459,063 in as many as 70 schools in Washington.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 278 out of 296 school districts in Washington have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in West Virginia Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to West Virginia:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 34,232 students in West Virginia. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 16 schools in West Virginia will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in West Virginia would receive approximately \$105 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 112 students in West Virginia from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$1,125,001 in as many as 32 schools in West Virginia.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 52 out of 55 school districts in West Virginia have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE
Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Wisconsin's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Wisconsin:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 105,555 students in Wisconsin. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 20 schools in Wisconsin will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Wisconsin would receive approximately \$399 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 368 students in Wisconsin from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$2,589,548 in as many as 74 schools in Wisconsin.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 402 out of 428 school districts in Wisconsin have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON SAYS EDUCATION KEY TO AMERICA'S FUTURE Vows to Fight GOP Cuts in Education and Protect Investment in Wyoming's Families

"Cutting education in the time of global economic competition would be like cutting defense spending during the Cold War." -- President Clinton, March 14, 1995

Education and training are cornerstones of President Clinton's economic policy, designed to expand opportunities for all Americans. Now, more than ever, opportunity in the global economy depends on skills and education. Yet Republicans plan significant cuts in the very educational programs that help working families. Here is what that means to Wyoming:

- o **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 13,005 students in Wyoming. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows \$17,125 over four years **would owe \$3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.
- o **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 2 schools in Wyoming will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.
- o **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Wyoming would receive approximately \$38 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.
- o **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 137 students in Wyoming from serving their communities.
- o **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by \$495,084 in as many as 14 schools in Wyoming.
- o **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 46 out of 49 school districts in Wyoming have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.
- o **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALASKA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Alaska after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Alaska:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.1% to 6.7%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 12% per year -- after rising 7% per year during the previous 12 years.
- New home building has increased 19% per year.
- Bank lending has increased 12% annually -- after decreasing 6% annually during the previous 12 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 18%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 34%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Alaska:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ALASKA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Alaska.

7 TIMES MORE ALASKA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 20,299 working families in Alaska will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,817 wealthiest taxpayers in Alaska.

TAX CUT FOR 4,651 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ALASKA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 4,651 small businesses in Alaska are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

66,000 ALASKA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 66,113 workers in Alaska, and protects the jobs of 3,972 workers in Alaska who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

8,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ALASKA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 8,800 Alaska borrowers -- 6,200 current borrowers and 2,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALABAMA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Alabama after the first 27 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Alabama:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 5.7%.
- 20% more new jobs per year -- 34,444 vs. 28,750 average during the previous 4 years.
- 42% more new private sector jobs per year -- 31,822 vs. 22,400 average during the previous 4 years.
- 1,956 new manufacturing jobs added per year -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 23% per year -- after increasing 16% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% per year -- after increasing 8% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Alabama:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ALABAMA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Alabama.

26 TIMES MORE ALABAMA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 374,672 working families in Alabama will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 14,449 wealthiest taxpayers in Alabama.

TAX CUT FOR 17,939 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ALABAMA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 17,939 small businesses in Alabama are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

629,000 ALABAMA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 629,275 workers in Alabama, and protects the jobs of 37,803 workers in Alabama who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

159,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ALABAMA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 159,000 Alabama borrowers -- 111,300 current borrowers and 47,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and California after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in California:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 9.4% to 8.5%.
- 158,300 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 63,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 139,700 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 172,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 12% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 9% per year -- after increasing 22% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 8% per year -- after increasing 13% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of California:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CALIFORNIA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in California.

10 TIMES MORE CALIFORNIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 2,146,915 working families in California will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 218,777 wealthiest taxpayers in California.

TAX CUT FOR 178,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 178,917 small businesses in California are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

4,959,000 CALIFORNIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 4,959,089 workers in California, and protects the jobs of 297,914 workers in California who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.65 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.65 million California borrowers -- 1.16 million current borrowers and 490,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ARIZONA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Arizona after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration.
The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Arizona:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.9% to 5.5%.
- Over 4 times as many new jobs per year -- 95,867 vs. 22,975 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 6 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 89,378 vs. 13,950 average during the previous 4 years.
- 26,700 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 15,300 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 24% per year -- after decreasing 7% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 26% per year -- after increasing 50% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Arizona:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ARIZONA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Arizona.

16 TIMES MORE ARIZONA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 255,836 working families in Arizona will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,744 wealthiest taxpayers in Arizona.

TAX CUT FOR 19,224 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ARIZONA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 19,224 small businesses in Arizona are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

561,000 ARIZONA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 561,468 workers in Arizona, and protects the jobs of 33,730 workers in Arizona who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

311,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ARIZONA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 311,000 Arizona borrowers -- 217,600 current borrowers and 93,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Arkansas after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Arkansas:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.0%.
- Job growth has increased from a 24,450 annual average during the previous 4 years to 40,756 per year.
- Private sector job growth has increased from a 20,250 annual average during the previous 4 years to 38,133 per year.
- Manufacturing job growth, which, at 2,525 new jobs per year, had been one of the highest levels in the nation during the previous four years, has increased to 9,911 new manufacturing jobs per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 16% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 39% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Arkansas:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ARKANSAS: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Arkansas.

