DOJ/INS

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996
HR 3734

On August 22, 1996, the President signed major welfare reform legislation that seeks to reduce dependency, move welfare recipients into work and devolve authority over welfare to the states. The legislation also imposes new restrictions on immigrants' eligibility for public benefits. The new law:

- bars illegal, or "not qualified aliens," from most federal, state and local public benefits

- requires INS to verify immigration status for most federal public benefits

    * to extent feasible verification system should resemble SAVE

    * mandates verification for "not qualified" only, not required to verify citizenship

- bars, for the first time, most legal immigrants from receiving most federal means-tested public benefits

    * restricts current and future (who enter after enactment) legal immigrants from food stamps and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

    * restricts future legal immigrants from most federal means-tested programs for their first five years

- increases the responsibility of immigrants' sponsors

    * makes affidavit of support legally enforceable

    * imposes new requirements on sponsors

    * expands sponsor-deeming requirements to more programs and lengthens deeming period

- gives states broad flexibility in setting eligibility rules for legal immigrants

    * allows states to bar current legal immigrants from major federal programs

    * allows states to bar legal immigrants from state programs

Summary of HR 3734
"Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996"

	Current Law	New Law - Welfare Reform
Illegal Immigrant Eligibility	Illegal immigrants ineligible for most federal public benefits, exceptions include emergency Medicaid, WIC, public education, public health services, child nutrition programs, child care, child protection, maternal care programs. Immigrants who are eligible for benefits because they are considered PRUCOL - permanent residing under color of law - varies by program.	"Not qualified" immigrants barred from any federal (401), state or local public benefit* (411), defined as: • any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefit, or any similar benefit for which payment or assistance is provided to an individual, household or family eligibility unit by an agency of the U.S. (or state or local government) or by appropriated funds of the U.S. (or state or local government), and • any governmental contract, loan, professional or commercial license (nonimmigrants may receive a license or contract related to visa)(401(c)). • social security (Title II) barred to those not lawfully present **(as defined by the AG)** who file applications in month after enactment (401(b)(2)). Exceptions: (401(b)) • emergency Medicaid • short-term emergency relief • immunization and testing and treatment for communicable diseases • programs, services, or assistance **specified by the AG,** which (i) deliver in-kind services at the community level, including through public or private nonprofits (ii) do not condition assistance on income or resources; and (iii) are necessary for the protection of life or safety • current recipients of housing or community development funds • those eligible for free public education under state or local law are not ineligible for school lunch and school breakfast programs on basis of citizenship, alienage, or immigration status (742(a)) • Only those with social security numbers can receive EITC (Earned Income Tax Credit) (451) "Qualified aliens" include: (431(b)) • LPRs • refugees and asylees • those with deportation withheld (Sec. 243(h)) • parolees (Sec. 212(d)(5)) admitted for at least 1 year • conditional entrants (pre 1980 Sec. 203(a)(7)) • Exception from federal, state, local bar for otherwise qualified, work authorized nonimmigrants or LPRs for whom US is required to pay benefits under reciprocal treaty, **as determined by AG, in consult with Secr. State.** (For state, local benefits, as determined by Secr. State, in consult with AG) (401(c)(2)(b)), 411(c)(2)(b)) *An alien who is not a qualified alien, nonimmigrant or parolee for less than 1 year is ineligible for any state or local public benefit (411)

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Legal Immigrant Eligibility	No bars on legal immigrant eligibility	Current and future (those who enter on or after date of enactment) qualified aliens (i.e. LPRs) are barred from food stamps and SSI until citizenship. Eligibility for current recipients shall be redetermined between date of enactment and one year after enactment (402). Exceptions: (402(a)(2)) • refugees and asylees for first five years after admission as a refugee or after granted asylum • alien whose deportation is withheld for first five years • lawfully resident veterans and those on active duty in the Armed Forces; their spouse or unmarried dependent children • LPRs who work 40 quarters that qualify for Title II social security and who did not receive any federal means-tested benefit (after 12/31/96) during any of those quarters (work of parents or spouse can be credited to children under 18) (435). Future qualified aliens barred from federal means-tested programs (not defined) for first five years. Exceptions: • refugees and asylees • those with deportation withheld • lawfully resident veterans and those on active duty in the Armed Forces; their spouse or unmarried dependent children Program Exceptions to 5 year bar on federal means-tested benefits: (403(c)) • emergency Medicaid • short-term, non-cash emergency relief • National School Lunch Act • Child Nutrition Act • immunizations and testing and treatment for communicable diseases • foster care and adoption assistance (if foster or adoptive parent is a qualified alien) • programs, services, or assistance specified by the AG, which (i) deliver in-kind services at the community level, including through public or private nonprofits (ii) do not do not condition assistance on income or resources; and (iii) are necessary for the protection ~~of life~~ or safety • student assistance ~~under Higher~~ Education Act or Public Health Service Act • means-tested programs under ESEA • Head Start • JTPA additional exception for refugee and entrant assistance for Cuban-Haitian entrants (403(d)).

State Options re: bars	According to Supreme Court, states not permitted to restrict legal immigrant eligibility for benefits *(Graham v. Richardson*); states may restrict illegal immigrant eligibility for state/local benefits	Illegal: Although states are required to bar not qualified aliens from state programs: States may make aliens who are not lawfully present in the U.S. eligible for state and local benefits through enactment of a state law (411(d)). States are not prohibited or required to provide non- qualified aliens (i.e. states have option to provide illegal immigrants with) benefits under National School Lunch Act or Child Nutrition Act (except school lunch and breakfast programs which must be provided to those eligible for free public education), Sec. 4 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act, Emergency Food Assistance, food distribution program in Indian reservation under Food Stamp Act. Legal States have option to bar current and future qualified immigrants (same immigrant groups excepted in 402(a)(2)) from AFDC (now temporary assistance for needy families block grant), Title XX social services block grant, Medicaid (since future immigrants are barred for first five years, amounts to an option to extend the bar for future immigrants and to apply it to current immigrants). Can bar until citizenship or until work 40 qualifying quarters. Current recipients continue to be eligible until 1/1/97. States are authorized to determine eligibility for any state public benefits (no definition) of current and future qualified aliens (with same exceptions as listed under 402(a)(2)), nonimmigrants or those paroled for less than one year; current recipients eligible until 1/1/97 (412).
Affidavit of Support	Affidavit of support not legally enforceable; sponsor does not have to be petitioner	Affidavits accepted by AG or consular officer must be executed as a contract which is legally enforceable against the sponsor by the sponsored alien, the federal or any state government that provides means-tested benefits (423). Enforceable until 10 years after alien last receives a benefit; enforceable for benefits provided until immigrant naturalizes. Sponsor must be citizen, national or lpr; aged 18 or over; living in the 50 states or DC. Sponsor must be petitioner. **Sponsor must notify AG** and the state in which sponsored alien is resident within 30 days of moving. **AG (in consult with Sec. of State and HHS) shall formulate affidavit** not later than 90 days after enactment. Requirements for affidavit apply to those executed on date specified by AG, which shall be between 60 and 90 days after formulation of affidavit.

