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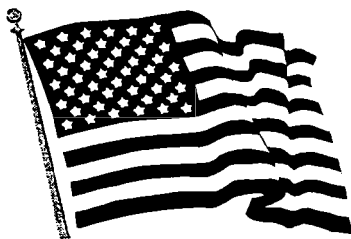
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Impact of Proposed Republican Budget Cuts on:

- **Older and Disabled
Americans**
- **Students**
- **Working Families**

A State-By-State Analysis



August 3, 1995

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN ALABAMA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Alabama

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Alabama's over 630,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,775 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$7,550 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Alabama by \$8 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 544,000 recipients. Alabama would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 102,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Alabama

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,525 children in Alabama in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 23,200 students in Alabama.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Alabama funding for as many as 298 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 128 out of 130 school districts in Alabama use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 63,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,100 graduate students in Alabama. Denies Pell Grants to 7,400 students in Alabama in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 692 young people in Alabama the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 9,518 Alabama youths in 1996 and 66,626 Alabama youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Alabama

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 365,109 working families in Alabama by an average of \$256 in 1996. For 197,083 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$332.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$14.6 million and denies training opportunities to 6,159 dislocated workers in Alabama in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN ALASKA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Alaska

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Alaska's over 32,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,350 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,700 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Alaska by \$595 million.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 69,000 recipients. Alaska would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 22,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Alaska

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 294 children in Alaska in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 1,300 students in Alaska.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Alaska funding for as many as 81 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 52 out of 56 school districts in Alaska use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 3,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 600 graduate students in Alaska. Denies Pell Grants to 500 students in Alaska in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 364 young people in Alaska the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,471 Alaska youths in 1996 and 10,297 Alaska youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Alaska

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 18,350 working families in Alaska by an average of \$203 in 1996. For 9,905 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$246.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$3.0 million and denies training opportunities to 1,290 dislocated workers in Alaska in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN ARIZONA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Arizona

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Arizona's over 577,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,775 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,550 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Arizona by \$7 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 510,000 recipients. Arizona would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 110,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Arizona

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,400 children in Arizona in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 17,300 students in Arizona.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Arizona funding for as many as 264 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 198 out of 222 school districts in Arizona use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 91,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,100 graduate students in Arizona. Denies Pell Grants to 6,600 students in Arizona in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 696 young people in Arizona the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 7,411 Arizona youths in 1996 and 51,877 Arizona youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Arizona

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 253,967 working families in Arizona by an average of \$242 in 1996. For 137,089 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$310.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$10.9 million and denies training opportunities to 4,594 dislocated workers in Arizona in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN ARKANSAS

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Arkansas

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Arkansas's over 416,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,875 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,750 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Arkansas by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 340,000 recipients. Arkansas would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 122,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Arkansas

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,201 children in Arkansas in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 15,000 students in Arkansas.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Arkansas funding for as many as 181 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 318 out of 319 school districts in Arkansas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 38,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,500 graduate students in Arkansas. Denies Pell Grants to 3,600 students in Arkansas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 368 young people in Arkansas the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 4,892 Arkansas youths in 1996 and 34,244 Arkansas youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Arkansas

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 192,736 working families in Arkansas by an average of \$244 in 1996. For 104,037 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$313.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$6.0 million and denies training opportunities to 2,521 dislocated workers in Arkansas in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN CALIFORNIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in California

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of California's over 3.6 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$4,100 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$8,200 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to California by \$54 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 5.0 million recipients. California would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 1.2 million recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in California

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 17,233 children in California in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 236,100 students in California.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies California funding for as many as 2,061 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 1,049 out of 1,064 school districts in California use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 430,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 61,500 graduate students in California. Denies Pell Grants to 34,500 students in California in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 5,883 young people in California the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 93,584 California youths in 1996 and 655,088 California youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in California

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 2,045,255 working families in California by an average of \$245 in 1996. For 1,104,012 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$315.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$194.5 million and denies training opportunities to 81,631 dislocated workers in California in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN COLORADO

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Colorado

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Colorado's over 409,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,000 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,000 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Colorado by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 289,000 recipients. Colorado would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 97,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Colorado

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,972 children in Colorado in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,900 students in Colorado.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Colorado funding for as many as 205 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 176 out of 176 school districts in Colorado use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 90,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 12,900 graduate students in Colorado. Denies Pell Grants to 5,100 students in Colorado in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,112 young people in Colorado the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 5,092 Colorado youths in 1996 and 35,644 Colorado youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Colorado

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 165,022 working families in Colorado by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 89,077 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$294.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$7.9 million and denies training opportunities to 3,356 dislocated workers in Colorado in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN CONNECTICUT

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Connecticut

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Connecticut's over 497,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,250 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,500 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Connecticut by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 354,000 recipients. Connecticut would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 74,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Connecticut