31 TIMES MORE ARKANSAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 202,759 working families in Arkansas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,585 wealthiest taxpayers in Arkansas.

TAX CUT FOR 12,238 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ARKANSAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 12,238 small businesses in Arkansas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

344,000 ARKANSAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 344,121 workers in Arkansas, and protects the jobs of 20,673 workers in Arkansas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

139,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ARKANSAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 139,200 Arkansas borrowers -- 97,400 current borrowers and 41,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN COLORADO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Colorado after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Colorado:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 4.0%.
- 63% more new jobs per year -- 70,889 vs. 43,550 average during the previous 4 years.
- 81% more new private sector jobs per year -- 66,711 vs. 36,850 average during the previous 4 years.
- 5,900 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 2,900 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 18% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 20% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Colorado:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN COLORADO: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Colorado.

10 TIMES MORE COLORADO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 171,838 working families in Colorado will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 17,837 wealthiest taxpayers in Colorado.

TAX CUT FOR 23,578 SMALL BUSINESSES IN COLORADO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 23,578 small businesses in Colorado are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

564,000 COLORADO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 564,008 workers in Colorado, and protects the jobs of 33,882 workers in Colorado who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

314,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN COLORADO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 314,900 Colorado borrowers -- 220,400 current borrowers and 94,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CONNECTICUT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Connecticut after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Connecticut:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.5% to 5.1%.
- 12,500 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 148,800 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 4,600 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 148,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 8% per year -- after increasing 39% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 35% per year -- after average annual increases of 69% during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 20% per year -- after declining 5% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Connecticut:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CONNECTICUT: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Connecticut.

2 TIMES MORE CONNECTICUT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 84,379 working families in Connecticut will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 38,909 wealthiest taxpayers in Connecticut.

TAX CUT FOR 17,195 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CONNECTICUT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 17,195 small businesses in Connecticut are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

670,000 CONNECTICUT WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 670,429 workers in Connecticut, and protects the jobs of 40,276 workers in Connecticut who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

539,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CONNECTICUT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 539,800 Connecticut borrowers -- 377,900 current borrowers and 161,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Delaware after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Delaware:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.9% to 4.1%.
- Over 8 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 7,067 vs. 800 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 12 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 6,267 vs. 525 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 22% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 45% per year -- after increasing 31% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 16% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Delaware:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN DELAWARE: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Delaware.

9 TIMES MORE DELAWARE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 36,050 working families in Delaware will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Delaware.

TAX CUT FOR 2,887 SMALL BUSINESSES IN DELAWARE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 2,887 small businesses in Delaware are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

147,000 DELAWARE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 147,236 workers in Delaware, and protects the jobs of 8,845 workers in Delaware who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

41,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN DELAWARE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 41,700 Delaware borrowers -- 29,200 current borrowers and 12,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FLORIDA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Florida after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Florida:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.4% to 5.1%.
- Over 3 times as many new jobs per year -- 226,133 vs. 69,850 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 4 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 204,089 vs. 48,150 average during the previous 4 years.
- 3,000 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 55,500 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 22% per year -- after increasing 28% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Florida:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN FLORIDA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Florida.

10 TIMES MORE FLORIDA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 895,441 working families in Florida will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 87,826 wealthiest taxpayers in Florida.

TAX CUT FOR 71,456 SMALL BUSINESSES IN FLORIDA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 71,456 small businesses in Florida are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,004,000 FLORIDA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,004,330 workers in Florida, and protects the jobs of 120,409 workers in Florida who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

502,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN FLORIDA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 502,100 Florida borrowers -- 351,500 current borrowers and 150,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Georgia after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Georgia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 4.7%.
- Almost 5 times as many new jobs per year -- 150,889 vs. 31,725 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 6 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 136,089 vs. 22,000 average during the previous 4 years.
- 36,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 18,500 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 12% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 27% per year -- after increasing 23% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Georgia:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN GEORGIA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Georgia.

17 TIMES MORE GEORGIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 537,103 working families in Georgia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 31,709 wealthiest taxpayers in Georgia.

TAX CUT FOR 33,229 SMALL BUSINESSES IN GEORGIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 33,229 small businesses in Georgia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,180,000 GEORGIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,180,079 workers in Georgia, and protects the jobs of 70,892 workers in Georgia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

234,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN GEORGIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 234,600 Georgia borrowers -- 164,200 current borrowers and 70,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN HAWAII UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Hawaii after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Hawaii:

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 18%.
- Business failures have dropped 7% per year -- after increasing 13% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 7% per year -- after decreasing 13% per year during the last 4 years.
- New home building has increased 2.3% per year -- after decreasing 2.3% per year during the last 12 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 34%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Hawaii:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN HAWAII: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Hawaii.

6 TIMES MORE HAWAII FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 41,263 working families in Hawaii will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,771 wealthiest taxpayers in Hawaii.

TAX CUT FOR 6,515 SMALL BUSINESSES IN HAWAII: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 6,515 small businesses in Hawaii are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

198,000 HAWAII WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 198,105 workers in Hawaii, and protects the jobs of 11,901 workers in Hawaii who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

47,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN HAWAII WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 47,000 Hawaii borrowers -- 32,900 current borrowers and 14,100 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN IDAHO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Idaho after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Idaho:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.0%.
- 33% more new jobs per year -- 22,978 vs. 17,300 average during the previous 4 years.
- 46% more new private sector jobs per year -- 20,578 vs. 14,075 average during the previous 4 years.
- 28% more new manufacturing jobs per year -- 2,889 vs. 2,250 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 19% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 11% per year -- after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Idaho:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN IDAHO: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Idaho.