Deeming	A portion of sponsor's (and the sponsor's spouse's) income is deemed to the immigrant for 3 years for AFDC and food stamps, for 5 years for SSI (until 10/1/96) when determining eligibility for benefits	For any federal means-tested program, the full income and resources of a sponsor is deemed to immigrant until citizenship or until immigrant has worked 40 qualifying quarters (421). Deeming does not apply to excepted programs listed in legal immigrant eligibility (403(c)). Programs that currently deem must apply new deeming rules to eligibility determinations made after enactment; programs that do not currently deem must apply new deeming rules beginning 180 days after enactment (421(d)). (The new deeming rules apply only to future immigrants, who are barred for 5 years from the same programs to which deeming applies. Therefore, deeming effectively does not kick in until after 5 year bar, except for sponsored veterans and deportation withheld.)
State Options re: deeming	States are not permitted to deem	States may deem for legal immigrants for state-funded programs; program exceptions include first seven in 402(a)(2) list (422). (means that states have option to deem, bar, or not restrict at all in their own programs)
Verification of Status	SAVE required to be used to verify status for AFDC, food stamps, Medicaid, unemployment compensation, education assistance, housing assistance	No later than 18 months after enactment, **AG shall (after consult with Sec. HHS) promulgate regs** requiring verification that a person applying for a federal public benefit (as defined in 401(c)) is a qualified alien and is eligible to receive the benefit. To extent feasible, regs shall require that information requested and exchanged be similar in form and manner to that under SAVE (432). No later than 24 months after regs are adopted, states administering federal benefits shall have verification system in effect. "There are authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this section."
Reporting of illegal immigrants to INS		States providing benefits must, at least 4 times annually and upon request of the INS, **report to the INS** the name, address, other information, on any individual who the state knows is unlawfully in the U.S. (411A). No state or local government may be prohibited from **sending to or receiving from the INS** information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the U.S (434).

Revised 8/22/96

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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

'E pluribus unum'—Different nationalities and different generations share a pride and joy in becoming new Americans at ceremony on Ellis Island on May 17, 1996.

Naturalization is the best example of our legal immigration system at work. It reflects our society's recognition of those who came to this country to work hard, play by the rules, and pursue shared ideals of freedom, opportunity, and responsibility.

In the past, hundreds of thousands of eligible people have had to wait unnecessarily to become citizens. In some parts of the country, these people have had to wait well over a year after filing their application to realize their dream of United States citizenship.

This Administration is committed to eliminating the waiting lists of those eligible for citizenship. To accomplish this, we launched "Citizenship USA," the most ambitious citizenship effort in history.—President Bill Clinton

A Letter to Our Readers

Through *Citizenship USA*, INS is striving to meet the challenge of naturalization, today and for the future. Hundreds of new staff are helping us catch up with the tremendous increases in applications. We are also redesigning the citizenship process itself, and developing a growing partnership with dozens of civic and community organizations across the country.

One improvement: applicants in four cities now mail their paperwork to an INS Service Center. These centers concentrate on data entry and initial record checks so the local District Office staff can focus on face-to-face interviews. This change also enables us to let applicants know that INS has received their applications.

Another improvement: we are training at least five hundred naturalization and other staff to look at our services from the customer's point of view, and how to meet their needs most effectively. We will strive to understand what the customer is experiencing and respond in a productive and mutually beneficial way.

Every day, INS staff meet applicants from every corner of the globe. Even with the best intentions, the opportunities for misunderstanding are numerous. Our customer service training includes a focus on effective cross-cultural communication techniques.

By shortening waiting times, eliminating unnecessary trips to our offices, letting applicants know we received their papers, improving our interactions with customers, and many other actions, we hope that *Citizenship USA* will help create the service that applicants—and the entire American people—deserve. Please let us know what you think of these steps and share your ideas.

Becoming a U.S. citizen is one of the most important steps in a person's life. Many people who make the decision and take the Oath of Allegiance say that it is an emotional experience and represents a major milestone. Many have lived in the United States for several years, but becoming a citizen allows full partnership in the American family. Ensuring that you have accurate information is an important first step in the citizenship process. This document will help you take that step.

Where can I get a citizenship application, and once completed where do I send it?

The INS form needed to file for U.S. Citizenship is Form N-400, "Application for Naturalization." You can get the form by calling 1-800-870-FORM or 1-800-870-3676 and requesting an N-400 Naturalization Packet. The N-400 and its attachments should be sent to the INS district office for the area in which you live, unless you live in the New York, Miami, Los Angeles or Chicago area. If you live in one of those districts, you should mail your application to the appropriate INS service center at the address provided in the forms packet.

When can I apply?

You can apply for U.S. citizenship if you meet the following requirements:

- You have a "Green Card," are at least 18 years old, and have lived in the United States as a lawful permanent resident for five years; or

- You have held a "Green Card" for at least three years and are married to and have resided with a United States citizen for three years;

- You have lived for more than three months in the same jurisdiction of an INS local office; and

- You are of good moral character.

Special exceptions are available for members of the active duty military and spouses of citizens working for selected businesses overseas. Check with your local INS district office, qualified immigration attorney, or assistance organization for further information.

What does "good moral character" mean?

You are considered to be of good moral character if you:

Did not lie to the INS when obtaining your permanent residence status; intend to be a good citizen, pay taxes and (if male) have registered or intend to register for the military if you became a lawful permanent resident before your 26th birthday; are married to only one spouse; have not committed certain crimes; are not involved in illegal activity such as drug use and trafficking, prostitution, or gambling; and are not currently a member of the Communist or Nazi Party.

Is a filing fee required?

Yes, the filing fee for the N-400 "Application for Naturalization" is $95.

Do I have to submit additional documents with my N-400?

Yes, in addition to the Form N-400 and the $95 fee, applicants must submit two passport photographs; Form FD-258, fingerprint chart; and a photocopy of both sides of your Alien Registration Card ("Green Card"). If you have ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces, you must also submit a completed Form G-325B. Finally, if your application is based on your military service you must submit Form N-426, "Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service."

Can my children be included on my application and become U.S. citizens as well?

Your child may be eligible for citizenship if he or she is under the age of 18, has at least one United States citizen parent and is living with that parent. In such cases, the parent would file Form N-600, "Application for Citizenship," for the child. Before completing the application, you may want to check with the local INS office to determine if your child automatically became a U.S. citizen as a result of your becoming a citizen.

