CATALOG OF CURRENT POLICY INFORMATION

Vol. I Issue 1 April 13, 1995

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Introduction

This catalog lists current information compiled by Policy Councils and the Departments in a range of areas central to the current political debate. In most cases, the information supplies state-by-state impacts either of programs implemented by the administration such as COPS or of rescissions and cutbacks proposed by the Republicans in such areas as nutrition, child care or summer jobs.

This information is always subject to change. The catalog lists both the date the information was prepared and a person to contact to verify the continued accuracy of the data. Please check with the appropriate contact if any significant time has passed since the document's creation.

This information was compiled by the Domestic Policy Council and the National Economic Council, and in most cases, represents the work of their member agencies. This document will be updated every few weeks as debate continues in Congress in many of these areas. If you have additional data that should be included, or questions about information provided, please contact Dorothy Karayannis at 456-5578 (DPC) or Theo Lubke at 456-5374 (NEC).

Catalog

This catalog lists information available through the Policy Councils. Short documents (1-4 page charts) are attached. For longer documents - mostly 50 page state by state analyses - we have attached one page as an example of the information available. To obtain the complete set or a clean original, please contact the staff person indicated directly.

1. WELFARE REFORM
State-by-state impact of House Republican Welfare Bill

Prepared by:	HHS/USDA
Contact:	Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated:	April 6
Format:	One page per state; title by title impacts on: nutrition assistance, cash assistance, child care, child welfare, legal immigrant benefits, SSI eligibility, food stamps
Attached:	One page example (Alabama). All 50 states are available.

2. WELFARE REFORM
Summary of state-by-state impacts

Prepared by:	HHS/USDA.
Contact:	Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated:	March 17
Format:	Two page summary table of five year total impacts in all fifty states for all Titles of Republican welfare bill
Attached:	Entire two page summary.

3. **NUTRITION**
Annual state-by-state impacts of Republican Block Grants

Prepared by: USDA
Contact: Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated: March 22
Format: One page School Based Block Grant - all 50 states - 1996-2000
One page Family Nutrition Block Grant - all 50 states - 1996-2000
Attached: Both tables (two pages).

4. **REPUBLICAN HOUSE TAX PROPOSAL**
Analysis of Benefits by Income Level

Prepared by: Treasury
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374; Robert Gordon, 6-5363
Updated: March 22
Format: Distribution tables reflecting impact of "Contract" Tax Relief Act of 1995 on families by income level, including 10 year cost analysis
Attached: Two sample tables. More information is available.

5. **THE ECONOMY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON**

Prepared by: National Economic Council
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374
Updated: March 29
Format: One page per state providing state economic conditions, Administration accomplishments (jobs created, people getting EITC, etc.)
Attached: One page example (Alabama). All 50 states available.

6. **NATIONAL SERVICE**
State by state Americorps cuts

Prepared by: Corporation for National and Community Service
Contact: Robert Gordon, 6-5363
Updated: March 30
Format: Two page table on state-by-state FY94 number of Americorps members and projected numbers of members eliminated by rescission for FY95
Attached: Entire two page table.

7. MINIMUM WAGE

Prepared by: Department of Labor; source: Economic Policy Institute
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374
Updated: April 1995
Format: One page listing percent and number of workers affected by proposed increase in minimum wage in each state
Attached: One page table.

8. SUMMER JOBS

Prepared by: Department of Labor
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374; Robert Gordon, 6-5363
Updated: March 3
Format: Four page state-by-state chart listing dollars and number of youth cut from summer youth program in selected cities/service in 1995 - 1996
Attached: Complete four-page table.

9. IMPACT OF RESCISSIONS ON OTHER LABOR DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

Prepared by: Department of Labor
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374
Updated: February 28
Format: One page state-by-state table listing impact of Republican rescissions on Jobs Training Partnerships Training (JTPA), Employment Service Program Participants, and Executive Senior (ES) Staff
Attached: Complete one page table.

10. COPS

Prepared by: Department of Justice
Contact: Jose Cerda, 6-5568
Updated: March 24
Format: Four page state-by-state totals of unfunded officer requests under COPS FAST and COPS AHEAD and a two page chart of state-by-state number of officers currently funded
Attached: Both tables in their entirety.

11. STUDENT LOANS/INTEREST SUBSIDIES

Prepared by: White House Media Affairs with Department of Education
Contact: Theo Lubke, 6-5374
Updated: February 14
Format: One page per state indicating impact of House Rescission bill on major education programs - specifically number of students benefitting from in-school interest grace period, cost to those students, and number of schools in the state participating in direct lending.
Attached: One page example (Mississippi). All 50 states available.

12. IMPACT OF RESCISSIONS ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Prepared by: Department of Education
Contact: Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated: March 17
Format: One page table listing all fifty states and the reductions they would face in major Education Department programs such as Goals 2000 and Safe and Drug Free Schools. Also attached is a table indicating the number of students in each state getting the in-school interest subsidy.
Attached: Both one-page tables.

13. IMPACT OF RESCISSIONS ON 1995 DEPT. OF EDUCATION BUDGET

Prepared by: Department of Education
Contact: Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated: March 17
Format: One page summary comparing 1995 appropriations and House passed rescissions. This table presents these reductions in percentages among education programs, technology, etc.
Attached: One page table.

14. COMPARISON OF HOUSE EDUCATION RESCISSIONS AND PRESIDENT'S EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL

Prepared by: Department of Education
Contact: Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated: March 17
Format: One page summary of House passed proposal to rescind education funding for FY95 next to President's budget proposal to invest in education for FY96.
Attached: One page table.

15. STATE-BY-STATE IMPACT OF HOUSE PROPOSED CUTS IN EDUCATION

Prepared by: NEC/DPC
Contact: Dorothy Karayannis, 6-5578
Updated: April 4
Format: One page per state impacts of House proposed cuts on education, including direct lending, Goals 2,000, Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Department of Education, etc.
Attached: One state example (Alabama). All 50 states available.

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

#1

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1 #2

Preliminary Analysis
Estimated Five Year State Losses Under the House Republican Welfare Bill, H.R. 1214

(Millions of Dollars)