20 TIMES MORE IDAHO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 61,983 working families in Idaho will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,154 wealthiest taxpayers in Idaho.

TAX CUT FOR 6,615 SMALL BUSINESSES IN IDAHO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 6,615 small businesses in Idaho are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

123,000 IDAHO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 122,675 workers in Idaho, and protects the jobs of 7,370 workers in Idaho who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

62,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN IDAHO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 62,400 Idaho borrowers -- 43,700 current borrowers and 18,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Illinois after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Illinois:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.8% to 5.5%.
- Almost 4 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 114,844 vs. 26,350 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 6 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 109,022 vs. 18,375 average during the previous 4 years.
- 27,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 52,600 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 7% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 38% per year -- after increasing 14% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Illinois:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ILLINOIS: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Illinois.

8 TIMES MORE ILLINOIS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 599,271 working families in Illinois will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 79,214 wealthiest taxpayers in Illinois.

TAX CUT FOR 53,060 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ILLINOIS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 53,060 small businesses in Illinois are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

2,185,000 ILLINOIS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,185,099 workers in Illinois, and protects the jobs of 131,268 workers in Illinois who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.26 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.26 million Illinois borrowers -- 880,000 current borrowers and 380,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN INDIANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Indiana after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Indiana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.9% to 4.8%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 77,333 vs. 37,425 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 76,178 vs. 30,225 average during the previous 4 years.
- 38,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 10,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 34% per year -- after increasing 18% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% per year -- after increasing 10% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Indiana:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN INDIANA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Indiana.

14 TIMES MORE INDIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 291,392 working families in Indiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 21,347 wealthiest taxpayers in Indiana.

TAX CUT FOR 26,392 SMALL BUSINESSES IN INDIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 26,392 small businesses in Indiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

998,000 INDIANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 997,674 workers in Indiana, and protects the jobs of 59,935 workers in Indiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

383,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN INDIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 383,000 Indiana borrowers -- 268,000 current borrowers and 115,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN IOWA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Iowa after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Iowa:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.2% to 3.4%.
- Almost twice as many new jobs per year -- 38,978 vs. 20,000 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 36,578 vs. 17,825 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 19 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 8,222 vs. 425 average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 32% per year -- after increasing during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 13% per year -- after increasing 6% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Iowa:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN IOWA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Iowa.

13 TIMES MORE IOWA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 118,638 working families in Iowa will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 8,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Iowa.

TAX CUT FOR 15,439 SMALL BUSINESSES IN IOWA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 15,439 small businesses in Iowa are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

446,000 IOWA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 445,605 workers in Iowa, and protects the jobs of 26,769 workers in Iowa who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

357,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN IOWA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 357,900 Iowa borrowers -- 250,500 current borrowers and 107,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KANSAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Kansas after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Kansas:

- Almost twice as many new jobs per year -- 32,178 vs. 16,350 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 28,711 vs. 11,750 average during the previous 4 years.
- 10,900 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 900 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 11% per year -- after increasing 18% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home sales have increased 18% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Kansas:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN KANSAS: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Kansas.

11 TIMES MORE KANSAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 117,402 working families in Kansas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 11,042 wealthiest taxpayers in Kansas.

TAX CUT FOR 14,090 SMALL BUSINESSES IN KANSAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 14,090 small businesses in Kansas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

390,000 KANSAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 390,454 workers in Kansas, and protects the jobs of 23,456 workers in Kansas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

182,300 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN KANSAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 182,300 Kansas borrowers -- 127,600 current borrowers and 54,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Kentucky after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Kentucky:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.3% to 4.7%.
- 44% more new jobs per year -- 43,467 vs. 30,250 average during the previous 4 years.
- 64% more new private sector jobs per year -- 37,822 vs. 23,075 average during the previous 4 years.
- 3 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 8,133 vs. 2,300 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 8% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 28% per year -- after increasing 18% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Done for the People of Kentucky:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN KENTUCKY: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Kentucky.

19 TIMES MORE KENTUCKY FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 236,592 working families in Kentucky will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 12,491 wealthiest taxpayers in Kentucky.

TAX CUT FOR 17,550 SMALL BUSINESSES IN KENTUCKY: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 17,550 small businesses in Kentucky are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

543,000 KENTUCKY WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 543,188 workers in Kentucky, and protects the jobs of 32,632 workers in Kentucky who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

185,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN KENTUCKY WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 185,600 Kentucky borrowers -- 129,900 current borrowers and 55,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Louisiana after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Louisiana:

- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 66,356 vs. 30,875 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 57,956 vs. 23,250 average during the last 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 22% per year -- after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 42% per year -- after increasing 8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 14% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Louisiana:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN LOUISIANA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Louisiana.

25 TIMES MORE LOUISIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 390,496 working families in Louisiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,672 wealthiest taxpayers in Louisiana.