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,374 children in Connecticut in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 9,200 students in Connecticut.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Connecticut funding for as many as 165 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 170 out of 175 school districts in Connecticut use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 49,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,000 graduate students in Connecticut. Denies Pell Grants to 2,200 students in Connecticut in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 691 young people in Connecticut the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 5,174 Connecticut youths in 1996 and 36,218 Connecticut youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Connecticut

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 79,861 working families in Connecticut by an average of \$217 in 1996. For 43,108 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$269.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$11.2 million and denies training opportunities to 4,711 dislocated workers in Connecticut in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN DELAWARE

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Delaware

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Delaware's over 98,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,350 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,700 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Delaware by \$1 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 75,000 recipients. Delaware would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 21,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Delaware

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 354 children in Delaware in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 1,500 students in Delaware.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Delaware funding for as many as 64 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 19 out of 19 school districts in Delaware use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 10,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,400 graduate students in Delaware. Denies Pell Grants to 600 students in Delaware in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 173 young people in Delaware the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 Delaware youths in 1996 and 9,492 Delaware youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Delaware

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 35,468 working families in Delaware by an average of \$237 in 1996. For 19,146 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$302.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$1.7 million and denies training opportunities to 748 dislocated workers in Delaware in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in District of Columbia

- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to District of Columbia by \$5 billion.
- **Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled:** Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 127,000 recipients. District of Columbia would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 20,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in District of Columbia

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 690 children in District of Columbia in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,500 students in District of Columbia.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies District of Columbia funding for as many as 70 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 1 school district in District of Columbia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 37,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,300 graduate students in District of Columbia. Denies Pell Grants to 900 students in District of Columbia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 223 young people in District of Columbia the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 2,029 District of Columbia youths in 1996 and 14,203 District of Columbia youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in District of Columbia

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 48,005 working families in District of Columbia by an average of \$241 in 1996. For 25,913 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$309.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$3.7 million and denies training opportunities to 1,560 dislocated workers in District of Columbia in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN FLORIDA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Florida

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Florida's over 2.6 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$4,400 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$8,800 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Florida by \$38 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.7 million recipients. Florida would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 706,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Florida

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 6,654 children in Florida in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 35,500 students in Florida.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Florida funding for as many as 770 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 72 out of 72 school districts in Florida use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 184,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 26,400 graduate students in Florida. Denies Pell Grants to 16,200 students in Florida in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,960 young people in Florida the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 26,608 Florida youths in 1996 and 186,256 Florida youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Florida

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 863,418 working families in Florida by an average of \$244 in 1996. For 466,066 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$314.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$51.3 million and denies training opportunities to 21,542 dislocated workers in Florida in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN GEORGIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Georgia

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Georgia's over 811,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,025 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,050 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Georgia by \$13 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.1 million recipients. Georgia would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 383,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Georgia

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 4,726 children in Georgia in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 28,700 students in Georgia.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Georgia funding for as many as 446 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 183 out of 183 school districts in Georgia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 111,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 16,000 graduate students in Georgia. Denies Pell Grants to 8,000 students in Georgia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,138 young people in Georgia the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 11,610 Georgia youths in 1996 and 81,270 Georgia youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Georgia

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 517,292 working families in Georgia by an average of \$247 in 1996. For 279,230 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$319.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$21.0 million and denies training opportunities to 8,821 dislocated workers in Georgia in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN HAWAII

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Hawaii

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Hawaii's over 146,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,050 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,100 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Hawaii by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 121,000 recipients. Hawaii would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 36,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Hawaii

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 548 children in Hawaii in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,500 students in Hawaii.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Hawaii funding for as many as 68 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 7 out of 7 school districts in Hawaii use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 5,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 800 graduate students in Hawaii. Denies Pell Grants to 600 students in Hawaii in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 261 young people in Hawaii the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,414 Hawaii youths in 1996 and 9,898 Hawaii youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Hawaii

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 37,256 working families in Hawaii by an average of \$217 in 1996. For 20,110 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$269.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$2.2 million and denies training opportunities to 935 dislocated workers in Hawaii in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN IDAHO

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Idaho

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Idaho's over 146,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,075 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,150 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Idaho by \$1 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 110,000 recipients. Idaho would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 34,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Idaho

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 465 children in Idaho in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 4,200 students in Idaho.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Idaho funding for as many as 77 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 107 out of 113 school districts in Idaho use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 25,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,600 graduate students in Idaho. Denies Pell Grants to 1,700 students in Idaho in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 215 young people in Idaho the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,690 Idaho youths in 1996 and 11,830 Idaho youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Idaho

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 60,481 working families in Idaho by an average of \$235 in 1996. For 32,647 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$299.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$2.5 million and denies training opportunities to 1,071 dislocated workers in Idaho in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Illinois