State	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Title V	Title VI		
	AFDC Block Grant (no child care cuts)	Child Protection Block Grant	Child Care Block Grant (Includes Title I child care cuts)	Nutrition Block Grant	Immigrant Provisions	Food Stamps Provisions	SSI Provisions	Food Stamp Offsets	Total Five Year Reductions
Alabama	($80)	($35)	($44)	($120)	($14)	($282)	($339)	$86	($828)
Alaska	($50)	($5)	($6)	($40)	($18)	($30)	($11)	$18	($142)
Arizona	($168)	($45)	($40)	($133)	($165)	($337)	($106)	$72	($922)
Arkansas	($26)	($31)	($18)	($74)	($7)	($129)	($362)	$73	($575)
California	($3,438)	($531)	($208)	($1,099)	($7,777)	($2,486)	($880)	$1,242	($15,177)
Colorado	($130)	($31)	($25)	($87)	($87)	($185)	($65)	$53	($557)
Connecticut	($121)	($35)	($27)	($40)	($109)	($162)	($57)	$48	($502)
Delaware	($19)	($6)	($7)	($22)	($10)	($36)	($17)	$9	($109)
Dist. of Col.	$0	($15)	($7)	($20)	($24)	($67)	($25)	$4	($153)
Florida	($412)	($121)	($100)	($388)	($1,419)	($1,207)	($430)	$207	($3,871)
Georgia	($192)	($15)	($82)	($131)	($82)	($429)	($202)	$97	($1,037)
Guam	($40)	($1)	($2)	($5)	NA	NA	*	$13	($35)
Hawaii	($68)	($17)	($8)	($41)	($114)	($95)	($7)	$23	($328)
Idaho	($17)	($4)	($9)	($17)	($8)	($47)	($65)	$17	($150)
Illinois	($455)	($158)	($86)	($198)	($471)	($958)	($869)	$298	($2,896)
Indiana	($168)	($52)	($48)	($75)	($21)	($287)	($273)	$102	($821)
Iowa	($119)	($23)	($19)	($34)	($21)	($110)	($87)	$53	($360)
Kansas	($53)	($20)	($25)	($100)	($28)	($139)	($112)	$37	($441)
Kentucky	($92)	($52)	($41)	($81)	($12)	($290)	($363)	$94	($837)
Louisiana	($73)	($81)	($44)	($207)	($63)	($402)	($727)	$153	($1,445)
Maine	($52)	($15)	($8)	($37)	($12)	($88)	($19)	$20	($211)
Maryland	($192)	($50)	($43)	($118)	($173)	($326)	($137)	$85	($953)
Massachusetts	($297)	($76)	($63)	($108)	($548)	($342)	($188)	$127	($1,494)
Michigan	($340)	($143)	($59)	($159)	($209)	($710)	($675)	$227	($2,066)
Minnesota	($206)	($41)	($43)	($153)	($120)	($223)	($160)	$94	($852)
Mississippi	($46)	($33)	($25)	($123)	($9)	($251)	($384)	$83	($789)
Missouri	($181)	($1)	($46)	($113)	($31)	($371)	($270)	$105	($909)
Montana	($30)	($6)	($7)	($30)	($4)	($39)	($22)	$13	($124)
Nebraska	($18)	($11)	($20)	($66)	($10)	($52)	($43)	$13	($205)

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	AFDC Block Grant (no child care cuts)	Child Protection Block Grant	Child Care Block Grant (Includes Title I child care cuts)	Nutrition Block Grant	Immigrant Provisions	Food Stamps Provisions	SSI Provisions	Food Stamp Offsets	Total Five Year Reductions
Nevada	($8)	($6)	($7)	($27)	($48)	($77)	($20)	$6	($187)
New Hampshire	($31)	($5)	($8)	($10)	($7)	($44)	($9)	$11	($103)
New Jersey	($163)	($59)	($41)	($79)	($598)	($451)	($230)	$92	($1,528)
New Mexico	($110)	($17)	($21)	($112)	($73)	($157)	($65)	$46	($508)
New York	($2,026)	($267)	($143)	($373)	($2,846)	($2,543)	($1,170)	$848	($8,520)
North Carolina	($209)	($36)	($107)	($170)	($42)	($303)	($443)	$145	($1,165)
North Dakota	($14)	($6)	($6)	($31)	($1)	($24)	($9)	$6	($85)
Ohio	($525)	($169)	($112)	($171)	($94)	($957)	($529)	$260	($2,25[illegible]
Oklahoma	($82)	($24)	($44)	($105)	($24)	($210)	($85)	$41	($5[illegible]
Oregon	($118)	($24)	($34)	($88)	($77)	($308)	($59)	$48	($6[illegible]
Pennsylvania	($189)	($158)	($94)	($121)	($199)	($902)	($568)	$161	($2,0[illegible]
Puerto Rico	($26)	($13)	($30)	($129)	NA	NA	*	$8	($1[illegible]
Rhode Island	($52)	($15)	($10)	($15)	($92)	($103)	($28)	$21	($2[illegible]
South Carolina	($70)	($19)	($31)	($96)	($16)	($174)	($168)	$52	($5[illegible]
South Dakota	($14)	($4)	($6)	($20)	($2)	($26)	($30)	$10	($[illegible]
Tennessee	($75)	($9)	($65)	($116)	($19)	($473)	($236)	$66	($9[illegible]
Texas	($323)	($196)	($172)	($690)	($1,300)	($2,137)	($598)	$208	($5,2[illegible]
Utah	($25)	($8)	($26)	($80)	($23)	($81)	($49)	$17	($2[illegible])
Vermont	($29)	($8)	($6)	($13)	($6)	($32)	($8)	$11	($91)
Virgin Islands	($4)	($1)	($2)	($77)	$0	NA	*	$1	($83)
Virginia	($91)	($27)	($44)	($9)	($145)	($364)	($327)	$87	($920)
Washington	($277)	($24)	($64)	($142)	($220)	($503)	($163)	$116	($1,276)
West Virginia	($90)	($17)	($18)	($48)	($4)	($134)	($110)	$48	($373)
Wisconsin	($210)	($48)	($39)	($27)	($99)	($183)	($354)	$129	($830)
Wyoming	($10)	($5)	($5)	($16)	($1)	($18)	($19)	$6	($67)
Territories	*	($1)	($7)	$1	NA	($16)	NA	$0	($22)
ITO's	**	**	($71)	($39)	**	**	*	$0	($111)
Totals	($11,852)	($2,816)	($2,372)	($6,622)	($17,500)	($20,300)	($12,174)	$5,910	($67,727)
Unallocated	$43	$92	$0	($2)	$0	($20)	($979)		($865)
Other provisions									($747)
Grand Totals	($11,809)	($2,724)	($2,372)	($6,624)	($17,500)	($20,320)	($13,153)	$5,910	($69,364)

NA - Estimates are not available
* State or Territory has no program
** HR1214 contains no funding specifically designated for tribal organizations
*** Number in columns and rows may not add due to rounding
**** Estimates may not add due to rounding.