TAX CUT FOR 18,281 SMALL BUSINESSES IN LOUISIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 18,281 small businesses in Louisiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

583,000 LOUISIANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 582,680 workers in Louisiana, and protects the jobs of 35,004 workers in Louisiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

201,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN LOUISIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 201,400 Louisiana borrowers -- 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MAINE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Maine after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Maine:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.4% to 5.8%.
- 30,400 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 29,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 34,000 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 32,700 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 2,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 17,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 24% per year -- after increasing 53% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 18% per year -- after increasing 23% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Maine:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MAINE: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maine.

16 TIMES MORE MAINE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 60,818 working families in Maine will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,767 wealthiest taxpayers in Maine.

TAX CUT FOR 8,035 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MAINE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 8,035 small businesses in Maine are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

168,000 MAINE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 168,175 workers in Maine, and protects the jobs of 10,103 workers in Maine who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

129,500 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MAINE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 129,500 Maine borrowers -- 90,700 current borrowers and 38,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MARYLAND UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Maryland after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Maryland:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.3% to 4.9%.
- 72,100 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 49,600 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 68,900 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 58,800 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 7% per year -- after increasing 22% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 52%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Maryland:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MARYLAND: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maryland.

8 TIMES MORE MARYLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 241,505 working families in Maryland will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 32,161 wealthiest taxpayers in Maryland.

TAX CUT FOR 24,534 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MARYLAND: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 24,534 small businesses in Maryland are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

785,000 MARYLAND WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 784,951 workers in Maryland, and protects the jobs of 47,155 workers in Maryland who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

296,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MARYLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 296,600 Maryland borrowers -- 207,600 current borrowers and 89,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MASSACHUSETTS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Massachusetts after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration.
The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Massachusetts:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.9% to 5.0%.
- 133,500 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 321,500 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 121,400 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 291,100 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 10% per year -- after decreasing 7% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 22% per year -- after increasing 53% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 15% per year -- after increasing 50% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Massachusetts:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Massachusetts.

4 TIMES MORE MASSACHUSETTS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 184,491 working families in Massachusetts will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 43,496 wealthiest taxpayers in Massachusetts.

TAX CUT FOR 33,048 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MASSACHUSETTS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 33,048 small businesses in Massachusetts are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,248,000 MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,248,337 workers in Massachusetts, and protects the jobs of 74,993 workers in Massachusetts who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

841,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 841,400 Massachusetts borrowers -- 589,000 current borrowers and 252,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Michigan after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Michigan:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.0% to 5.7%.
- Almost 5 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 122,444 vs. 22,475 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 7 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 121,733 vs. 16,950 average during the previous 4 years.
- 69,100 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 72,600 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 20% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 15% per year -- after increasing 15% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Michigan:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MICHIGAN: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Michigan.

10 TIMES MORE MICHIGAN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 392,321 working families in Michigan will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 41,107 wealthiest taxpayers in Michigan.

TAX CUT FOR 41,459 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MICHIGAN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 41,459 small businesses in Michigan are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

1,502,000 MICHIGAN WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,501,815 workers in Michigan, and protects the jobs of 90,221 workers in Michigan who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

579,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MICHIGAN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 579,600 Michigan borrowers -- 405,700 current borrowers and 173,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Minnesota after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Minnesota:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.2% to 3.7%.
- 70% more new jobs per year -- 65,333 vs. 38,325 average during the previous 4 years.
- 82% more new private sector jobs per year -- 58,800 vs. 32,225 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 8 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 9,289 vs. 1,100 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 10% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 44% per year -- after increasing 30% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Minnesota:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MINNESOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Minnesota.

7 TIMES MORE MINNESOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 155,348 working families in Minnesota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 22,960 wealthiest taxpayers in Minnesota.

TAX CUT FOR 26,078 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MINNESOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 26,078 small businesses in Minnesota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

845,000 MINNESOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 844,645 workers in Minnesota, and protects the jobs of 50,742 workers in Minnesota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

419,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MINNESOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 419,200 Minnesota borrowers -- 293,400 current borrowers and 125,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Mississippi after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Mississippi:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.5%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 35,511 vs. 17,025 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 29,156 vs. 14,800 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 25% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 42% per year -- after increasing 16% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 42% per year -- after increasing 9% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Mississippi:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MISSISSIPPI: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Mississippi.

50 TIMES MORE MISSISSIPPI FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 306,581 working families in Mississippi will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,082 wealthiest taxpayers in Mississippi.

TAX CUT FOR 10,718 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MISSISSIPPI: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 10,718 small businesses in Mississippi are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

333,000 MISSISSIPPI WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 332,977 workers in Mississippi, and protects the jobs of 20,003 workers in Mississippi who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

124,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MISSISSIPPI WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 124,000 Mississippi borrowers -- 86,800 current borrowers and 37,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MISSOURI UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Missouri after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Missouri:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% to 4.9%.
- Over 5 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 85,733 vs. 15,150 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 7 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 76,178 vs. 10,775 average during the previous 4 years.
- 12,300 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 30,900 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 12% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 38% per year -- after increasing 26% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Missouri:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MISSOURI: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Missouri.

14 TIMES MORE MISSOURI FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 294,982 working families in Missouri will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 21,439 wealthiest taxpayers in Missouri.