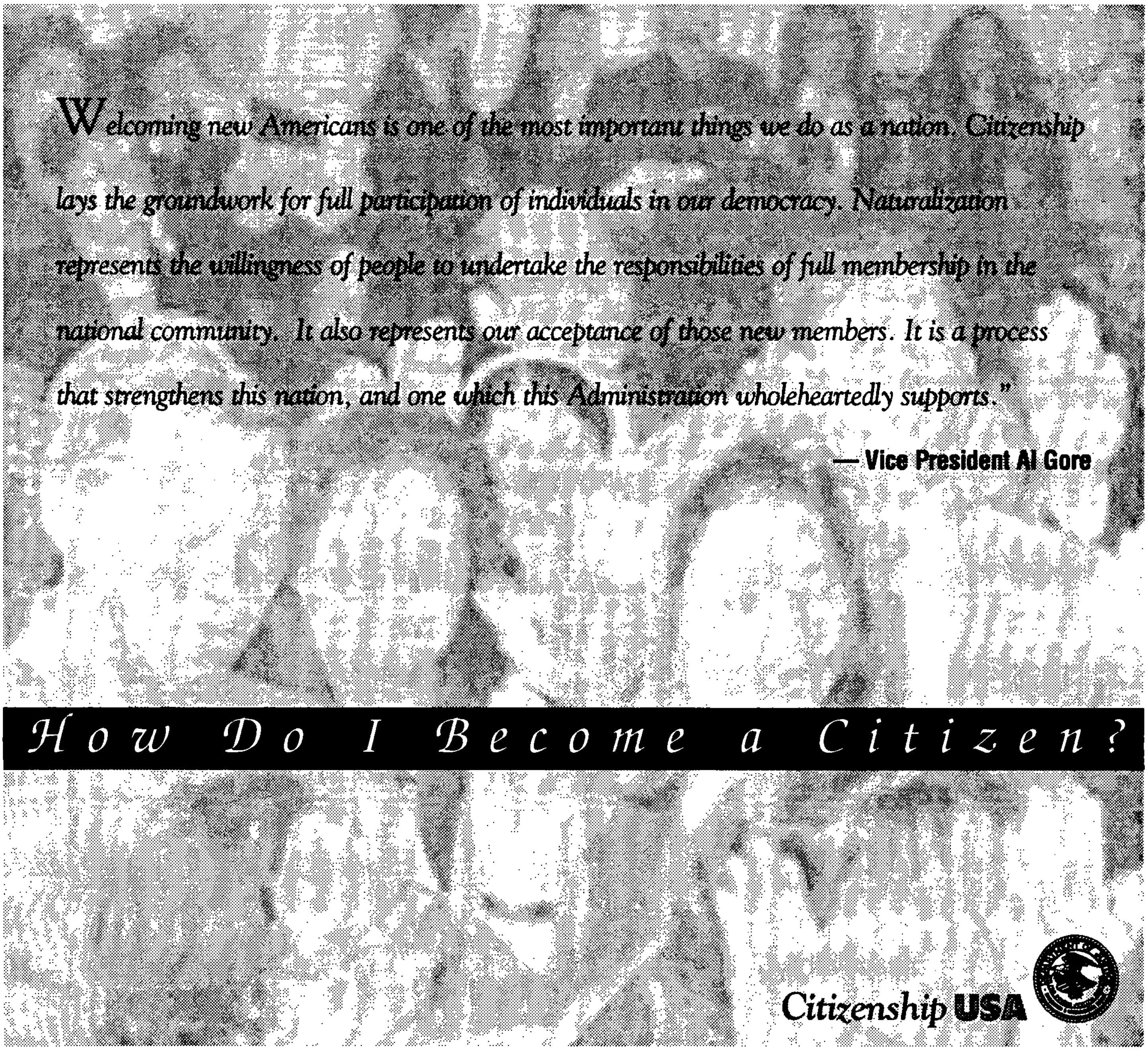
Do I have to know how to speak and write English?

Yes. Your spoken and written English will be tested. When you are interviewed you will also need to pass a basic test on U.S. government and history. Special exemptions may apply for individuals who are at least 55 years old and have lived as permaent resident aliens in the United States 15 years, or are at least 50 years old and have lived as a permanent resident alien for 20 years or more.

What do I need to fill out the citizenship application?

To fill out your Form N-400 citizenship application, you will need:

Social security number; "Green Card"; dates of any trips taken outside the U.S. since becoming a permanent resident, including trips to Canada; your home address for the last five years; a list of your employers for the last five years, including the name of the company, address, dates of employment, and positions held; information about your spouse, even if he or she is not a legal resident; information about your children, including those from previous marriages, even if they are not legal residents; and police records if you have been arrested for any reason.



Q & A on Immigrants and Welfare Reform

from Immigrant Policy Project (http://www.handsnet.org/handsnet2/welfare.reform/Articles/art.842471138.html)

Date posted: Wed Sep 11 12:45:38 PDT 1996

Summary of Changes

1 Most noncitizens are no longer eligible for SSI and Food Stamp benefits.

2 New immigrants (arriving after 8/22/96) are barred from federal means-tested benefits for 5 years.

3 After the 5-year bar, new immigrants that have sponsors must include their sponsors' income when applying for federal means-tested benefits (until the immigrant attains citizenship or 10 years of work).

4 After January 1, 1997, states have the option to determine current immigrants' eligibility for TANF, Medicaid and SSBG (for new immigrants, after the 5-year bar).

5 States have the option to provide or bar state funded programs for current and future immigrants. State and local-funded programs may deem for future immigrants.

6 Illegal immigrants are ineligible for federal, state, and local public benefits.

Q. When do legal immigrants lose SSI benefits?

Legal immigrants who are currently receiving SSI must be re-evaluated by 8/22/97. The immigrant will lose benefits in the month after the evaluation, with the following exceptions:

1 Refugees, asylees, and those whose deportation is withheld (only for their first five years in the U.S.; if they have already been in the U.S. for more than five years, they lose benefits.)

2 Veterans, those on active duty, and their spouses and unmarried dependent children.

3 Immigrants who have worked in the U.S. for 10 years. The immigrant's spouse and minor children can be credited with qualifying work quarters. (To count as a qualifying quarter after December 31, 1996, the individual must not receive any public benefits during the quarter.)

Q. When do legal immigrants lose Food Stamp benefits?

Legal immigrants who are currently receiving food stamps must be recertified by 8/22/97. Certification periods will be extended to 1 year (2 years if elderly or disabled) if the recertification period is currently less than 1 year. Legal immigrants will then no longer be eligible for food stamps. Same exceptions as above.