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Illinois's over 1.6 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,200 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,400 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Illinois by \$15 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.4 million recipients. Illinois would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 274,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Illinois

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 7,417 children in Illinois in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,900 students in Illinois.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Illinois funding for as many as 782 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 916 out of 920 school districts in Illinois use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 209,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 29,900 graduate students in Illinois. Denies Pell Grants to 13,900 students in Illinois in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,760 young people in Illinois the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 22,306 Illinois youths in 1996 and 156,142 Illinois youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Illinois

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 584,258 working families in Illinois by an average of \$235 in 1996. For 315,378 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$299.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$41.7 million and denies training opportunities to 17,518 dislocated workers in Illinois in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN INDIANA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Indiana

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Indiana's over 813,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,400 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,800 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Indiana by \$9 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 605,000 recipients. Indiana would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 112,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Indiana

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,846 children in Indiana in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 16,500 students in Indiana.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Indiana funding for as many as 329 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 294 out of 297 school districts in Indiana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 133,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 19,100 graduate students in Indiana. Denies Pell Grants to 8,600 students in Indiana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 743 young people in Indiana the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 7,998 Indiana youths in 1996 and 55,986 Indiana youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Indiana

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 265,332 working families in Indiana by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 143,224 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$295.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$12.1 million and denies training opportunities to 5,118 dislocated workers in Indiana in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN IOWA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Iowa

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Iowa's over 472,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,300 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,600 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Iowa by \$3 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 303,000 recipients. Iowa would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 69,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Iowa

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,445 children in Iowa in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,200 students in Iowa.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Iowa funding for as many as 161 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 415 out of 418 school districts in Iowa use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 97,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 14,000 graduate students in Iowa. Denies Pell Grants to 5,000 students in Iowa in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 447 young people in Iowa the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 2,665 Iowa youths in 1996 and 18,655 Iowa youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Iowa

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 109,818 working families in Iowa by an average of \$226 in 1996. For 59,279 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$284.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$3.8 million and denies training opportunities to 1,606 dislocated workers in Iowa in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN KANSAS

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Kansas

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Kansas's over 380,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,850 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,700 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Kansas by \$3 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 252,000 recipients. Kansas would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 40,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Kansas

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,408 children in Kansas in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,000 students in Kansas.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Kansas funding for as many as 162 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 296 out of 304 school districts in Kansas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 71,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 10,200 graduate students in Kansas. Denies Pell Grants to 4,300 students in Kansas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 504 young people in Kansas the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 3,215 Kansas youths in 1996 and 22,506 Kansas youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Kansas

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 109,568 working families in Kansas by an average of \$228 in 1996. For 59,144 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$286.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$6.1 million and denies training opportunities to 2,564 dislocated workers in Kansas in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN KENTUCKY

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Kentucky

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Kentucky's over 575,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,075 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,150 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Kentucky by \$7 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 638,000 recipients. Kentucky would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 171,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Kentucky

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,416 children in Kentucky in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 19,100 students in Kentucky.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Kentucky funding for as many as 291 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 179 out of 179 school districts in Kentucky use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 67,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,600 graduate students in Kentucky. Denies Pell Grants to 6,000 students in Kentucky in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 663 young people in Kentucky the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 7,381 Kentucky youths in 1996 and 51,667 Kentucky youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Kentucky

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 217,386 working families in Kentucky by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 117,343 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$296.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$8.8 million and denies training opportunities to 3,695 dislocated workers in Kentucky in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN LOUISIANA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Louisiana

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Louisiana's over 572,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,575 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$7,150 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Louisiana by \$10 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 778,000 recipients. Louisiana would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 154,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Louisiana

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 4,702 children in Louisiana in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 19,700 students in Louisiana.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Louisiana funding for as many as 401 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 73 out of 74 school districts in Louisiana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 109,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 15,700 graduate students in Louisiana. Denies Pell Grants to 7,700 students in Louisiana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 651 young people in Louisiana the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 12,294 Louisiana youths in 1996 and 86,058 Louisiana youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Louisiana

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 377,394 working families in Louisiana by an average of \$248 in 1996. For 203,714 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$319.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$18.1 million and denies training opportunities to 7,627 dislocated workers in Louisiana in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MAINE

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Maine

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Maine's over 198,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,350 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,700 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Maine by \$1 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 177,000 recipients. Maine would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 34,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Maine

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 835 children in Maine in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 4,900 students in Maine.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Maine funding for as many as 81 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 223 out of 228 school districts in Maine use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 25,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,700 graduate students in Maine. Denies Pell Grants to 1,300 students in Maine in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 193 young people in Maine the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 2,708 Maine youths in 1996 and 16,956 Maine youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Maine

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 54,607 working families in Maine by an average of \$224 in 1996. For 29,477 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$280.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$6.0 million and denies training opportunities to 2,548 dislocated workers in Maine in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MARYLAND