TAX CUT FOR 26,226 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MISSOURI: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 26,226 small businesses in Missouri are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

921,000 MISSOURI WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 921,185 workers in Missouri, and protects the jobs of 55,340 workers in Missouri who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

336,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MISSOURI WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 336,200 Missouri borrowers -- 235,300 current borrowers and 100,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MONTANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Montana after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Montana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.3%.
- 59% more new jobs per year -- 12,978 vs. 8,150 average during the previous 4 years.
- 65% more new private sector jobs per year -- 11,867 vs. 7,175 average during the previous 4 years.
- 78% more new manufacturing jobs per year -- 444 vs. 250 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 17% per year.
- Home building has increased 14% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Montana:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MONTANA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Montana.

23 TIMES MORE MONTANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 47,638 working families in Montana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,096 wealthiest taxpayers in Montana.

TAX CUT FOR 5,550 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MONTANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 5,550 small businesses in Montana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

76,000 MONTANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 76,342 workers in Montana, and protects the jobs of 4,586 workers in Montana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

71,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MONTANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 71,400 Montana borrowers -- 50,000 current borrowers and 21,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEBRASKA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Nebraska after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Nebraska:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 2.7% to 2.5%.
- 86% more new jobs per year -- 24,756 vs. 13,325 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 23,689 vs. 10,725 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 2 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 4,533 vs. 1,850 average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 45% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 15% per year -- after increasing 7% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Nebraska:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEBRASKA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Nebraska.

13 TIMES MORE NEBRASKA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 77,448 working families in Nebraska will receive a tax cut... This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,811 wealthiest taxpayers in Nebraska.

TAX CUT FOR 9,008 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEBRASKA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 9,008 small businesses in Nebraska are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

264,000 NEBRASKA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 263,628 workers in Nebraska, and protects the jobs of 15,837 workers in Nebraska who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

346,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEBRASKA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 346,800 Nebraska borrowers -- 242,800 current borrowers and 104,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEVADA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Nevada after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Nevada:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 5.8%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 53,511 vs. 23,125 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 49,467 vs. 18,675 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 5 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 3,200 vs. 650 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 26% per year.
- Home building has increased 29% per year -- after decreasing 13% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Nevada:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEVADA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Nevada.

9 TIMES MORE NEVADA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 74,516 working families in Nevada will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 8,625 wealthiest taxpayers in Nevada.

TAX CUT FOR 6,753 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEVADA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 6,753 small businesses in Nevada are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

261,000 NEVADA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 261,203 workers in Nevada, and protects the jobs of 15,692 workers in Nevada who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

44,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEVADA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 44,100 Nevada borrowers -- 30,900 current borrowers and 13,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and New Hampshire after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in New Hampshire:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 4.0%.
- 40,400 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 41,500 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 34,800 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 44,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 3,700 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 20,000 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 15% per year -- after decreasing 7% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 32% per year -- after increasing 45% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Hampshire:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Hampshire.

8 TIMES MORE NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 40,803 working families in New Hampshire will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,390 wealthiest taxpayers in New Hampshire.

TAX CUT FOR 7,247 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 7,247 small businesses in New Hampshire are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

181,000 NEW HAMPSHIRE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 180,513 workers in New Hampshire, and protects the jobs of 10,844 workers in New Hampshire who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

109,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 109,700 New Hampshire borrowers -- 76,800 current borrowers and 32,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and New Jersey after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in New Jersey:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 6.5%.
- 125,300 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 221,500 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 119,600 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 229,000 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 10% per year -- after increasing 35% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 5% per year -- after increasing 31% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 11% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Jersey:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW JERSEY: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Jersey.

5 TIMES MORE NEW JERSEY FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 350,842 working families in New Jersey will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 72,224 wealthiest taxpayers in New Jersey.

TAX CUT FOR 35,676 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW JERSEY: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 35,676 small businesses in New Jersey are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,417,000 NEW JERSEY WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,416,699 workers in New Jersey, and protects the jobs of 85,107 workers in New Jersey who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

770,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW JERSEY WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 770,600 New Jersey borrowers -- 539,400 current borrowers and 231,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW MEXICO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and New Mexico after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in New Mexico:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 6.0%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 32,844 vs. 14,550 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 29,600 vs. 10,800 average during the previous 4 years.
- 4,900 new manufacturing jobs added -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 12% per year.
- Home building has increased 20% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Mexico:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW MEXICO: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Mexico.

32 TIMES MORE NEW MEXICO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 133,845 working families in New Mexico will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,136 wealthiest taxpayers in New Mexico.

TAX CUT FOR 8,405 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW MEXICO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 8,405 small businesses in New Mexico are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

176,000 NEW MEXICO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 175,760 workers in New Mexico, and protects the jobs of 10,559 workers in New Mexico who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

75,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 75,800 New Mexico borrowers -- 53,100 current borrowers and 22,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and New York after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in New York:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.5% to 6.3%.
- 104,100 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 520,800 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 127,100 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 498,100 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 50% per year -- after increasing 11% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bank lending has increased by \$37.5 billion -- after dropping by \$82 billion during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures have dropped 22% per year -- after increasing 35% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New York:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW YORK: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New York.

6 TIMES MORE NEW YORK FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 890,568 working families in New York will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 148,562 wealthiest taxpayers in New York.