Q. When does the 5-year bar on federal means-tested benefits take effect?

The 5-year bar is prospective: only new immigrants (arriving on or after 8/22/96) are affected.

Individual exceptions from the 5-year bar:

1 refugees, asylees, those granted withholding of deportation;

2 veterans, active duty military, their spouses and dependents; and,

3 refugee and entrant assistance for Cuban-Haitian Entrants.

Programs exempt from the 5-year bar:

1 emergency medical assistance;

2 emergency disaster relief;

3 national school lunch benefits

4 child nutrition act benefits

5 public health assistance (not including Medicaid) for immunizations, testing and treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases;

6 foster care and adoption assistance (unless parent is qualified alien subject to 5-year bar);

7 programs specified by the Attorney General; ?

8 higher education;

9 means-tested programs under ESEA;

10 Head Start; and,

11 Job Training Parternship Act.

Federal means-tested program was defined in H.R. 3734 as cash, medical, housing, food assistance, and social services of the federal government in which eligibility of the individual, household, or family is based on income, resources, or financial need. The definition was deleted from the conference agreement due to the Byrd rule. HHS will need to issue a definition.

Q. What about school meals?

School lunch and school breakfast is available to all immigrants regardless of status; states may provide certain other nutrition programs to undocumented immigrants.

Q. Explain deeming.

Deeming means that the income and resources of the sponsor and his/her spouse count as the immigrant's income in determining program eligibility (with no allowance for the needs of the sponsor's family as in current law.) Previously, deeming applied only to AFDC, SSI and Food Stamps. Deeming now applies to all federal means-tested programs until the sponsored immigrant naturalizes or has worked for 10 years. (An immigrant needs a sponsor to enter the U.S. if the State Department or the INS determines that the immigrant may become a ipublic chargeî, dependent on public assistance. Sponsors must now be citizens, nationals, or lawful permanent residents; 18 years or over, resident of the 50 states or D.C., and the petitioner for admission of the immigrant.)

Q. How many immigrants have sponsors?

Family immigrants are often, but not always, sponsored. Refugees are not sponsored immigrants. Employment-based immigrants are generally not sponsored.

Q. When do the new deeming rules take effect?

In 5-6 months for state option to deem state programs; in 5 years for federal programs. Deeming for all federal and state means-tested programs applies only to the newly executed affidavits of support, and thus does not affect immigrants currently living in the U.S. (However, new immigrants are subject first to the 5-year bar on federal benefits. Then deeming applies for federal benefits until citizenship or 10 years work). The INS must have new forms in effect by February 18, 1997. States have the option to deem for state-funded programs after 1/1/97 except for emergency health, disaster, school lunch/child nutrition, immunizations and testing/treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases, foster care/adoption assistance, A.G. discretion programs.

Note: Veterans/active duty military are not exempted from deeming as they are from the SSI and Food Stamps bar, the 5-year bar, and the AFDC, Medicaid, SSBG state option.

State Option re AFDC, Medicaid and SSBG

Q. What is the eligibility for immigrants under AFDC (now TANF), Medicaid and SSBG?

The legislation offers states the authority to determine the eligibility of ìqualifiedî immigrants for these 3 programs. After 1/1/97, states may choose to provide, deny, deem, or otherwise limit these programs for current immigrant residents. New immigrants are subject first to the 5 year bar on federal means-tested benefits. After the 5-year bar, states have the option to bar until citizenship. Legislative intent is unclear whether states can waive deeming after 5 years for TANF, Medicaid and SSBG.

Individual exceptions:

1 refugees, asylees, and those whose deportation is withheld (only for their first five years in the U.S.)

2 Veterans, those on active duty, and their spouses and unmarried dependent children.

3 Immigrants who have worked in the U.S. for 10 years

Q. What are some of the legal challenges regarding state authority to deny benefits to aliens?

Equal Protection. The offer by the federal government to grant states the authority to discriminate against aliens is constitutionally suspect at both federal and state levels. The 1971 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Graham v. Richardson ruled that state welfare benefits cannot be denied to immigrants under the Fourteenth Amendment (which prohibits a state from denying equal protection to any person within its jurisdiction). At the state level, in the 1987 decision El Souri v. Department of Social Services, the Michigan State Supreme Court ruled that Michigan could not impose a deeming requirement on legal immigrants because it was an infringement upon a suspect classification: lawful alienage.

Obligations to the Poor: State constitutions and statutes may also require public assistance be provided to any needy residents.

Medicaid

Q. If current recipients receive Medicaid by virtue of SSI, do they lose categorical eligibility for Medicaid when the SSI bar goes into effect?

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Because SSI eligibility automatically qualified immigrants for Medicaid, the loss of SSI benefits will drop immigrants from Medicaid benefits. (CBO assumes most disabled and 1/2 of elderly will retain eligibility under state medically needy programs.) However, many immigrants may retain eligibility under medically needy programs, if the state has a medically needy program.

Q. Do states have to deem for current immigrant residents for Medicaid?

No deeming for current residents.

Q. Can Medicaid funds be used for immunizations, testing and treatment of communicable disease?

No, only non-Medicaid funds can be used for ìnon-qualifiedî aliens and for new arrivals subject to the 5-year bar.

State Option for State-Funded Programs

States are given the authority to determine eligibility for state public benefits of qualified aliens, nonimmigrants, or those who were granted parole into the U.S. for less than one year. Exceptions:

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1 Qualified aliens shall be eligible for state public benefits

2 Refugees, asylees, and those whose deportation is withheld for first 5 years in the U.S.

3 Veterans, those on active duty, and their spouses and unmarried dependent children.

4 Immigrants who have worked in the U.S. for 10 years.

5 Current recipients are eligible until 1/1/97.

States and localities are given the authority to apply deeming for state and local programs (new immigrants with new affidavits of support only.) Exceptions for: assistance for health care items and services necessary for treatment of an emergency medical condition (not organ transplants), emergency disaster relief, programs comparable to School Lunch Act; programs comparable to Child Nutrition Act; public health assistance for immunizations and testing/treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases; payments for foster care/adoption assistance; Attorney General discretion programs. The definition of state public benefit was dropped from the bill. It is unclear who defines state public benefit.

Illegal/Undocumented Immigrants

Q. Who is ineligible for public benefits?

Only "qualified aliens" (lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, those granted parole for more than one year, those whose deportation withheld) are eligible for federal public benefits. Only "qualified aliens", nonimmigrants, or parolees during their first year in the U.S. are eligible for state or local public benefits. HHS will need to issue a definition of federal public benefits.

States may provide benefits to ineligible immigrants only by enacting state law after enactment of the welfare reform law affirmatively providing for such eligibility.