#2

#3

March 22, 1995

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF THE STATE-BY-STATE IMPACT OF H.R. 1214's SCHOOL-BASED BLOCK GRANT, FY1996-FY2000
(figures in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	5 Year Total
ALABAMA	-1,973	-3,936	-5,909	-7,319	-8,834	-27,971
ALASKA	-191	-699	-1,513	-2,256	-3,258	-7,918
ARIZONA	-2,120	-4,355	-6,966	-9,087	-11,637	-34,165
ARKANSAS	-1,712	-3,015	-4,184	-4,997	-5,789	-19,696
CALIFORNIA	-14,001	-34,052	-61,567	-85,364	-116,002	-310,986
COLORADO	-866	-1,229	-1,080	-730	-12	-3,917
CONNECTICUT	-745	-1,067	-970	-684	-93	-3,560
DELAWARE	-360	-508	-520	-483	-357	-2,228
DISTRICT OF COL	-301	-977	-2,047	-3,018	-4,324	-10,668
FLORIDA	-5,848	-13,592	-23,654	-32,094	-42,710	-117,898
GEORGIA	-4,096	-6,809	-8,503	-9,197	-9,261	-37,866
GUAM	-80	-84	-27	45	165	18
HAWAII	-338	-449	-304	-58	383	-766
IDAHO	-248	-178	274	814	1,658	2,320
ILLINOIS	-2,362	-4,916	-7,168	-8,535	-9,756	-32,737
INDIANA	-1,005	-323	2,292	5,226	9,698	15,887
IOWA	-529	299	2,656	5,172	8,916	16,514
KANSAS	-1,265	-1,455	-701	264	1,909	-1,248
KENTUCKY	-2,381	-4,051	-5,346	-6,112	-6,689	-24,580
LOUISIANA	-4,066	-8,191	-13,060	-17,060	-21,884	-64,262
MAINE	-367	-553	-573	-513	-339	-2,345
MARYLAND	-1,345	-2,379	-3,172	-3,645	-3,993	-14,533
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,698	-2,608	-2,853	-2,730	-2,159	-12,047
MICHIGAN	-1,460	-2,333	-2,264	-1,676	-386	-8,120
MINNESOTA	-1,628	-1,404	566	2,782	6,315	6,631
MISSISSIPPI	-2,421	-5,253	-8,823	-11,812	-15,527	-43,836
MISSOURI	-2,054	-2,795	-2,389	-1,528	165	-8,601
MONTANA	-267	-425	-476	-464	-378	-2,010
NEBRASKA	-517	-747	-642	-409	64	-2,251
NEVADA	-388	-630	-758	-790	-747	-3,314
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-75	-258	-439	-542	-641	-1,956
NEW JERSEY	-993	-1,951	-2,536	-2,698	-2,590	-10,768
NEW MEXICO	-1,301	-2,833	-4,828	-6,582	-8,790	-24,333
NEW YORK	-7,053	-16,276	-27,955	-37,657	-49,703	-138,643
NORTH CAROLINA	-3,640	-5,959	-7,438	-8,131	-8,335	-33,503
NORTH DAKOTA	-274	-227	118	500	1,109	1,226
OHIO	-2,765	-3,881	-3,362	-2,135	296	-11,848
OKLAHOMA	-1,873	-3,395	-4,805	-5,803	-6,818	-22,695
OREGON	-1,196	-1,835	-2,097	-2,142	-1,951	-9,221
PENNSYLVANIA	-2,073	-3,161	-2,847	-1,804	305	-9,580
PUERTO RICO	-2,272	-6,592	-13,033	-18,695	-26,177	-66,769
RHODE ISLAND	-131	-349	-620	-836	-1,099	-3,035
SOUTH CAROLINA	-2,639	-4,996	-7,509	-9,448	-11,644	-36,237
SOUTH DAKOTA	-296	-401	-314	-153	151	-1,013
TENNESSEE	-2,422	-3,827	-4,434	-4,472	-3,983	-19,137
TEXAS	-12,045	-25,378	-41,650	-55,048	-71,470	-205,591
UTAH	-617	-727	-287	292	1,282	-58
VERMONT	-174	-204	-108	19	241	-226
VIRGINIA	-1,803	-2,033	-686	1,116	4,109	703
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4	-262	-755	-1,216	-1,856	-4,085
WASHINGTON	-1,745	-2,989	-3,872	-4,367	-4,671	-17,645
WEST VIRGINIA	-1,252	-2,168	-3,015	-3,625	-4,244	-14,302
WISCONSIN	-420	567	3,360	6,370	10,844	20,721
WYOMING	-145	-157	-38	112	364	136
DOD	41	109	254	412	637	1,453
US TOTAL	-103,791	-197,898	-288,579	-352,791	-419,499	-1,362,558

March 22, 1995

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF THE STATE-BY-STATE IMPACT OF H.R. 1214's FAMILY BLOCK GRANT, FY1996-FY2000 (thousands of dollars)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	5 Yr Total
ALABAMA	-15,772	-16,330	-18,239	-19,776	-22,190	-92,308
ALASKA	-4,768	-5,194	-6,238	-7,183	-8,582	-31,965
ARIZONA	-16,934	-17,833	-19,574	-21,039	-23,101	-98,480
ARKANSAS	-10,186	-10,220	-10,810	-11,179	-11,854	-54,249
CALIFORNIA	-143,165	-144,460	-155,919	-164,603	-179,514	-787,661
COLORADO	-11,801	-13,508	-16,317	-18,880	-22,377	-82,884
CONNECTICUT	-8,470	-7,808	-7,336	-6,681	-5,998	-36,293
DELAWARE	-3,252	-3,630	-4,034	-4,401	-4,818	-20,135
DISTRICT OF COL	-2,064	-1,942	-1,887	-1,785	-1,698	-9,377
FLORIDA	-57,743	-55,365	-54,143	-52,200	-50,266	-269,717
GEORGIA	-22,585	-20,483	-18,827	-16,681	-14,366	-92,942
GUAM	-952	-885	-994	-1,071	-1,248	-5,150
HAWAII	-7,419	-7,383	-7,951	-8,389	-9,185	-40,327
IDAHO	-3,978	-3,737	-3,809	-3,778	-3,893	-19,194
ILLINOIS	-36,659	-35,097	-33,573	-31,479	-28,942	-165,749
INDIANA	-18,331	-17,787	-18,104	-18,056	-18,412	-90,691
IOWA	-8,554	-8,972	-10,035	-10,910	-12,236	-50,707
KANSAS	-11,616	-14,686	-19,242	-23,542	-29,243	-98,329
KENTUCKY	-12,561	-11,673	-11,328	-10,685	-10,195	-56,442
LOUISIANA	-21,074	-23,552	-28,144	-32,268	-38,029	-143,068
MAINE	-5,247	-5,853	-6,901	-7,851	-9,161	-35,013
MARYLAND	-17,214	-18,395	-20,493	-22,323	-24,851	-103,277
MASSACHUSETTS	-15,576	-16,912	-19,087	-20,953	-23,495	-96,022
MICHIGAN	-29,291	-29,135	-30,087	-30,475	-31,430	-150,418
MINNESOTA	-19,691	-24,683	-31,371	-37,699	-45,826	-159,270
MISSISSIPPI	-14,264	-14,531	-15,726	-16,605	-18,047	-79,174
MISSOURI	-18,544	-19,010	-20,738	-22,087	-24,245	-104,624
MONTANA	-4,064	-4,542	-5,453	-6,277	-7,442	-27,777
NEBRASKA	-7,788	-9,693	-12,419	-14,991	-18,364	-63,256
NEVADA	-5,019	-4,782	-4,801	-4,737	-4,784	-24,123
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-2,248	-1,974	-1,684	-1,348	-949	-8,204
NEW JERSEY	-18,076	-16,408	-14,130	-11,585	-8,270	-68,468
NEW MEXICO	-11,636	-14,022	-17,260	-20,337	-24,253	-87,508
NEW YORK	-58,830	-54,347	-48,217	-41,219	-31,951	-234,565
NORTH CAROLINA	-25,661	-25,765	-27,129	-28,008	-29,608	-136,171
NORTH DAKOTA	-3,787	-4,805	-6,309	-7,730	-9,611	-32,242
OHIO	-31,832	-30,925	-31,712	-31,787	-32,682	-158,938
OKLAHOMA	-14,050	-14,832	-16,393	-17,705	-19,585	-82,566
OREGON	-12,593	-13,659	-15,650	-17,401	-19,867	-79,170
PENNSYLVANIA	-28,681	-25,838	-22,850	-19,329	-15,075	-111,773
PUERTO RICO	-19,499	-15,256	-12,450	-9,051	-5,804	-62,060
RHODE ISLAND	-2,963	-2,719	-2,499	-2,231	-1,919	-12,330
SOUTH CAROLINA	-14,864	-13,570	-12,261	-10,712	-8,846	-60,253
SOUTH DAKOTA	-3,197	-3,388	-3,750	-4,050	-4,472	-18,857
TENNESSEE	-18,871	-18,517	-19,232	-19,572	-20,461	-96,653
TEXAS	-90,589	-90,741	-96,282	-100,136	-107,113	-484,862
UTAH	-10,804	-12,689	-15,716	-18,519	-22,307	-80,036
VERMONT	-2,255	-2,331	-2,558	-2,732	-3,007	-12,882
VIRGINIA	-16,174	-15,556	-15,599	-15,306	-15,273	-77,908
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-1,107	-984	-950	-886	-853	-4,779
WASHINGTON	-18,776	-20,766	-24,511	-27,876	-32,609	-124,537
WEST VIRGINIA	-6,268	-6,139	-6,580	-6,857	-7,454	-33,299
WISCONSIN	-13,197	-11,865	-9,963	-7,831	-5,060	-47,915
WYOMING	-2,199	-2,488	-3,091	-3,636	-4,423	-15,836
ITOs	-4,277	-4,572	-7,282	-9,673	-13,659	-39,463
US TOTAL	-987,016	-992,238	-1,047,638	-1,084,101	-1,148,903	-5,259,897