TAX CUT FOR 80,373 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 80,373 small businesses in New York are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

3,141,000 NEW YORK WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 3,140,640 workers in New York, and protects the jobs of 188,672 workers in New York who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

2 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW YORK WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 2 million New York borrowers -- 1.4 million current borrowers and 600,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and North Carolina after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration.
The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in North Carolina:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.6% to 4.3%.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 109,200 vs. 38,350 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 3 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 93,378 vs. 25,125 average during the previous 4 years.
- 27,000 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 28,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 43% per year -- after increasing 9% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home sales have increased 22% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of North Carolina:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NORTH CAROLINA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in North Carolina.

21 TIMES MORE NORTH CAROLINA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 524,849 working families in North Carolina will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 25,112 wealthiest taxpayers in North Carolina.

TAX CUT FOR 33,713 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NORTH CAROLINA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 33,713 small businesses in North Carolina are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,250,000 NORTH CAROLINA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,250,426 workers in North Carolina, and protects the jobs of 75,119 workers in North Carolina who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

155,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 155,100 North Carolina borrowers -- 108,600 current borrowers and 46,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NORTH DAKOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and North Dakota after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in North Dakota:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.7% to 3.2%.
- 47% more new jobs per year -- 8,800 vs. 5,975 average during the previous 4 years.
- 65% more new private sector jobs per year -- 8,933 vs. 5,400 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over twice as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 1,333 vs. 625 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 5 times as many new business incorporations per year as the average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 28% per year -- after increasing 9% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of North Dakota:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NORTH DAKOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in North Dakota.

16 TIMES MORE NORTH DAKOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 28,986 working families in North Dakota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,796 wealthiest taxpayers in North Dakota.

TAX CUT FOR 3,301 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NORTH DAKOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 3,301 small businesses in North Dakota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

76,000 NORTH DAKOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 76,264 workers in North Dakota, and protects the jobs of 4,581 workers in North Dakota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

74,300 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 74,300 North Dakota borrowers -- 52,000 current borrowers and 22,300 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OHIO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Ohio after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Ohio:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.0% to 4.7%.
- Over 4 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 128,533 vs. 27,100 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 7 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 125,022 vs. 18,175 average during the previous 4 years.
- 45,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 77,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 9% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 23% per year -- after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Ohio:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OHIO: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Ohio.

11 TIMES MORE OHIO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 509,774 working families in Ohio will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 46,217 wealthiest taxpayers in Ohio.

TAX CUT FOR 50,143 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OHIO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 50,143 small businesses in Ohio are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,987,000 OHIO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,986,799 workers in Ohio, and protects the jobs of 119,356 workers in Ohio who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

977,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OHIO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 977,900 Ohio borrowers -- 684,500 current borrowers and 293,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Oklahoma after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Oklahoma:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.7% to 4.8%.
- 32% more new jobs per year -- 28,089 vs. 21,275 average during the previous 4 years.
- 80% more new private sector jobs per year -- 29,600 vs. 16,450 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 4 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 3,867 vs. 950 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 8% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 9% per year -- after increasing 15% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Oklahoma:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OKLAHOMA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Oklahoma.

20 TIMES MORE OKLAHOMA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 213,568 working families in Oklahoma will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 10,858 wealthiest taxpayers in Oklahoma.

TAX CUT FOR 18,653 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OKLAHOMA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 18,653 small businesses in Oklahoma are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

418,000 OKLAHOMA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 417,627 workers in Oklahoma, and protects the jobs of 25,089 workers in Oklahoma who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

182,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OKLAHOMA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 182,700 Oklahoma borrowers -- 127,900 current borrowers and 54,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OREGON UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Oregon after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Oregon:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.0% to 4.6%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 55,911 vs. 23,575 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 53,244 vs. 18,900 average during the previous 4 years.
- 15,100 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 6,900 lost during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 12% per year.
- New home building has increased 17% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Oregon:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OREGON: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Oregon.

12 TIMES MORE OREGON FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 145,323 working families in Oregon will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 12,350 wealthiest taxpayers in Oregon.

TAX CUT FOR 18,286 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OREGON: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 18,286 small businesses in Oregon are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

431,000 OREGON WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 430,843 workers in Oregon, and protects the jobs of 25,883 workers in Oregon who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

215,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OREGON WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 215,900 Oregon borrowers -- 151,100 current borrowers and 64,800 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Pennsylvania after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Pennsylvania:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 5.7%.
- 120,400 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 3,300 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 106,700 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 11,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Manufacturing job growth -- after 113,800 manufacturing jobs lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 28% per year -- after increasing 31% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 37% per year -- after increasing 12% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Pennsylvania:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Pennsylvania.

8 TIMES MORE PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 510,127 working families in Pennsylvania will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 60,308 wealthiest taxpayers in Pennsylvania:

TAX CUT FOR 53,262 SMALL BUSINESSES IN PENNSYLVANIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 53,262 small businesses in Pennsylvania are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,129,000 PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,129,215 workers in Pennsylvania, and protects the jobs of 127,911 workers in Pennsylvania who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.7 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.7 million Pennsylvania borrowers -- 1.2 million current borrowers and 500,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN RHODE ISLAND UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Rhode Island after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 --- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Rhode Island:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.0% to 5.7%.
- 6,900 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 36,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 6,300 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 39,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 48% per year -- after increasing 87% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 12% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 15% per year -- after increasing 41% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Rhode Island:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN RHODE ISLAND: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Rhode Island.