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Memorandum

DRAFT

Subject	Date
Definition of "Means-Tested Program" in Other Federal Contexts	September 5, 1996

To	From
Chris Randy	Ursula

This memorandum summarizes various uses of the term "means-tested program" -- in other federal statutes, federal regulations and agency actions, and court cases -- to provide some context for a definition of the term in the welfare reform legislation.

Statutes

The most useful statute, for purposes of providing some idea of what Congress intends by the phrase "means-tested" in other contexts, is a public law, Pub. L. 101-201, which was never codified. Pub. L. 101-201, 103 Stat. 1795 (1989), provides for the exclusion of payments made from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund from countable income and resources under "any Federal or federally assisted program." (The caption refers to "federal means-tested programs," while the text of § 1(a) of the law refers to "Federal or federally assisted program.") The legislative history of this public law makes clear that Congress intended the exclusion to apply to "all 'means-tested' Federal programs: including Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, Child Support, Guaranteed Student Loans, Pell Grants, Food Stamps, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance, and low-income housing assistance programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development." 135 Cong. Rec. H8928. (An alternative version of this law was passed as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Pub. L. 101-239. Section 10405 of OBRA 89 also provided for exclusion of Agent Orange settlement payments from federal means-tested programs, but rather than referring generally to the universe of "federally assisted programs," Pub. L. 101-239 listed 13 specific federal programs: SSI, AFDC, Medicaid, title XX of the SSA, food stamps, § 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, § 336 of the Older Americans Act, the National School Lunch program, low-income housing assistance programs, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program, the Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings program, educational assistance programs, and state plans under titles I, X, XIV or XVI of the SSA. This provision of OBRA 89, like Pub. L. 101-201, was never codified.)

Two other statutes offer minimal guidance with respect to the definition of "means-tested," by setting forth examples of the types of programs understood to be included under this label. 42 U.S.C. § 1314a(d) requires the Secretary of HHS to prepare annual reports on welfare receipt in the United States. Subsection (d)(2) requires this report to "include analysis of families and individuals receiving assistance under means-tested benefit programs, including the program of aid to families with dependent children under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 601 et seq.), the food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.), and the Supplemental Security Income program under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 1381 et seq.), or as general assistance under programs administered by State and local governments.

The Earned Income Tax Credit statute, 26 U.S.C. § 32(k), includes a provision which ensures that refunds made through the EITC program are not treated as income or resources for purposes of "certain means-tested programs." The "means-tested programs" listed are: (1) the United States Housing Act of 1937, (2) title V of the Housing Act of 1949, (3) section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, (4) sections 221(d)(3), 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act, and (5) the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Finally, two statutes refer to "means-tested" programs but offer no definition or example. <u>See</u> 31 U.S.C. § 3716(c)(3)(B) (allowing Secretary of Treasury to exempt from provision allowing for collection of federal government claims through administrative offset "payments under means-tested programs when requested by the head of the respective agency"); 42 U.S.C. § 1758(b)(2)(C)(iii)(II)(cc) (limiting the disclosure of information contained in applications for free school lunch program to persons "connected with the administration or enforcement of a Federal, State, or local means-tested nutrition program with eligibility standards comparable to the program under this section").

<u>Agency Interpretations</u>

In the few notices of rulemaking and other agency actions that make reference to "means-tested programs," the Department of Agriculture and HHS consistently use that phrase in a broad sense, to include programs such as AFDC, SSI, Food Stamps, and Medicaid. <u>See</u>, <u>e.g.</u>, 49 Fed. Reg. 48677, 48678 (1984) (Agriculture final rule prohibiting increase in Food Stamp benefits to households with decreased incomes from penalties imposed under "other means-tested assistance programs such as AFDC, Medicaid, SSI, and General Assistance programs"); 47 Fed. Reg. 6720 (1982) (HHS call for grant applications to study income transfer under means-tested programs, including AFDC, SSI, Medicaid, and Low Income Energy Assistance Program); <u>see also</u> 7

C.F.R. § 250.41(a) (Agriculture rule defining eligibility of charitable and other institutions for food stamp distribution; subsection (a)(v) cites Medicaid as example of "means-tested program"); 7 C.F.R. § 253.5 (Agriculture rule governing food stamp distribution on Indian reservations; subsection (a)(2)(vii) restricts disclosure of information from applications to persons involved in administration of "means-tested assistance programs," listing AFDC, Medicaid, SSI, and general assistance programs subject to joint processing as examples).

Other rulemaking notices by Agriculture and HHS define "means-tested" in terms of income and resources. For example, in its promulgation of a final rule redefining the limit on resources under the SSI program, HHS states: "The statutory limits on resources (as well as on income) reflect congressional intent that the SSI program be means-tested, providing benefits only to those who have limited resources (and income) to meet their current basic needs." 52 Fed. Reg. 31757, 31758 (1987). Similarly, in amending the disability evaluation and determination process for SSI claims of children based on disability, HHS distinguishes between an entitlement program and a means-tested program, using the income and resources definition:

> Part B [of the Education of Handicapped Children Act] is an entitlement program, whereas title XVI [of the Social Security Act] is a means-tested program; while all school-age children with qualifying handicapping conditions are to be served under part B, only those children who meet both the disability and income and resource tests under title XVI may become eligible for SSI benefits.

56 Fed. Reg. 5534 (1991).

In a proposed rule implementing portions of the Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act, the Department of Agriculture also used the income/resource definition of "means-tested," to ensure that households receiving food stamps under state or local general assistance programs were indeed "categorically eligible" for food stamps. The legislative history of the Leland Act made clear Congress' concern that food stamps only be distributed under general assistance programs that were indeed needs-based: "'To ensure that a State general assistance program is indeed a true means-tested program, USDA is required to certify that the program serves a population appropriate for categorical eligibility.'" 56 Fed. Reg. 40156, 40158 (1991) (citing H.R. Rep. No. 101-569, at 430). The Department of Agriculture proposed to implement this directive by establishing "specific income and resource limits that a GA program must include." It proposed two standards:

> 1. The program must not serve a population whose gross income exceeds 130 percent of the [federal] poverty level . . ..
>
> 2. The program must not serve a population whose resources, as determined by the program, exceed $2,000 . . ..

56 Fed. Reg. at 40158-59.

Cases

Courts have used the phrase "means-tested" to refer to a variety of federal public benefit programs, including AFDC, SSI, Medicaid, Food Stamps, veterans benefits, and General Assistance programs. The cases below use the phrase "means-tested" in their description of the programs at issue, but do not offer any further analysis of what "means-tested" means. Judge Easterbrook, in Vaughn v. Sullivan, offers the following interesting, but not particularly helpful, definition of means tested:

> Means-tested public assistance programs place a tax on earnings. Not a direct tax, after the fashion of the Internal Revenue Code, but an indirect one. Greater earnings yield less assistance. This is what it means to say that a program is means-tested, with benefits concentrated on persons with lower incomes or wealth.