#3

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE "CONTRACT" TAX CUTS

ISSUE	CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX RELIEF ACT
Five-Year Cost	$178 billion
Ten-Year Cost	$630 billion
Percent of Tax Cuts for Those Earning Over $100,000	51.5%
Percent of Tax Cuts for Top 1% (1.1 million families earning more than $350,000)	20.0%
Top 1% (1.1 million families) Get Larger Share of Benefits Than Bottom 60% (65.2 million families)	Families / Benefits Top 1%: 20.0% Bottom 60%: 15.6%
Average Tax Cut for Those in Top 1%	$20,362
How Much Bigger Is Average Tax Cut for Top 1% Than for Those Earning $30,000-$50,000	36 times
Percent of Capital Gains Tax Cut for Those Earning Over $100,000	76.3%
Percent of Capital Gains Tax Cut for Top 1%	45.9%
Average Capital Gains Tax Cut for Families that Benefit in Top 1%	$12,931

Source: Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis

MAJOR CUTS FOR CHILDREN AMOUNT TO TINY FRACTION OF TAX CUTS FOR WEALTHIEST

Average 1 Year Cost of Contract's Capital Gains Tax Cut	$9.2 billion
Savings from Rescissions of AmeriCorps, Summer Jobs, WIC, Goals 2000, and Safe and Drug Free Schools	$2.8 billion
Savings from Rescissions Above as a Percentage of 1 Year Cost of Contract's Capital Gains Tax Cut	30%

Sources: Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis; H.R. 1158 as amended

PRESIDENT'S TAX BREAKS TARGET THE MIDDLE CLASS, NOT THE WEALTHIEST

ISSUE	PRESIDENT'S MIDDLE CLASS BILL OF RIGHTS	CONTRACT WITH AMERICA
Ten-Year Cost	$172 billion	$630 billion
Percent of Tax Cuts for Those Earning Less Than $100,000	84.6%	48.5%
Percent of Tax Cuts for Top 1%	(*)	20.0% ($20,362 per family)

(*) Less than one-half of one percent. Source: Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis

Tax Proposals in "Contract with America Tax Relief Act of 1995" (1)
(Ways and Means Chairman's Mark)

(1996 Income Levels)

Family Economic Income Quintile (2)	Number of Families (millions)	Average Tax Change ($)	Total Tax Change: Amount (3) ($M)	Total Tax Change: Percent Distribution (%)	Tax Change as a Percent of Income (%)	Tax Change as a Percent of Current Federal Taxes (%)
Lowest (4)	21.4	-36	-781	0.7	-0.42	-5.51
Second	21.8	-205	-4492	4.0	-0.91	-7.33
Third	21.9	-555	-12149	10.9	-1.44	-8.29
Fourth	21.9	-1021	-22353	20.0	-1.64	-8.22
Highest	21.9	-3255	-71228	63.9	-2.05	-9.14
Total (4)	109.4	-1019	-111517	100.0	-1.70	-8.75
Top 10%	10.9	-4821	-52755	47.3	-2.14	-9.33
Top 5%	5.5	-7369	-40318	36.2	-2.26	-9.71
Top 1%	1.1	-20362	-22276	20.0	-2.46	-10.04

Department of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

March 13, 1995

(1) This table distributes the estimated change in tax burdens due to the tax provisions in the "Contract with America Tax Relief Act of 1995," as released by the Ways and Means Chairman March 11, 1995.

(2) Family Economic Income (FEI) is a broad-based income concept. FEI is constructed by adding to AGI unreported and underreported income, IRA and Keogh deductions; nontaxable transfer payments such as Social Security and AFDC; employer-provided fringe benefits; inside build-up on pensions, IRAs, Keoghs, and life insurance; tax-exempt interest; and imputed rent on owner-occupied housing. Capital gains are computed on an accrual basis, adjusted for inflation to the extent reliable data allow. Inflationary losses of lenders are subtracted and gains of borrowers are added. There is also an adjustment for accelerated depreciation of noncorporate businesses. FEI is shown on a family rather than a tax-return basis. The economic incomes of all members of a family unit are added to arrive at the family's economic income used in the distributions.

(3) The change in Federal taxes is estimated at 1996 income levels but assuming fully phased in law and long-run behavior. The effect of the back-loaded ADSA proposal is measured as the present value of tax savings on one year's contributions. The effect of the neutral cost recovery proposal is measured as the present value of the tax savings from one year's investment. The effect of the prospective capital gains indexing proposal is the fully phased in tax savings, multiplied by the ratio of the sum of the present values of prospective indexing over 17 years to the sum of the present values of fully phased in indexing over 17 years, holding realizations constant. The effect on tax burdens of the proposed capital gains exclusion prospective indexing are based on the level of capital gains realizations under current law. The incidence assumptions for tax changes is the same as for current law taxes.

(4) Families with negative incomes are excluded from the lowest quintile but included in the total line.

NOTE: Quintiles begin at FEI of: Second $15,604; Third $29,717; Fourth $48,560; Highest $79,056; Top 10% $108,704; Top 5% $145,412; Top 1% $349,438.