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Maryland

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Maryland's over 591,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,275 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,550 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Maryland by \$6 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 415,000 recipients. Maryland would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 116,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Maryland

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,068 children in Maryland in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,900 students in Maryland.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Maryland funding for as many as 263 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 24 out of 24 school districts in Maryland use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 62,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 8,900 graduate students in Maryland. Denies Pell Grants to 4,600 students in Maryland in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,682 young people in Maryland the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 7,732 Maryland youths in 1996 and 64,124 Maryland youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Maryland

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 235,772 working families in Maryland by an average of \$235 in 1996. For 127,268 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$299.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$16.5 million and denies training opportunities to 6,956 dislocated workers in Maryland in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Massachusetts

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Massachusetts's over 923,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$4,300 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$8,600 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Massachusetts by \$14 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 710,000 recipients. Massachusetts would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 210,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Massachusetts

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,622 children in Massachusetts in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 16,100 students in Massachusetts.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Massachusetts funding for as many as 329 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 325 out of 357 school districts in Massachusetts use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 176,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 25,200 graduate students in Massachusetts. Denies Pell Grants to 6,700 students in Massachusetts in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,744 young people in Massachusetts the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 12,110 Massachusetts youths in 1996 and 84,770 Massachusetts youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Massachusetts

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 168,653 working families in Massachusetts by an average of \$222 in 1996. For 91,038 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$277.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$23.9 million and denies training opportunities to 10,051 dislocated workers in Massachusetts in 1996.

► Medicare and Education data compiled and produced by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB], July, 1995. Data on the Earned Income Tax Credit [EITC] compiled and produced by the United States Department of Treasury, July, 1995.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MICHIGAN

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Michigan

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Michigan's over 1.3 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,100 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,200 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Michigan by \$13 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.2 million recipients. Michigan would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 215,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Michigan

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 7,456 children in Michigan in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,100 students in Michigan.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Michigan funding for as many as 715 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 559 out of 561 school districts in Michigan use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 172,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 24,600 graduate students in Michigan. Denies Pell Grants to 14,000 students in Michigan in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,323 young people in Michigan the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 20,164 Michigan youths in 1996 and 141,148 Michigan youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Michigan

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 372,556 working families in Michigan by an average of \$223 in 1996. For 201,102 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$279..

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$33.5 million and denies training opportunities to 14,059 dislocated workers in Michigan in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MINNESOTA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Minnesota

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Minnesota's over 623,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,900 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,800 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Minnesota by \$7 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 426,000 recipients. Minnesota would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 88,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Minnesota

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,081 children in Minnesota in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 14,000 students in Minnesota.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Minnesota funding for as many as 266 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 423 out of 423 school districts in Minnesota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 134,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 19,200 graduate students in Minnesota. Denies Pell Grants to 7,300 students in Minnesota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 658 young people in Minnesota the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 5,720 Minnesota youths in 1996 and 40,040 Minnesota youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Minnesota

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 149,851 working families in Minnesota by an average of \$224 in 1996. For 80,889 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$280.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$8.1 million and denies training opportunities to 3,408 dislocated workers in Minnesota in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Mississippi

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Mississippi's over 390,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,175 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,350 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Mississippi by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 537,000 recipients. Mississippi would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 141,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Mississippi

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 5,857 children in Mississippi in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 25,800 students in Mississippi.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Mississippi funding for as many as 256 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 153 out of 156 school districts in Mississippi use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 52,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,600 graduate students in Mississippi. Denies Pell Grants to 5,000 students in Mississippi in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 385 young people in Mississippi the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 6,559 Mississippi youths in 1996 and 45,913 Mississippi youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Mississippi

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 295,841 working families in Mississippi by an average of \$257 in 1996. For 159,693 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$334..

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$8.8 million and denies training opportunities to 3,623 dislocated workers in Mississippi in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MISSOURI

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Missouri

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Missouri's over 823,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,425 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,850 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Missouri by \$6 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 669,000 recipients. Missouri would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 83,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Missouri

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,414 children in Missouri in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 18,300 students in Missouri.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Missouri funding for as many as 321 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 526 out of 546 school districts in Missouri use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 123,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 17,600 graduate students in Missouri. Denies Pell Grants to 7,900 students in Missouri in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 852 young people in Missouri the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 8,866 Missouri youths in 1996 and 62,062 Missouri youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Missouri

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 276,512 working families in Missouri by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 149,259 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$296.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$13.6 million and denies training opportunities to 5,723 dislocated workers in Missouri in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN MONTANA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Montana

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Montana's over 127,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,425 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,850 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Montana by \$1 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 96,000 recipients. Montana would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 27,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Montana