83 F.3d at 908.

Case	Program
Vaughn v. Sullivan, 83 F.3d 907 (7th Cir. 1996)	SSI, Medicaid
Gamboa v. Rubin, 80 F.3d 1338 (9th Cir. 1996)	AFDC
Pottgieser v. Kizer, 906 F.2d 1319 (9th Cir. 1990)	SSI
Noble v. Shalala, 870 F. Supp. 304 (D. Colo. 1994)	AFDC Medicaid
Hazard v. Sullivan, 827 F. Supp. 1348 (M.D. Tenn. 1993), rev'd, 44 F.3d 399 (6th Cir. 1995)	AFDC Medicaid
Mitson v. Coler, 670 F. Supp. 1568 (S.D. Fla. 1987)	VA ben.

Griffin v. Coler, 667 F. Supp. 1233 (C.D. Ill. 1986)	"such as but not limited to SSI, AFDC, GA"
In re. Dr. Jenaro Collazo, 527 F. Supp. 972 (D. P.R. 1981)	AFDC, SSI, Medicaid, Food Stamps

PRIMARY ISSUES INVOLVING IMPLEMENTATION OF NONCITIZEN PROVISIONS OF THE WELFARE REFORM BILL

Elena --

Food Stamp Waiver

SSA Process

Mtg
- SSA Operations
- Legal Ed ... plus benefits

- Deferral of eligibility determinations
- Notices
- 40 Quarters
  -- farmworkers, domestic help, etc. & how to prove w/o good records

Definition Issues
- "means-tested" — Elena
- "federal public benefit" (specifically how will "similar" be applied?) illegals don't get — Thorny — def clear in law
- "state or local public benefit" (sec. 401(c)) statute has def. (prison ex.) — should we do guidance?
- "veterans," including issues of Hmong refugees, Filipino WWII veterans, VA, DOD, DOJ — eligibility + verification — Sw + EK pull together grp initially
- law defines "qualified alien" and "lawfully present" interim reg. (exp def)
- Programs excepted by Attorney General discretion
- Housing and community development programs exception (sec 401(b)(1)(E)) — HUD; SW will follow up
- U.S. Nationals and U.S. Territories -- American Samoans citizens or aliens — DOJ will investigate

Verification & Protecting Recipients and Applicants

integ w/ DOJ + agencies
- HHS
- USDA
- SSA
- DOJ/INS
- Vets
- HUD

- Interim Verification — Fed preemption
- Longterm Verification

Sponsorship Issues
- Affidavits of Support
- Identification of other issues

Citizenship
- Disability & naturalization — Internal mtg next wk — Debra Bond
- Dissemination of information about naturalization

End of next wk

Procedures Available for Redress for Improper Denial of Benefits or Discrimination

Medicaid

Evaluate California Executive Order Issues Verification

Application of restrictions to Cuban/Haitian Entrants
OMB + NSC

Civil Rights Enforcement Issues

Treaty Issue(s) INS/OPD

~~Domestic Visits~~

State Rptg Reqs 4x/yr. INS wkg on it + will report
who is illegal
HUD
SSA
States

LESS URGENT OR LONGTERM ISSUES
(SUBJECT TO CONTINUING REEVALUATION)

Giuliani

Illegal Immigrant Reporting Requirements

Long-Term Legislative Fixes

Earned Income Tax credit -- (Although check whether there is imminent deadline for issuance of new regulation. sec. 451)

Appropriation requests needed?

United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Consumer Service

3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA
22302-1500

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

DATAFAX COVER SHEET

DATE:

TO: Diana Fortuna

OFFICE:

PHONE:

FROM: Yvette Jackson

OFFICE:

PHONE:

SUBJECT:

REMARKS:

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

EXTENDING CERTICATION PERIODS FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Prior to the enactment of P.L. 104-193, the Food Stamp Act provided in defining "certification period" that State agencies could, with the approval of the Secretary, waive any restrictions on the length of the certification period to improve program administration. This administrative authority was used frequently and did not require the use of the Secretary's demonstration authority.

P.L. 104-193 limits certification periods to 12 months; however, the Department has instructed States that this limit is to be implemented at the next recertification action. Until a new certification takes place, the current certification period is governed by prior law; therefore, it may be extended beyond 12 months without invoking any use of the demonstration authority. This protects the Food Stamp Program and the Department against charges that it is abusing the new demonstration authority and sets no precedents for other areas of the program. California could be allowed to extend any current certification period to any length of time so long as the new restrictions on noncitizens are implemented by August 22, 1997. This date is set outside the Food Stamp Act and cannot be changed by waiver.

Several other issues must be addressed:

Which households will be eligible to receive the waiver?

The Department has already allowed States to afford relief to legal immigrants in households that are certified for less than 12 months by allowing certification periods to be extended out to 12 months . The waiver should be limited to households that now have a 12-month certification period.

Which States will be eligible to receive the waiver?

All States should be offered the waiver. While California has the largest number of legal immigrants and the largest number of households with 12-month certification periods, any legal immigrant in any State with a 12-month certification period deserves the same degree of relief. Moreover, this approach treats all States equally and avoids charges of favoritism.

How long can current certification periods be extended?

The outside limit would be August 22, 1997. However, our aim is to treat all legal immigrant food stamp recipients in all States equally. We recommend that any extension be limited to not more than 6 months beyond the current length of the certification period. This would be analogous to extending households that now have 6-month certification periods to 12 months.

cc OMB
Emily
Elena

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New Child Care Reporting Requirements under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