#5

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALABAMA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

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

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

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

Improved Economic Conditions in Alabama:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 5.6%.
- 25% more new jobs per year -- 35,950 vs. 28,750 average during the previous 4 years.
- 53% more new private sector jobs per year -- 34,200 vs. 22,400 average during the previous 4 years.
- 3,050 new manufacturing jobs added per year -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 19%.
- Home sales have increased 8%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 29, 1995

Effect of House Rescission on AmeriCorps

#6

FY94 total shows all AmeriCorps Members, including AmeriCorps*VISTAs. The rescission would not affect the VISTA portion of AmeriCorps. The rescission would wipe out all other AmeriCorps Members, including new Members due to program growth. Note that since competition for FY95 funds has not yet been held, totals for FY95 are estimates based on distribution of FY94 Members. These totals include full-time and part-time Members, and are not full-time equivalents.

STATE	FY '94 Members (see attached report)	Projected no. of Members Eliminated in FY '95
AL	328	317
AK	119	150
AZ	456	685
AR	310	401
CA	2,458	3,577
CO	511	688
CT	376	536
DE	47	78
DC	441	728
FL	832	1,036
GA	592	822
HI	105	111
ID	99	99
IL	592	698
IN	232	305
IA	201	233
KS	459	670
KY	185	216
LA	478	670
ME	97	127
MD	888	1,343
MA	1,115	1,714
MI	396	520
MN	299	421

MS	353	515
MO	519	698
MT	227	332
NE	64	53
NV	100	99
NH	136	195
NJ	928	1,445
NM	155	198
NY	1,551	2,256
NC	520	708
ND	26	43
OH	524	620
OK	145	150
OR	384	568
PA	1,142	1,660
RI	173	262
SC	534	802
SD	76	58
TN	290	294
TX	2,069	2,566
UT	130	150
VT	125	206
VA	259	328
WA	824	1,219
WV	95	112
WI	263	368
WY	83	137
PR	230	106
Am. Samoa	10	17
Guam	44	73
VI	26	43
TOTAL	23,621	32,109

Percent and Number of Hourly-Paid Workers Affected by the President's Proposal to Increase the Minimum Wage, By State

#7

	Percent from $4.25 to $5.14	Number from $4.25 to $5.14
Alabama	24.5%	262,000
Alaska	5.1%	9,000
Arizona	17.8%	184,000
Arkansas	21.7%	138,000
California	15.7%	1,155,000
Colorado	13.7%	136,000
Connecticut	10.1%	78,000
Delaware	14.4%	28,000
District of Columbia	13.1%	15,000
Florida	17.9%	592,000
Georgia	17.8%	312,000
Hawaii	4.8%	14,000
Idaho	18.3%	56,000
Illinois	15.7%	501,000
Indiana	16.0%	283,000
Iowa	14.7%	120,000
Kansas	18.0%	126,000
Kentucky	19.8%	199,000
Louisiana	30.1%	282,000
Maine	14.6%	45,000
Maryland	8.2%	112,000
Massachusetts	9.8%	151,000
Michigan	14.4%	394,000
Minnesota	12.4%	179,000
Mississippi	24.4%	155,000
Missouri	16.7%	242,000
Montana	22.4%	49,000
Nebraska	18.2%	86,000
Nevada	12.6%	58,000
New Hampshire	11.1%	37,000
New Jersey	7.9%	139,000
New Mexico	18.6%	74,000
New York	14.1%	530,000
North Carolina	16.3%	305,000
North Dakota	26.2%	44,000
Ohio	14.9%	470,000
Oklahoma	25.8%	195,000
Oregon	10.2%	82,000
Pennsylvania	14.5%	462,000
Rhode Island	12.6%	33,000
South Carolina	18.5%	175,000
South Dakota	19.3%	39,000
Tennessee	17.7%	257,000
Texas	22.8%	1,006,000
Utah	18.3%	98,000
Vermont	10.6%	17,000
Virginia	15.6%	263,000
Washington	10.4%	147,000
West Virginia	23.0%	96,000
Wisconsin	12.2%	201,000
Wyoming	24.0%	30,000

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. 1994 Annual Averages.

02.28.95

9

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Impact of Proposed Rescissions on JTPA and Employment Service Programs
Participant Reductions and ES Staff Reductions to States and Territories

State	1995 II–A Adults	1995 1995 II–B Youth	1996 1996 II–B Youth	1995 II–C Youth	1995 III Workers	1995 Old Wrkrs	Total Participants	1995 ES Staff
Grand Total	11,400	615,000	617,600	130,100	52,000	3,300	1,426,100	130
Alabama	200	10,600	10,600	2,280	630	60	24,310	2
Alaska	30	1,100	1,100	350	130	20	2,710	1
Arizona	150	8,200	8,300	1,770	470	60	18,890	2
Arkansas	100	6,100	6,100	1,190	260	40	13,750	1
California	1,910	75,400	75,800	22,380	8,390	290	183,880	17
Colorado	110	4,500	4,500	1,220	340	30	10,670	2
Connecticut	110	5,400	5,400	1,250	480	30	12,640	2
Delaware	30	1,500	1,500	320	80	20	3,430	0
District of Col	40	2,700	2,700	450	160	20	6,050	0
Florida	570	26,100	26,200	6,360	2,210	210	61,440	6
Georgia	240	11,700	11,800	2,770	910	80	27,420	3
Hawaii	30	1,000	1,000	340	100	20	2,470	1
Idaho	30	1,300	1,300	400	110	20	3,140	1
Illinois	460	25,000	25,100	5,330	1,800	130	57,690	6
Indiana	170	8,100	8,100	1,910	530	80	18,810	3
Iowa	80	2,300	2,300	670	160	40	5,490	1
Kansas	70	4,400	4,400	770	260	30	9,900	1
Kentucky	160	9,700	9,700	1,760	380	60	21,700	2
Louisiana	260	13,500	13,500	3,010	780	60	31,050	2
Maine	60	2,400	2,500	650	260	20	5,870	1
Maryland	170	10,200	10,300	1,850	710	50	23,230	2
Massachusetts	250	14,000	14,100	2,900	1,030	80	32,280	3
Michigan	420	21,400	21,500	4,820	1,440	110	49,580	5
Minnesota	120	7,200	7,300	1,370	350	50	16,340	2
Mississippi	140	7,900	7,900	1,600	370	40	17,910	1
Missouri	190	9,200	9,200	2,120	590	70	21,300	2
Montana	30	1,300	1,300	370	80	20	3,080	1
Nebraska	30	1,600	1,600	320	60	20	3,610	1
Nevada	50	2,500	2,500	620	220	20	5,890	1
New Hampshire	40	1,500	1,500	470	150	20	3,660	0
New Jersey	320	19,000	19,100	3,630	1,580	70	43,630	4
New Mexico	80	2,500	2,500	880	210	20	6,170	1
New York	880	54,800	55,000	9,650	3,650	180	123,980	8
North Carolina	160	5,100	5,100	2,060	440	90	12,900	3
North Dakota	30	1,300	1,300	320	40	20	2,990	1
Ohio	420	21,500	21,600	4,760	1,580	150	49,860	5
Oklahoma	130	6,000	6,000	1,460	430	50	14,020	2
Oregon	130	3,100	3,100	1,480	450	40	8,260	1
Pennsylvania	470	34,000	34,100	5,200	1,900	170	75,670	5
Puerto Rico	470	63,700	64,000	5,320	1,140	80	134,630	2
Rhode Island	50	1,800	1,800	500	220	20	4,370	0
South Carolina	170	10,700	10,700	1,830	630	50	24,130	2
South Dakota	30	1,700	1,700	320	30	20	3,780	1
Tennessee	180	3,600	3,600	1,970	430	70	9,780	2
Texas	850	43,300	43,500	10,170	2,960	190	100,780	10
Utah	30	1,400	1,400	390	90	20	3,310	2
Vermont	30	1,700	1,700	320	80	20	3,810	0
Virginia	180	4,500	4,600	2,000	540	70	11,820	3
Washington	220	8,500	8,600	2,510	870	50	20,700	3
West Virginia	130	5,800	5,800	1,430	500	30	13,660	1
Wisconsin	130	5,300	5,300	1,500	340	70	12,570	2
Wyoming	30	500	500	320	60	20	1,410	0
American Samoa	0	800	800	30	20	10	1,650	
Guam	10	1,500	1,500	60	50	10	3,120	0
Marshall Islands	0	300	300	50	40		690	
Micronesia	10	800	800	80	60		1,750	
No. Marianas	0	400	400	20	20	10	840	
Palau	0	100	100	10	10	0	220	
Virgin Islands	10	500	500	90	60	10	1,160	0
Native Americans		13,000	13,100				26,100	
National Reserve					10,150		10,150	