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 561 children in Montana in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,800 students in Montana.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 417 out of 513 school districts in Montana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 23,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,300 graduate students in Montana. Denies Pell Grants to 1,600 students in Montana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 331 young people in Montana the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,551 Montana youths in 1996 and 10,857 Montana youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Montana

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 44,574 working families in Montana by an average of \$228 in 1996. For 24,061 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$288.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$1.9 million and denies training opportunities to 817 dislocated workers in Montana in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEBRASKA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Nebraska

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Nebraska's over 247,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,700 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,400 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Nebraska by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 164,000 recipients. Nebraska would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 41,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Nebraska

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 884 children in Nebraska in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 5,500 students in Nebraska.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Nebraska funding for as many as 95 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 612 out of 729 school districts in Nebraska use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 50,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,300 graduate students in Nebraska. Denies Pell Grants to 2,900 students in Nebraska in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 220 young people in Nebraska the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 Nebraska youths in 1996 and 9,492 Nebraska youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Nebraska

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 72,451 working families in Nebraska by an average of \$230 in 1996. For 39,108 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$230.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$1.3 million and denies training opportunities to 554 dislocated workers in Nebraska in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEVADA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Nevada

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Nevada's over 182,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,000 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,000 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Nevada by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 95,000 recipients. Nevada would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 26,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Nevada

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 436 children in Nevada in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,200 students in Nevada.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Nevada funding for as many as 68 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 16 out of 17 school districts in Nevada use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 12,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,700 graduate students in Nevada. Denies Pell Grants to 1,200 students in Nevada in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 208 young people in Nevada the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 2,577 Nevada youths in 1996 and 18,039 Nevada youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Nevada

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 78,518 working families in Nevada by an average of \$232 in 1996. For 42,384 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$294.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$5.0 million and denies training opportunities to 2,101 dislocated workers in Nevada in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in New Hampshire

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of New Hampshire's over 152,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,175 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,350 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to New Hampshire by \$975 million.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 88,000 recipients. New Hampshire would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 1,100 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in New Hampshire

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 280 children in New Hampshire in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,300 students in New Hampshire.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 156 out of 162 school districts in New Hampshire use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 31,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,500 graduate students in New Hampshire. Denies Pell Grants to 1,100 students in New Hampshire in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 262 young people in New Hampshire the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,848 New Hampshire youths in 1996 and 13,636 New Hampshire youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in New Hampshire

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 37,909 working families in New Hampshire by an average of \$226 in 1996. For 20,463 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$284.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$3.4 million and denies training opportunities to 1,437 dislocated workers in New Hampshire in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEW JERSEY

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in New Jersey

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of New Jersey's over 1.2 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,625 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,250 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to New Jersey by \$11 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 790,000 recipients. New Jersey would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 166,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in New Jersey

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,135 children in New Jersey in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,800 students in New Jersey.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies New Jersey funding for as many as 415 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 564 out of 591 school districts in New Jersey use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 83,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 11,900 graduate students in New Jersey. Denies Pell Grants to 6,400 students in New Jersey in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,749 young people in New Jersey the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 15,164 New Jersey youths in 1996 and 106,078 New Jersey youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in New Jersey

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 350,656 working families in New Jersey by an average of \$235 in 1996. For 189,281 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$299.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$36.0 million and denies training opportunities to 15,376 dislocated workers in New Jersey in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEW MEXICO

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in New Mexico

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of New Mexico's over 205,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,225 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,450 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to New Mexico by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 268,000 recipients. New Mexico would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 80,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in New Mexico

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,555 children in New Mexico in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 9,200 students in New Mexico.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies New Mexico funding for as many as 137 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 88 out of 88 school districts in New Mexico use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 29,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,200 graduate students in New Mexico. Denies Pell Grants to 3,000 students in New Mexico in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 237 young people in New Mexico the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 3,690 New Mexico youths in 1996 and 25,830 New Mexico youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in New Mexico

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 126,688 working families in New Mexico by an average of \$237 in 1996. For 68,385 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$302.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$4.8 million and denies training opportunities to 2,031 dislocated workers in New Mexico in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NEW YORK

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in New York

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of New York's over 2.6 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,825 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,650 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to New York by \$37 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 2.9 million recipients. New York would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 645,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in New York

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 9,488 children in New York in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 78,500 students in New York.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies New York funding for as many as 1,337 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 694 out of 716 school districts in New York use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 447,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 64,000 graduate students in New York. Denies Pell Grants to 33,300 students in New York in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 3,381 young people in New York the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 40,385 New York youths in 1996 and 282,555 New York youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in New York

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 848,073 working families in New York by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 457,783 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$295.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$84.0 million and denies training opportunities to 35,467 dislocated workers in New York in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in North Carolina

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of North Carolina's over 999,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay as much as \$2,400 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,800 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to North Carolina by \$14 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 985,000 recipients. North Carolina would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 455,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in North Carolina