Draft
Child Care Bureau
9/9-10/96

DRAFT

Reporting Requirements

DRAFT

New Bill (Conference Report)	CCDBG Old Requirements ACF 700 (Aggregate Report)	Title IV-A Non JOBS ACF 115 (Aggregate Report)	Title IV-A JOBS ACF 108 (Disaggregate - Sample Report)
Bi-annual Report (aggregate) ========================== 1. Number of child care providers receiving funds by type of care			
2. Full monthly cost of services by type of care and proportion paid by subsidy	Average hourly subsidy paid for child care by type of provider	Average monthly subsidy paid for child care by type of provider	Average monthly subsidy paid for child care by type of provider
3. Number of payments by type of payment (vouchers, contract, cash, and diregard, etc.) by type of care	Number of children receiving care by certificate or contracts/grants		
4. Manner of consumer education provided and number of parents affected			
5. Unduplicated number of children and families served	Unduplicated number of children and families served.	Average monthly number of families and children receiving care	Average monthly (duplicated count) of Number of families and children served
Quarterly Report (unaggregated monthly data) ========================== 1. Family income by source (employment, IV-A , cash assistance, housing assistance, food stamps, and other assistance)	Family income in relationship to poverty levels	Number of families with and without earnings	
2. County of Residence of children receiving child care			County FIPS code
3. Gender of children receiving child care			
4. Race of children receiving child care			
5. Age of children receiving child care	Age of children receiving care		Date of birth for children receiving care
6. Whether the family has only 1 parent			Number of adults in the family
7. Number of months the family received child care benefits		Number of families by number of months receiving care	
8. Type of child care (center, home, etc.)	Children served by type of care	Families served by type of care	Children served by type of care
9. Whether child care provider is a relative	Children served by type of provider, relative/non-relative	Number of families, relative/non-relative	Children served by relative
10. Cost of child care per family	Average hourly amount paid for child care	Average monthly amount paid for child care	Average monthly amount paid for child care
11. Average hours per week of child care	Average hours per week of child care		

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Proposed Biannual Child Care and Development Fund Report
DRAFT

DRAFT

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT BIANNUAL REPORT
ON SERVICES PROVIDED FROM APRIL 1, 1997 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

OMB Approval Number:
Expires:

Complete Name of Grantee: Address: Contact Person and Phone:	(a) TOTAL	CATEGORY/TYPE OF CHILD CARE: CARE PROVIDED BY A LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDER IN A				CARE PROVIDED BY A LEGALLY OPERATING PROVIDER (LICENSE CATEGORY UNAVAILABLE IN STATE OR LOCALITY) IN A						
						CHILD'S HOME BY A		FAMILY HOME BY A		GROUP HOME BY A		
		(b) Child's Home	(c) Family Home	(d) Group Home	(e) Center	(f) Relative	(g) Non-Relative	(h) Relative	(i) Non-Relative	(j) Relative	(k) Non-Relative	(l) Center
1. Number of families receiving child care services												
2. Number of children receiving child care services												
3. Payment Methods: a. Number of children receiving child care services through certificates b. Of children served through certificates, number of children served through cash payments c. Number of children served through grants or contracts	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.	a. b. c.
4. Number of families receiving consumer education and method a. Resource and referral counseling b. List of legally operating child care providers c. Brochure, booklet or written material about types of care and quality of care d. Checklist of health and safety concerns e. Copies of child care regulatory information f. Familiarization with child care provider complaint policies (any method) g. Other	a. b. c. d. e. f. g.											
5. Number of child care providers receiving CCDF funding by type of care												

Relevant?

Too much detail

Suzanne Zafont Sennett
518-474-9454
NYS Dept. of Social Services

New York

[illegible] all the detail

[illegible] check

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CCDF Biannual Report

Reporting Definitions

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Term	Definition
1. Number of Families	Provide the total unduplicated number of families assisted during the report period, counting each family assisted once (even if a family has exited and re-entered the program).
2. Number of Children	Provide the total unduplicated number of children assisted during the report period, counting each child assisted once (even if a child has exited and re-entered the program).
3. Payment Methods	
3a. Number of children receiving child care services through certificates	Provide the total unduplicated number of children served through certificates. Count each child once, even if they receive services from more than one type of provider, using the category which serves as the primary caregiver. The sum of the columns should equal the number in column (a), row 5a..
3b. Of the children served through certificates, number of children served through cash payments	Provide the total number of children served whose families receive cash payments or cash certificates. In the columns across the page, indicate the type of providers (see definitions below) which served these children. The sum of the columns should equal the number in column (a), row 5b..
3c. Number of children served through grants or contracts	Provide the total unduplicated number of children served through grants and contracts. In the columns across the page, indicate the type of providers (see definitions below) which received grants and contracts. The sum of the columns should equal the number in column (a), row 5c.
4. Consumer Education	**One or more of the items in section 4 may be reported as appropriate for the State. Numbers need not be limited to subsidized families if information is unavailable by income or programmatic status. Consumer education may be provided directly by the State or through contracts with private agencies.**
4a. Resource & Referral counseling	Number of families counseled concerning the selection of appropriate child care services through a resource and referral service contracted or directly operated by the Grantee.
4b. List of legal child care providers	Number of families receiving lists of legally operating child care providers. (May include oral or written lists provided by CCR&R or State staff.)
4c. Brochure, booklet, or written material about types of care and quality	Number of families who receive written materials concerning types and qualities of care.
4d. Checklist of health & safety concerns	Number of families who receive checklists of health and safety concerns. (These may be included with 4b. Above.)

4. Consumer Education, continued	**<u>One or more of the items in section 4 may be reported as appropriate for the State</u>. Numbers need not be limited to subsidized families if information is unavailable by income or programmatic status. Consumer education may be provided directly by the State or through contracts with private agencies.**
4e. Copies of child care regulatory information	Number of families who receive copies of State or local child care rules or regulations (for licensed, regulated or legally unregulated providers).
4f. Familiarization with child care provider complaint policies (any method)	Number of families receiving oral or written information pieces concerning State or local complaint procedures.
4g. Other	Numbers of families receiving any other type consumer education items provided by the State. Example: A State has an internet web site which provides information to parents about child care, regulations, complaint procedures, etc. Low-income families have access to the internet at a State agency office, a resource and referral office, or through the public library system. The State may count each web site "hit" as an assisted family. (If more than 1,000 families are assisted, please provide a short description.)
5. Number of child care providers receiving CCDF funding by type of care	Provide the total number of child care providers serving subsidized families. Across the columns indicate the number of providers serving subsidized families by provider type.
Types of Providers	**Provider types are broken up into two broad categories of licensed/regulated and legally operating (no license category available in state or locality). Under each of these categories are four types of providers: in-home, family home, group home, and centers. (See columns (b) through (I).)**
Licensed or regulated provider	Provider legally regulated or licensed by State or local public agency or through a State's designated licensing agent.
Legally operating provider (license category not available)	Legally operating care provided in a child's home, family child care home, group home, or center-based site for which no licensing category exists in the State or locality.
Child's Home	Care provided by a caregiver in the child's home.
Family Home	Care provided in a family child care home.
Group Home	Care provided in a group child care home (as differentiated from a family child care home by the grantee.)
Center	Care provided in a center-based setting, including programs in schools.
Relative	A provider who is at least 18 years of age and who is a grandparent, great-grandparent, aunt or uncle, or sibling living outside the child's home.