NOTE:
Participant and staff estimates for all programs except Summer Youth (II–B) were pro–rated based on national average data. State–specific average cost per participant data for 1994 were used for II–B participant estimates.

These totals represent the number of police officers funded in each state by grant type, all of which are part of the President's 100,000 more police plan. Total estimates should be used to determine how many police officers have been funded per state.

Number of Officers by State

STATE	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	8	23	8	39	38	77
AL	28	72	23	123	207	330
AR	13	52	11	76	165	241
AZ	38	74	87	199	73	272
CA	251	303	480	1,034	212	1,246
CO	26	29	48	103	96	199
CT	26	34	62	122	62	184
DC	0			0		0
DE	26	18	12	56	12	68
FL	163	270	355	788	173	961
GA	42	90	100	232	211	443
GM	0	0	9	9		9
HI	5	40	20	65		65
IA	23	21	17	61	145	206
ID	4	11	2	17	42	59
IL	95	96	432	623	406	1,029
IN	36	59	75	170	151	321
KS	34	15	36	85	109	194
KY	16	27	34	77	117	194
LA	46	43	135	224	135	359
MA	75	96	175	346	241	587
MD	75	75	150	300	59	359
ME	12	7	6	25	63	88
MI	67	73	167	307	244	551
MN	28	12	55	95	193	288
MO	53	16	84	153	282	435
MS	22	52	13	87	209	296
MT	6	16	9	31	40	71
NC	46	100	96	242	215	457
ND	2	2	6	10	32	42
NE	15	51	19	85	40	125
NH	3	4	15	22	68	90
NJ	92	56	130	278	360	638
NM	10	40	11	61	74	135
NV	5	32	19	56	19	75
NY	86	108	291	485	247	732
OH	78	82	178	338	408	746
OK	23	38	45	106	187	293
OR	20	27	60	107	93	200
PA	63	47	192	302	316	618
PR	0	100	276	376	0	376
RI	14	16	24	54	23	77
SC	29	60	53	142	116	258
SD	8	9	4	21	47	68

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TN	54	27	95	176	167	343
TX	132	155	384	671	366	1,037
UT	18	28	16	62	68	130
VA	75	47	113	235	92	327
VT	3	14	1	18	35	53
WA	35	87	38	160	145	305
WI	27	25	19	71	173	244
WV	18	16	18	52	119	171
WY	6	4	2	12	18	30
TOTALS	2,080	2,799	4,710	9,589	7,113	16,702

(10)

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Office of Congressional Relations

Washington, D.C. 20530

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jose Cerda, Executive Office of the President

FR: Leah Gurowitz, Assistant to the Director of COPS for Congressional Relations
Brian Michael, Legislative Analyst

RE: State totals of officers requested, but not funded under COPS FAST and COPS AHEAD (Note: **These totals do not include PHS requests)**

DA: March 24, 1995 --These totals represent the nember of police officers requested in each state that remain unfunded, and which are likely to remai unfunded if the President's 100,000 more police plan is repealed and/or rescinded.

****

Alabama
425

Alaska
95

Arizona
263

Arkansas
334

California
763

Colorado
102

Connecticut
123

Delaware
14

Florida
510

Georgia
392

Hawaii
9

Idaho
52

Illinois
1104

Indiana
178

Iowa
86

Kansas
126

Kentucky
205

Louisiana
354

Maine
44

Maryland
303

Massachusetts
551

Michigan
387

Minnesota
149

Mississippi
426

Missouri
594

Montana
113

Nebraska
56

Nevada
45

New Hampshire
41

New Jersey
680

New Mexico
182

New York
834

North Carolina
408

North Dakota
35

Ohio
736

Oklahoma
298

Oregon
150

Pennsylvania
774

Rhode Island
75

South Carolina
287

South Dakota
77

Tennessee
433

Texas
643

Utah
95

Vermont
47

Virginia
202

Washington
171

West Virginia
178

Wisconsin
149

Wyoming
19

TOTAL unfunded officer requests under COPS AHEAD and COPS FAST: 14,317

#11

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF MEDIA AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **202.456.7150**
February 14, 1995

PRESIDENT CLINTON DRAWS THE LINE ON EDUCATION: WILL FIGHT TO PROTECT LOANS OF 44,431 MISSISSIPPI STUDENTS

In a speech to the American Council on Education in San Francisco today, President Clinton drew the line on education, saying:

> *Republican leadership ... proposals will cut investments in our future and increase the cost of student loans to our neediest students to fund tax cuts for the wealthy. They will limit the availability of lower cost direct loans to middle class students to increase profits for the middlemen. And they won't reinvent the Department of Education as I have done to make it a stronger voice for education -- they will abolish it. To all of this, I say: No. I will fight these proposals every step of the way, and I want you to join me in this fight.*

President Clinton specifically vowed to fight to:
1)Expand Direct Lending and Individual Education Accounts, and oppose Republican efforts to cap participation at 40%;
2) Support successful College Access programs, and oppose any attempt to eliminate the in-school interest subsidy for 4 million students;
3) Expand AmeriCorps National Service, and oppose any Republican proposals to dismantle the initiative;
4) Continue Goals 2000, and oppose efforts to abolish the Department of Education;
5) Offer a tax deduction up to $10,000 for education and job training, and oppose wasteful tax proposals like the capital gains and cost-neutral recovery provisions in the House Contract;
6) Expand Head Start, and oppose any effort to block grant or limit funding for Head Start.

By opposing Republican proposals to end the in-school interest subsidy, **President Clinton will protect 44,431 current Mississippi borrowers from accruing interest charges on their loans until after they finish school and start repaying their loans.** The Department of Education estimates that ending this subsidy would mean that a student who borrows $17,125 over four years **would owe $3,150 more,** and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.