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,808 children in North Carolina in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 20,400 students in North Carolina.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies North Carolina funding for as many as 381 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 129 out of 129 school districts in North Carolina use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 93,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,300 graduate students in North Carolina. Denies Pell Grants to 7,100 students in North Carolina in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,107 young people in North Carolina the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 8,690 North Carolina youths in 1996 and 60,830 North Carolina youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in North Carolina

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 508,628 working families in North Carolina by an average of \$245 in 1996. For 274,553 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$315.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$10.0 million and denies training opportunities to 4,295 dislocated workers in North Carolina in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in North Dakota

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of North Dakota's over 102,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,025 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,050 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to North Dakota by \$919 million.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 63,000 recipients. North Dakota would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 18,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in North Dakota

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 422 children in North Dakota in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,100 students in North Dakota.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies North Dakota funding for as many as 66 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 245 out of 257 school districts in North Dakota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 30,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,400 graduate students in North Dakota. Denies Pell Grants to 1,500 students in North Dakota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 57 young people in North Dakota the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 North Dakota youths in 1996 and 9,492 North Dakota youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in North Dakota

• **Increases Taxes For Working Families:** Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 26,521 working families in North Dakota by an average of \$228 in 1996. For 14,316 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$287.

• **Denies Job Training:** Cuts funding by \$.8 million and denies training opportunities to 345 dislocated workers in North Dakota in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN OHIO

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Ohio

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Ohio's over 1.6 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,000 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,000 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Ohio by \$16 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.5 million recipients. Ohio would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 292,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Ohio

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 8,239 children in Ohio in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 32,000 students in Ohio.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Ohio funding for as many as 748 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 611 out of 611 school districts in Ohio use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 239,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 34,200 graduate students in Ohio. Denies Pell Grants to 15,400 students in Ohio in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,650 young people in Ohio the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 19,917 Ohio youths in 1996 and 139,419 Ohio youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Ohio

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 471,341 working families in Ohio by an average of \$227 in 1996. For 254,426 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$286.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$36.0 million and denies training opportunities to 15,380 dislocated workers in Ohio in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN OKLAHOMA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Oklahoma

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Oklahoma's over 479,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,000 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,000 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Oklahoma by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 391,000 recipients. Oklahoma would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 125,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Oklahoma

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,712 children in Oklahoma in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 10,200 students in Oklahoma.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Oklahoma funding for as many as 219 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 531 out of 555 school districts in Oklahoma use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 71,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 10,300 graduate students in Oklahoma. Denies Pell Grants to 6,200 students in Oklahoma in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 455 young people in Oklahoma the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 6,118 Oklahoma youths in 1996 and 42,826 Oklahoma youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Oklahoma

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 202,241 working families in Oklahoma by an average of \$235 in 1996. For 109,168 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$299.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$10.0 million and denies training opportunities to 4,229 dislocated workers in Oklahoma in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN OREGON

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Oregon

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Oregon's over 460,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,525 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,050 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Oregon by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 411,000 recipients. Oregon would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 118,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Oregon

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,127 children in Oregon in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 8,800 students in Oregon.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Oregon funding for as many as 199 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 278 out of 278 school districts in Oregon use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 62,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,000 graduate students in Oregon. Denies Pell Grants to 3,900 students in Oregon in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 458 young people in Oregon the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 6,204 Oregon youths in 1996 and 43,428 Oregon youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Oregon

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 144,128 working families in Oregon by an average of \$233 in 1996. For 77,799 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$295.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$10.5 million and denies training opportunities to 4,411 dislocated workers in Oregon in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Pennsylvania

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Pennsylvania's over 2.1 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,975 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$5,950 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Pennsylvania by \$21 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 1.3 million recipients. Pennsylvania would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 308,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Pennsylvania

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 6,241 children in Pennsylvania in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 44,800 students in Pennsylvania.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Pennsylvania funding for as many as 758 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 514 out of 521 school districts in Pennsylvania use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 367,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 52,500 graduate students in Pennsylvania. Denies Pell Grants to 14,100 students in Pennsylvania in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 2,081 young people in Pennsylvania the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 21,744 Pennsylvania youths in 1996 and 152,208 Pennsylvania youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Pennsylvania

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 462,314 working families in Pennsylvania by an average of \$225 in 1996. For 249,553 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$283.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$44.1 million and denies training opportunities to 18,524 dislocated workers in Pennsylvania in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN RHODE ISLAND

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Rhode Island

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Rhode Island's over 166,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,650 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$7,300 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Rhode Island by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 115,000 recipients. Rhode Island would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 51,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Rhode Island

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 602 children in Rhode Island in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,600 students in Rhode Island.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Rhode Island funding for as many as 71 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 37 out of 37 school districts in Rhode Island use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 36,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,200 graduate students in Rhode Island. Denies Pell Grants to 1,600 students in Rhode Island in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 462 young people in Rhode Island the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 2,088 Rhode Island youths in 1996 and 14,616 Rhode Island youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Rhode Island