8 TIMES MORE RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 38,141 working families in Rhode Island will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,950 wealthiest taxpayers in Rhode Island.

TAX CUT FOR 4,783 SMALL BUSINESSES IN RHODE ISLAND: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 4,783 small businesses in Rhode Island are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

164,000 RHODE ISLAND WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 163,557 workers in Rhode Island, and protects the jobs of 9,826 workers in Rhode Island who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

116,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN RHODE ISLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 116,800 Rhode Island borrowers -- 81,800 current borrowers and 35,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and South Carolina after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in South Carolina:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.9% to 4.9%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 35,644 vs. 16,500 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 3 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 34,711 vs. 9,525 average over the previous 4 years.
- 2,300 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 18,300 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% per year -- after increasing 16% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home sales have increased 10% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of South Carolina:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN SOUTH CAROLINA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in South Carolina.

28 TIMES MORE SOUTH CAROLINA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 306,881 working families in South Carolina will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 10,884 wealthiest taxpayers in South-Carolina.

TAX CUT FOR 15,218 SMALL BUSINESSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 15,218 small businesses in South Carolina are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

590,000 SOUTH CAROLINA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 589,586 workers in South Carolina, and protects the jobs of 35,419 workers in South Carolina who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

82,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 82,000 South Carolina borrowers -- 57,400 current borrowers and 24,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and South Dakota after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in South Dakota:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 3.5% to 3.3%.
- 23% more new jobs per year -- 12,756 vs. 10,350 average during the previous 4 years.
- 29% more new private sector jobs per year -- 11,822 vs. 9,150 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 3,778 vs. 1,500 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 2 1/2 times as many new business incorporations per year as the average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 25% per year -- after increasing 12% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of South Dakota:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN SOUTH DAKOTA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in South Dakota.

18 TIMES MORE SOUTH DAKOTA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 39,016 working families in South Dakota will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 2,155 wealthiest taxpayers in South Dakota.

TAX CUT FOR 3,970 SMALL BUSINESSES IN SOUTH DAKOTA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 3,970 small businesses in South Dakota are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

88,000 SOUTH DAKOTA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 88,085 workers in South Dakota, and protects the jobs of 5,292 workers in South Dakota who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

124,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 124,600 South Dakota borrowers -- 87,200 current borrowers and 37,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Tennessee after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Tennessee:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.9% to 4.3%.
- Over twice as many new jobs per year -- 85,689 vs. 39,275 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 79,689 vs. 34,450 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 7 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 6,578 vs. 900 average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 36% per year -- after increasing 12% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 18% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Tennessee:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN TENNESSEE: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Tennessee.

19 TIMES MORE TENNESSEE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 384,057 working families in Tennessee will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 20,469 wealthiest taxpayers in Tennessee.

TAX CUT FOR 25,586 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TENNESSEE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 25,586 small businesses in Tennessee are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

898,000 TENNESSEE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 897,527 workers in Tennessee, and protects the jobs of 53,918 workers in Tennessee who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

285,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TENNESSEE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 285,700 Tennessee borrowers -- 200,000 current borrowers and 85,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Texas after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 6.0%.
- 74% more new jobs per year -- 265,378 vs. 152,700 average during the previous 4 years.
- Twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 226,978 vs. 112,925 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 12 1/2 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 22,267 vs. 1,750 average during the previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 18% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 45% per year -- after increasing 14% per year during the past 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Texas:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN TEXAS: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Texas.

16 TIMES MORE TEXAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 1,441,104 working families in Texas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 90,111 wealthiest taxpayers in Texas.

TAX CUT FOR 98,643 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TEXAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 98,643 small businesses in Texas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,812,000 TEXAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.09 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TEXAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.09 million Texas borrowers -- 760,000 current borrowers and 330,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN UTAH UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Utah after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Utah:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.3% to 3.6%.
- 74% more new jobs per year -- 48,978 vs. 28,100 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 46,533 vs. 24,575 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 3 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 5,733 vs. 1,675 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 18% per year.
- New home building has increased 27% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Utah:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN UTAH: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Utah.

14 TIMES MORE UTAH FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 81,437 working families in Utah will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,907 wealthiest taxpayers in Utah.

TAX CUT FOR 9,681 SMALL BUSINESSES IN UTAH: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 9,681 small businesses in Utah are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

271,000 UTAH WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 271,443 workers in Utah, and protects the jobs of 16,307 workers in Utah who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

157,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN UTAH WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 157,900 Utah borrowers -- 110,500 current borrowers and 47,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN VERMONT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Vermont after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Vermont:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.8% to 4.2%.
- 14,600 new jobs added in 27 months -- after 6,400 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 13,600 new private sector jobs added in 27 months -- after 9,000 lost during the previous 4 years.
- 1400 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 5,700 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 42% per year -- after increasing 48% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 17% per year -- after increasing 33% per year during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Vermont:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN VERMONT: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Vermont.

14 TIMES MORE VERMONT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 25,715 working families in Vermont will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,865 wealthiest taxpayers in Vermont.