By opposing Republican efforts to restrict expansion of the Direct Lending program and Individual Education Accounts (IEA), President Clinton will ensure that every American will have access to the program within the next five years. **In the 1995-96 school year, 8 Mississippi schools will participate in direct lending.**

The new national Direct Lending program, simplifies borrowing, reduces fees for students and offers borrowers several convenient repayment options, including income-contingent repayment. The program will also save the federal government billions of dollars in administrative expenses.

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March 17, 1995

REDUCTIONS IN MAJOR EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAMS UNDER HOUSE-PASSED RESCISSION BILL

State	Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants	Goals 2000	Eisenhower Prof. Develop. State Grants	Changed Title I	State Student Incentive Grants	Total Reduction in State Aid
Alabama	$7,506,839	$2,366,125	$1,669,686	$2,623,640	$942,619	$15,108,909
Alaska	2,229,544	606,601	495,000	309,379	100,632	$3,741,156
Arizona	6,487,092	2,076,599	1,425,000	2,055,592	1,068,117	$13,112,400
Arkansas	4,492,073	1,438,613	999,621	1,564,755	400,801	$8,895,863
California	49,770,887	16,480,731	10,990,040	15,331,509	9,733,052	$102,306,219
Colorado	5,182,413	1,638,285	1,154,437	1,369,006	865,042	$10,209,183
Connecticut	4,128,214	1,348,376	930,656	1,091,125	824,966	$8,323,337
Delaware	2,229,544	506,285	495,000	319,750	169,008	$3,719,587
Florida	19,007,117	6,127,674	4,229,099	5,830,419	1,982,676	$37,176,985
Georgia	11,106,766	3,469,757	2,472,040	3,452,277	1,100,104	$21,600,944
Hawaii	2,229,544	541,535	495,000	404,543	260,304	$3,930,926
Idaho	2,229,544	614,534	495,000	458,541	212,142	$4,009,761
Illinois	19,656,819	6,316,855	4,374,770	6,621,776	3,423,963	$40,394,183
Indiana	8,156,638	2,606,324	1,819,129	2,268,674	1,266,888	$16,117,653
Iowa	4,067,495	1,287,658	914,704	1,053,649	681,081	$8,004,587
Kansas	3,811,681	1,253,970	857,848	1,085,354	701,971	$7,710,824
Kentucky	7,172,209	2,293,687	1,597,100	2,615,664	773,697	$14,452,357
Louisiana	10,110,318	3,166,401	2,253,817	3,972,259	901,974	$20,404,769
Maine	2,229,544	645,930	495,000	515,421	227,058	$4,112,953
Maryland	6,638,325	2,093,125	1,478,033	1,771,860	1,155,421	$13,136,764
Massachusetts	8,240,235	2,714,818	1,844,625	2,426,211	2,036,889	$17,262,778
Michigan	17,680,559	5,663,816	3,931,727	6,344,634	2,618,534	$36,239,270
Minnesota	6,652,727	2,088,972	1,484,763	1,697,785	1,225,101	$13,149,348
Mississippi	6,468,360	2,017,781	1,437,319	2,613,921	536,216	$13,073,597
Missouri	8,166,309	2,562,053	1,811,446	2,395,467	1,251,956	$16,187,231
Montana	2,229,544	611,537	495,000	517,751	174,647	$4,028,479
Nebraska	2,427,794	785,598	540,734	512,893	454,191	$4,721,210
Nevada	2,229,544	543,102	495,000	384,349	172,785	$3,824,780
New Hampshire	2,229,544	505,898	495,000	325,474	220,829	$3,776,745
New Jersey	10,870,039	3,423,052	2,429,803	2,366,113	1,661,411	$20,750,418
New Mexico	3,436,610	1,075,570	765,913	1,240,813	321,585	$6,840,491
New York	33,823,401	10,673,761	7,512,286	12,312,735	5,354,743	$69,676,926
North Carolina	9,522,373	2,987,703	2,135,643	2,631,312	1,375,741	$18,652,772
North Dakota	2,229,544	525,415	495,000	347,241	169,706	$3,766,906
Ohio	18,676,767	5,852,194	4,138,736	6,307,651	2,511,570	$37,486,918
Oklahoma	5,526,746	1,729,445	1,223,252	1,753,978	853,060	$11,086,481
Oregon	4,588,094	1,574,049	1,023,512	1,384,421	813,719	$9,383,795
Pennsylvania	18,997,290	6,089,063	4,251,951	6,366,003	2,784,079	$38,488,386
Rhode Island	2,229,544	580,323	546,516	378,393	338,844	$4,073,620
South Carolina	5,961,448	1,870,168	1,333,706	1,910,389	685,319	$11,761,030
South Dakota	2,229,544	553,694	495,000	362,516	179,827	$3,820,581
Tennessee	8,012,502	2,494,193	1,776,748	2,510,110	1,025,748	$15,819,301
Texas	35,376,892	11,404,143	7,842,713	12,138,706	3,455,623	$70,218,077
Utah	3,201,044	1,018,770	711,968	679,686	470,665	$6,082,133
Vermont	2,229,544	498,961	495,000	304,339	159,104	$3,686,948
Virginia	8,335,477	2,606,724	1,855,803	1,821,285	1,349,210	$15,968,499
Washington	7,499,718	2,459,063	1,671,250	2,069,551	1,437,405	$15,136,987
West Virginia	3,586,658	1,125,001	797,782	1,457,937	460,090	$7,427,468
Wisconsin	8,240,236	2,589,548	1,850,508	2,569,553	1,321,143	$16,570,988
Wyoming	2,229,544	495,084	495,000	323,821	98,430	$3,641,879
D.C.	2,229,544	597,665	495,000	415,401	461,427	$4,199,037
Puerto Rico	12,109,055	3,806,473	2,471,316	5,311,365	566,318	$24,264,527

State	Estimated Number of In-School Interest Subsidy Recipients
ALABAMA	55,778
ALASKA	3,034
ARIZONA	101,456
ARKANSAS	32,537
CALIFORNIA	363,781
COLORADO	90,110
CONNECTICUT	39,096
DELAWARE	7,283
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34,321
FLORIDA	193,147
GEORGIA	102,576
HAWAII	4,328
IDAHO	18,311
ILLINOIS	198,053
INDIANA	122,317
IOWA	94,281
KANSAS	61,142
KENTUCKY	55,242
LOUISIANA	101,621
MAINE	20,055
MARYLAND	52,938
MASSACHUSETTS	122,885
MICHIGAN	151,594
MINNESOTA	110,843
MISSISSIPPI	44,431
MISSOURI	114,316
MONTANA	22,263
NEBRASKA	45,053
NEVADA	12,333
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23,809
NEW JERSEY	89,816
NEW MEXICO	23,060
NEW YORK	383,394
NORTH CAROLINA	76,380
NORTH DAKOTA	29,108
OHIO	209,142
OKLAHOMA	78,788
OREGON	60,901
PENNSYLVANIA	343,445
RHODE ISLAND	31,440
SOUTH CAROLINA	52,779
SOUTH DAKOTA	27,165
TENNESSEE	81,879
TEXAS	262,274
UTAH	35,375
VERMONT	19,943
VIRGINIA	104,216
WASHINGTON	66,908
WEST VIRGINIA	34,232
WISCONSIN	105,555
WYOMING	13,005