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 37,532 working families in Rhode Island by an average of \$230 in 1996. For 20,260 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$290.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$5.2 million and denies training opportunities to 2,189 dislocated workers in Rhode Island in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in South Carolina

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of South Carolina's over 495,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$2,425 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$4,850 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to South Carolina by \$6 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 486,000 recipients. South Carolina would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 149,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in South Carolina

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,464 children in South Carolina in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,700 students in South Carolina.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies South Carolina funding for as many as 237 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 91 out of 91 school districts in South Carolina use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 65,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,400 graduate students in South Carolina. Denies Pell Grants to 4,600 students in South Carolina in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,019 young people in South Carolina the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 8,068 South Carolina youths in 1996 and 56,476 South Carolina youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in South Carolina

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 293,588 working families in South Carolina by an average of \$249 in 1996. For 158,477 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$322.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$14.5 million and denies training opportunities to 6,121 dislocated workers in South Carolina in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in South Dakota

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of South Dakota's over 116,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,625 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,250 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to South Dakota by \$912 million.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 72,000 recipients. South Dakota would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 19,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in South Dakota

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 492 children in South Dakota in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,600 students in South Dakota.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies South Dakota funding for as many as 69 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 178 out of 188 school districts in South Dakota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 30,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,300 graduate students in South Dakota. Denies Pell Grants to 1,500 students in South Dakota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 84 young people in South Dakota the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 South Dakota youths in 1996 and 9,492 South Dakota youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in South Dakota

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 36,641 working families in South Dakota by an average of \$232 in 1996. For 19,779 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$294.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$.6 million and denies training opportunities to 282 dislocated workers in South Dakota in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN TENNESSEE

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Tennessee

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Tennessee's over 753,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,850 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$7,700 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Tennessee by \$12 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 939,000 recipients. Tennessee would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 246,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Tennessee

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,490 children in Tennessee in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 21,900 students in Tennessee.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Tennessee funding for as many as 314 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 143 out of 146 school districts in Tennessee use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 93,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,400 graduate students in Tennessee. Denies Pell Grants to 7,000 students in Tennessee in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 870 young people in Tennessee the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 8,256 Tennessee youths in 1996 and 57,792 Tennessee youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Alabama

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 358,464 working families in Tennessee by an average of \$240 in 1996. For 193,496 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$307.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$9.9 million and denies training opportunities to 4,173 dislocated workers in Tennessee in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN TEXAS

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Texas

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Texas's over 2.0 million Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$3,125 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$6,250 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Texas by \$28 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 2.5 million recipients. Texas would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 687,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Texas

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 12,512 children in Texas in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 99,600 students in Texas.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Texas funding for as many as 1,428 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 1,043 out of 1,053 school districts in Texas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 260,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 37,200 graduate students in Texas. Denies Pell Grants to 23,400 students in Texas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 3,171 young people in Texas the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 42,491 Texas youths in 1996 and 297,437 Texas youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Texas

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 1,451,419 working families in Texas by an average of \$245 in 1996. For 783,464 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$316.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$68.3 million and denies training opportunities to 28,688 dislocated workers in Texas in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN UTAH

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Utah

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Utah's over 182,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,925 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,850 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Utah by \$2 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 157,000 recipients. Utah would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 53,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Utah

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 979 children in Utah in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,100 students in Utah.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Utah funding for as many as 128 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 40 out of 40 school districts in Utah use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 45,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 6,400 graduate students in Utah. Denies Pell Grants to 4,300 students in Utah in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 267 young people in Utah the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,641 Utah youths in 1996 and 11,487 Utah youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Utah

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 80,257 working families in Utah by an average of \$234 in 1996. For 43,322 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$297.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$2.0 million and denies training opportunities to 844 dislocated workers in Utah in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN VERMONT

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Vermont

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Vermont's over 81,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,475 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$2,950 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Vermont by \$673 million.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 90,000 recipients. Vermont would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 20,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Vermont

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 309 children in Vermont in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,100 students in Vermont.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Vermont funding for as many as 64 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 60 out of 60 school districts in Vermont use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 21,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,000 graduate students in Vermont. Denies Pell Grants to 700 students in Vermont in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 227 young people in Vermont the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 Vermont youths in 1996 and 9,492 Vermont youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Vermont

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 23,791 working families in Vermont by an average of \$221 in 1996. For 12,842 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$275.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$1.3 million and denies training opportunities to 563 dislocated workers in Vermont in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN VIRGINIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Virginia

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Virginia's over 798,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,500 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,000 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Virginia by \$6 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 643,000 recipients. Virginia would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 236,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Virginia