TAX CUT FOR 4,137 SMALL BUSINESSES IN VERMONT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 4,137 small businesses in Vermont are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

79,000 VERMONT WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 78,678 workers in Vermont, and protects the jobs of 4,727 workers in Vermont who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

66,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN VERMONT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 66,200 Vermont borrowers -- 46,300 current borrowers and 19,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Virginia after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Virginia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.3% to 4.4%.
- Over 5 1/2 times as many new jobs per year -- 83,867 vs. 15,200 average during the previous 4 years.
- Over 20 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 81,733 vs. 3,950 average during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 26% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 20% per year -- after increasing 14% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending has increased by \$7.1 billion -- after declining by \$8.2 billion during the previous 4 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Virginia:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN VIRGINIA: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Virginia.

10 TIMES MORE VIRGINIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 332,266 working families in Virginia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 31,689 wealthiest taxpayers in Virginia.

TAX CUT FOR 29,899 SMALL BUSINESSES IN VIRGINIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 29,899 small businesses in Virginia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

1,050,000 VIRGINIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,050,150 workers in Virginia, and protects the jobs of 63,087 workers in Virginia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

600,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN VIRGINIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 600,800 Virginia borrowers -- 420,600 current borrowers and 180,200 new borrowers in the next two years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Washington after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Washington:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.2% to 6.0%.
- 13% more new private sector jobs per year -- 51,244 vs. 45,300 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 11% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 8% per year -- after increasing 8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bank lending has grown by almost \$5 billion -- after growing by only \$1.4 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 8% per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Washington:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WASHINGTON: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Washington.

8 TIMES MORE WASHINGTON FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 210,040 working families in Washington will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 27,491 wealthiest taxpayers in Washington.

TAX CUT FOR 28,617 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WASHINGTON: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 28,617 small businesses in Washington are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

768,000 WASHINGTON WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 767,575 workers in Washington, and protects the jobs of 46,112 workers in Washington who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

239,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WASHINGTON WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 239,000 Washington borrowers -- 167,300 current borrowers and 71,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WEST VIRGINIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and West Virginia after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in West Virginia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 11.1% to 7.3%.
- Twice as many new jobs per year -- 17,200 vs. 8,225 average during the previous 4 years.
- More than twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 15,289 vs. 6,750 average during the previous 4 years.
- Positive manufacturing job growth -- after 5,000 manufacturing jobs lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 79% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 41% per year -- after increasing 9% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of West Virginia:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WEST VIRGINIA: By 1998, the national debt will be \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in West Virginia .

24 TIMES MORE WEST VIRGINIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 105,017 working families in West Virginia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,442 wealthiest taxpayers in West Virginia .

TAX CUT FOR 7,326 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WEST VIRGINIA : The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 7,326 small businesses in West Virginia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

210,000 WEST VIRGINIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 210,312 workers in West Virginia , and protects the jobs of 12,634 workers in West Virginia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

106,500 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 106,500 West Virginia borrowers -- 74,600 current borrowers and 31,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WISCONSIN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Wisconsin after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Wisconsin:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.3% to 3.9%.
- 49% more new jobs per year -- 66,267 vs. 44,375 average during the previous 4 years.
- 73% more new private sector jobs per year -- 63,511 vs. 36,650 average during the previous 4 years.
- 42,500 new manufacturing jobs added in 27 months -- after 4,100 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 11% per year -- after increasing 8% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending growth almost 4 times greater than during the previous 4 years -- \$2.4 billion per year vs. \$626 million per year.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Wisconsin:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WISCONSIN: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Wisconsin.

9 TIMES MORE WISCONSIN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 193,349 working families in Wisconsin will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 20,645 wealthiest taxpayers in Wisconsin.

TAX CUT FOR 22,633 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WISCONSIN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 22,633 small businesses in Wisconsin are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

883,000 WISCONSIN WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 883,370 workers in Wisconsin, and protects the jobs of 53,068 workers in Wisconsin who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

837,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WISCONSIN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 837,800 Wisconsin borrowers -- 586,500 current borrowers and 251,300 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WYOMING UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Wyoming after the first 28 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$600 billion -- the deficit will be cut for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 6.7 million new jobs created. Private sector job growth rate 8 times faster than during previous Administration. The Misery Index -- the combined measure of unemployment and inflation -- at lowest level in 25 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Wyoming:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.2% to 4.4%.
- 28% more new jobs per year -- 5,644 vs. 4,425 average during the previous 4 years.
- 36% more new private sector jobs per year -- 5,022 vs. 3,700 average during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 14% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 38% per year -- after increasing 43% per year during the previous 12 years.
- New home building has increased 16% per year -- after decreasing 11% per year during the previous 12 years.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Wyoming:

\$10,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WYOMING: By 1998, the national debt will be more than \$600 billion lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$10,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Wyoming.

14 TIMES MORE WYOMING FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 24,038 working families in Wyoming will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 1,704 wealthiest taxpayers in Wyoming.

TAX CUT FOR 2,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WYOMING: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 2,917 small businesses in Wyoming are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

48,000 WYOMING WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 48,279 workers in Wyoming, and protects the jobs of 2,900 workers in Wyoming who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

15,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WYOMING WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 15,000 Wyoming borrowers -- 10,500 current borrowers and 4,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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 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 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.