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#13

HOUSE RESCISSIONS TO 1995 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUDGET

(dollars in thousands)

	1995 Approp.	House Passed Rescission	Percent Change
Elementary and Secondary Programs			
Goals 2000	$403,400	$173,530	-43%
School-to-Work Opportunities	125,000	12,500	-10%
Title I Grants to LEAs	6,698,356	140,300	-2%
Eisenhower Prof. Dev. State Grants	320,298	100,000	-31%
Safe and Drug-Free Schools	481,962	471,962	-98%
Education for Native Hawaiians	12,000	12,000	-100%
Training in Early Childhood Education	13,875	13,875	-100%
Family and Community Endeavor Schools	11,100	11,100	-100%
Special Programs for Indian Children	14,342	2,000	-14%
Bilingual Education Instructional Services	155,690	38,500	-25%
Vocational and Adult Education			
Vocational Education National Programs	34,535	34,535	-100%
Adult Education Literacy Programs	41,121	41,121	-100%
Postsecondary Education			
Pell Grants Surplus	n/a	104,100	n/a
State Student Incentive Grants	63,375	63,375	-100%
State Postsecondary Review Program	20,000	20,000	-100%
Direct Loan Administration/FFEL Transition	345,000	47,000	-14%
Nat. Hawaiian/Alaska Native Culture and Arts	1,000	1,000	-100%
Urban Community Service	13,000	13,000	-100%
Student Financial Aid Database/Information Line	496	496	-100%
Federal TRIO Programs	463,000	11,200	-2%
Postsecondary Scholarships and Fellowships	112,030	54,522	-49%
Howard University	206,463	4,300	-2%
College Housing Loan Federal Administration	1,022	490	-48%
Technology and Improvement			
Educational Technology	40,000	30,000	-75%
Star Schools	30,000	30,000	-100%
Ready to Learn Television	7,000	2,700	-39%
Telecommunications Demonstration for Math.	2,250	2,250	-100%
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	9,521	4,600	-48%
National Diffusion Network	14,480	2,700	-19%
International Education Exchange	3,000	3,000	-100%
Public Library Construction	17,792	15,300	-86%
Library Research and Demonstrations	6,500	6,500	-100%
Other program rescissions		215,576	
	Total Rescissions:	$1,683,532	

March 17, 1995

#14

INVESTING OR "DISINVESTING" IN EDUCATION?

BUDGET PROPOSALS IN CONGRESS
FISCAL YEARS 1995 AND 1996

The following is a summary of very significant proposals working their way through Congress that will have profound effects on educational opportunity for America's students in the school years 1995 - 1996 (Fiscal Year 1995) and in 1996 - 1997 (Fiscal Year 1996).

THE BASICS FOR BETTER EDUCATION FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS	HOUSE PASSED PROPOSAL TO TAKE BACK (RESCIND) EDUCATION FUNDING - FOR 1995 - 1996	PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL TO INVEST IN QUALITY EDUCATION - FOR 1996[1] - 1997
HELP MAKE SCHOOLS SAFER AND DRUG-FREE (Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act)	98% CUT (-$472 million)	$18 MILLION INCREASE
RAISE STANDARDS OF ACHIEVEMENT, DISCIPLINE, AND LEARNING SO THAT ALL CHILDREN WILL BE PREPARED FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (Goals 2000: Educate America Act)	40% CUT (-$163 million)	$347 MILLION INCREASE
PROMOTE PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT (Parent Resource Centers)	100% CUT (-$10 million)	PRESERVES FUNDING
PROVIDE ONGOING, CONTINUOUS TRAINING FOR TEACHERS (Eisenhower Professional Development Program)	31% CUT (-$100 million)	$415 MILLION INCREASE
HELP CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED SCHOOLS LEARN TO READ, WRITE AND DO MATH WELL (Improving America's Schools Act, Title I)	2% CUT (-$140 million)	$300 MILLION INCREASE
HELP LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING CHILDREN MEET CHALLENGING ACADEMIC STANDARDS (Bilingual and Immigrant Education)	25% CUT (-$39 million)	$55 MILLION INCREASE
PROVIDE STUDENTS ACCESS TO COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM (Technology Education Act)	75% CUT (-$30 million)	$43 MILLION INCREASE
EXPAND FINANCIAL AID FOR DESERVING COLLEGE STUDENTS (Student loans and grants)	ELIMINATES STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS (-$63 million)	INCREASES MAXIMUM PELL GRANT FROM $2,340 TO $2,620 AND PROVIDES $10,000 TAX DEDUCTION FOR COLLEGE

"Our students may be only 20% of the population, but they are 100% of our future."
(Richard Riley, U.S. Secretary of Education)

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[1]The President's proposal includes a modest overall increase of 3.8% for education and keeps the federal budget deficit in check. It also includes streamlining and consolidating programs to reduce costs to invest in high-priority reforms.

#15

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

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

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

- **STUDENT LOANS** President Clinton supports student loans and opposes Republican efforts to make them more expensive. Republicans want to help pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy by eliminating a grace period that allows 4.5 million students to defer interest charges while still in school. President Clinton will fight to stop Republicans from raising the costs of college and job training for 55,778 students in Alabama. The Department of Education estimates that ending this grace period would mean that a student who borrows $17,125 over four years **would owe $3,150 more**, and have his or her monthly repayment amount increased by more than 18%.

- **DIRECT LENDING** The President wants to expand his Direct Lending program which simplifies the application process, reduces fees for students, and offers borrowers convenient repayment options, including pay-as-you-can. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers $6.8 billion in administrative expenses. The President opposes Republican efforts to help banks by capping participation in Direct Lending and preventing thousands of schools and millions of students from receiving its benefits. In the 1995-96 school year, 19 schools in Alabama will participate in direct lending. The Republican proposal would prevent any further schools from entering the program.

- **MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE** President Clinton wants to offer a tax deduction of up to $10,000 to help middle-class Americans meet the cost of education and job training. Families in Alabama would receive approximately $291 million from this deduction over the next five years. The President opposes Republican efforts to cut education to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.

- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps, President Clinton's service program, offers young people a hand paying for their education if they give a hand to their community. The President opposes Republican efforts to gut AmeriCorps and prevent 317 students in Alabama from serving their communities.

- **GOALS 2000** The President won passage of Goals 2000 to help states and local communities train teachers and upgrade standards for their schools. Republicans call for a 40% cut in the program that would reduce support for high standards by $2,366,125 in as many as 68 schools in Alabama .

- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** President Clinton recognizes that safety in school is a major concern of parents, students, and teachers. Republicans want to gut a program - that 121 out of 129 school districts in Alabama have already implemented - that teaches students to avoid drugs and violence, and enables schools to purchase metal detectors and hire security personnel.

- **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** The President believes strongly in the federal role in education. Republicans want to abolish the Department of Education.

April 13, 1995