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,671 children in Virginia in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 13,100 students in Virginia.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 134 out of 135 school districts in Virginia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 113,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 16,100 graduate students in Virginia. Denies Pell Grants to 7,200 students in Virginia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 703 young people in Virginia the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 8,415 Virginia youths in 1996 and 58,905 Virginia youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Virginia

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 319,789 working families in Virginia by an average of \$240 in 1996. For 172,620 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$307.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$12.4 million and denies training opportunities to 5,231 dislocated workers in Virginia in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN WASHINGTON

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Washington

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Washington's over 671,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,675 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,350 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Washington by \$7 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 668,000 recipients. Washington would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 183,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Washington

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,006 children in Washington in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 10,800 students in Washington.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Washington funding for as many as 319 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 301 out of 305 school districts in Washington use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 90,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 12,900 graduate students in Washington. Denies Pell Grants to 5,800 students in Washington in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 1,315 young people in Washington the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 10,511 Washington youths in 1996 and 73,577 Washington youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Washington

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 210,948 working families in Washington by an average of \$227 in 1996. For 113,868 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$285.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$20.1 million and denies training opportunities to 8,458 dislocated workers in Washington in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in West Virginia

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of West Virginia's over 325,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,800 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,600 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to West Virginia by \$5 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 367,000 recipients. West Virginia would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 140,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in West Virginia

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,556 children in West Virginia in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 5,900 students in West Virginia.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies West Virginia funding for as many as 146 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 55 out of 55 school districts in West Virginia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 39,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,600 graduate students in West Virginia. Denies Pell Grants to 2,600 students in West Virginia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 260 young people in West Virginia the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 5,961 West Virginia youths in 1996 and 41,727 West Virginia youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in West Virginia

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 95,270 working families in West Virginia by an average of \$231 in 1996. For 51,426 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$292.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$11.6 million and denies training opportunities to 4,874 dislocated workers in West Virginia in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN WISCONSIN

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Wisconsin

Increases Medicare Premiums: Each of Wisconsin's over 753,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$1,500 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$3,000 more.

Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding: Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Wisconsin by \$6 billion.

Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled: Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 474,000 recipients. Wisconsin would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 94,400 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Wisconsin

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,904 children in Wisconsin in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,900 students in Wisconsin.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Wisconsin funding for as many as 331 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 434 out of 434 school districts in Wisconsin use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 118,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 17,000 graduate students in Wisconsin. Denies Pell Grants to 6,200 students in Wisconsin in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 649 young people in Wisconsin the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 6,274 Wisconsin youths in 1996 and 43,918 Wisconsin youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Wisconsin

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 178,656 working families in Wisconsin by an average of \$227 in 1996. For 96,437 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$286.

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$7.9 million and denies training opportunities to 3,333 dislocated workers in Wisconsin in 1996.

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET CUTS ON OLDER AMERICANS, STUDENTS, AND WORKING FAMILIES IN WYOMING

Impact on Older and Disabled Americans in Wyoming

- **Increases Medicare Premiums:** Each of Wyoming's over 59,000 Medicare beneficiaries would pay at least \$800 more in premiums and copayments over the 7 years; couples would pay at least \$1,600 more.
- **Reduces Medicare and Medicaid Funding:** Over the seven-year period, the combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would reduce Federal health care dollars to Wyoming by \$424 million.
- Cuts Coverage for Elderly, Children, and Disabled:** Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have a devastating impact on the state's current 51,000 recipients. Wyoming would be forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 15,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

Impact on Students in Wyoming

Cuts Head Start: Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 321 children in Wyoming in 2002 compared to 1995.

Cuts Funding for Basic and Advanced Skills: Cuts funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 900 students in Wyoming.

Halts Progress on GOALS 2000: Eliminates Goals 2000 and denies Wyoming funding for as many as 64 schools.

Eliminates Safe and Drug Free Schools: Republicans want to gut the program, which 49 out of 49 school districts in Wyoming use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.

Denies Access to College: Raises costs for student loans by \$10 billion over 7 years. This could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 11,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,700 graduate students in Wyoming. Denies Pell Grants to 800 students in Wyoming in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.

Ends National Service: Eliminates AmeriCorps and denies 146 young people in Wyoming the chance to serve in 1996.

Slashes Summer Jobs: Eliminates summer jobs, denying meaningful employment to 1,356 Wyoming youths in 1996 and 9,492 Wyoming youths over 7 years. Also drastically cuts the President's school-to-work initiative.

Impact on Working Families in Wyoming

Increases Taxes For Working Families: Cuts the EITC program, increasing taxes for 22,938 working families in Wyoming by an average of \$229 in 1996. For 12,382 families with two or more children, the average tax increase in 1996 would be \$288

Denies Job Training: Cuts funding by \$1.3 million and denies training opportunities to 555 dislocated workers in Wyoming in 1996.