No

report on what categories

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CHILD CARE COLLECTION FORM

I. HEAD OF FAMILY UNIT

(1). Sample Date (Month) (Year)	(2). Social Security Number (or other identifier)	(3) FIPS Code (a) State	(3) FIPS Code (b) County	(4) Race	(5). Number of Parents in the Family	(6). Reason for Receiving Care
(1-4)	(5-13)	(14-15)	(16-18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

II. FAMILY INCOME BY SOURCE OF INCOME

Income Source	Dollar Amount
(7). Employment, including self-employment:	(22-26)
(8). Cash or other assistance under Title IV of the Social Security Act (TANF):	(27-31)
(9). Housing assistance:	(32-36)
(10). Assistance under the Food Stamps Act of 1977:	(37-41)
(11). Other assistance programs (such as SSI):	(42-46)

III. DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

	12. Gender	13. Date of Birth (month) (year)	14. Date child care assistance started (month) (year)	15. Type of child care	16. Total Monthly cost of care	17. Amount of child care subsidy	18. Average hours of care per week during the month
1. Youngest child receiving care:	(47)	(48-51)	(52-55)	(56-57)	(58-60)	(61-63)	(64-65)
2. Second child receiving care:	(66)	(67-70)	(71-74)	(75-76)	(77-79)	(80-82)	(83-84)
3. Third child receiving care:	(85)	(86-89)	(90-93)	(94-95)	(96-98)	(99-101)	(102-103)
4. Fourth child receiving care:	(104)	(105-108)	(109-112)	(113-114)	(115-117)	(118-120)	(121-122)

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CHILD CARE UNIT DATA COLLECTION
Instructions and Definitions

SECTION I. HEAD OF FAMILY UNIT: The following group of elements (items 1-5) refer to the head of the family unit selected in this sample.

1) SAMPLE DATE: Enter the four digit code (in format: mmyy) that identifies the month and year for which the sample was drawn.

2) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: Enter the unique identifying number (SSN) up to nine digits. If number is less than nine digits, use leading zeros. Example: 19056, code 000019056.

3) FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS) CODE: Enter the FIPS Code geographic identifier issued by the National Bureau of Standards to designate where the participant is residing.

   a) State code, two digits, and

   b) County code, three digits

4) RACE (Ethnicity): Enter the one digit code for the race of the participant.

   1 -- White, not Hispanic origin

   2 -- Black, not of Hispanic origin

   3 -- Hispanic

   4 -- Asian or Pacific Islander (Oriental)

   5 -- American Indian or Alaska Native

   6 -- Other

5) NUMBER OF PARENTS IN FAMILY: Enter the number of parents in the family.

   1 -- Single Parent

   2 -- 2 Parents

6) **REASON FOR RECEIVING SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE**: Enter the one digit code indicating the reason for receiving subsidized child care.

1 -- Employment

2 -- Training

3 -- Education

4 -- Protective Services

5 -- Other

SECTION II. FAMILY INCOME BY SOURCE: Enter the total dollar amount of income by source of income totalled to the nearest dollar and use leading zeros as necessary.

7) Employment income, including self-employment.

8) Cash or other monetary assistance under Title IV of the Social Security Act (TANF), including child care disregard.

9) Housing assistance including vouchers.

10) Assistance under the Food Stamps Act of 1977.

11) Other cash assistance (for example SSI).

SECTION III. DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD CARE: This group of elements refers to dependent children in the child care unit (filing unit), and specifies demographic and child care service elements of children receiving care. Child care data in this section can be coded for up to four dependent children receiving care. If more than one child in the family is receiving care, please start with the youngest child and finish with the oldest child.

12) **CHILD GENDER**: Enter the one digit code for the gender of the child receiving care.

1 -- Male

2 -- Female

13) **DATE OF BIRTH**: Enter the four digit code (in the format: mmyy) for the month and year of birth of the child receiving care.

14) **DATE CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE STARTED**: Enter the four digit code (in the format: mmyy) for the month and year child care assistance started for the child receiving care. If there was a short interruption in child care assistance (like summer vacation, illness) enter the original date the assistance started, rather than when the assistance resumed.

15) **TYPE OF CHILD CARE**: Enter the type of care, two digit code, for each child. The following codes specify who cared for the child and where such care took place during the sample month. If more than one type of care is provided code the primary type (the one with most hours of care provided).

Codes:

01 -- Licensed/regulated in-home child care

02 -- Licensed/regulated family child care

03 -- Licensed/regulated group home child care

04 -- Licensed/regulated center-based care

05 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) in-home care provided by a non-relative

06 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) in-home care provided by a relative

07 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) family child care provided by a non-relative

08 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) family child care provided by a relative

09 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) group home child care provided by a non-relative

10 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) group home child care provided by a relative

11 -- Legally operating (no license category available in state or locality) center-based care

Family group

16) **<u>TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF CHILD CARE</u>: For each child receiving child care enter the total dollar amount (round to the nearest dollar and use leading zeros as necessary) of the amount the provider charges for providing the child care service. Include both the fee the family pays and the child care subsidy.**

17) **<u>AMOUNT OF CHILD CARE SUBSIDY</u>: For each child receiving child care enter the total dollar amount (round to the nearest dollar and use leading zeros as necessary) paid to the provider as a subsidy. The total amount should include Federal, State, and locally funded amounts.**

18) **<u>AVERAGE HOURS OF CHILD CARE PER WEEK DURING THE MONTH</u>: Enter the two digit code for the average number of hours provided per week for the sample month. If care started in the middle of the month, average only for the weeks child care was provided.**

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NOTICE OF GRANT AWARD - FY 1997
CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND

DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT

GRANTEE ADDRESS:

DEAR GRANTEE:

This grant award represents the first quarter allocation to the State for fiscal year 1997 for the Child Care Development Fund. These funds are made available under Title VI of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193.

	This Action	Cumulative
Mandatory Funds	$	$
CAN:		
Matching Funds	$	$
CAN:		
Appropriation:		
CFDA Number:		
Discretionary Funds	$	$
CAN:		
Appropriation:		
CFDA Number:		

EIN:
Document Number:

This award provides Federal Funds for Expenditures made in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations, your assurances and plan submitted in accordance with section 45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, and the laws and procedures applicable to the expenditure of State funds. Determinations as to whether the State has complied with these requirements may be made as the result of the audit required by Section 658K(b) of the Act and the Single Audit Act of 1984, or as the result of reviews conducted under Section 658I(b) of the Act.

In accordance with Department of Treasury regulations at 31 CFR Part 205 implementing the Cash Management Improvement Act, you agree to limit your request to draw Federal funds to the minimum amount needed and to time the request to be in accord with the actual, immediate requirements of the State in carrying out programs funded through this award.

Funds included in this award will be made available through the DHHS Payment Management System (PMS). Inquiries concerning payments should be directed to PMS at P.O. Box 6021, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Phone: (301) 443-1660. Please refer any other questions about this grant to XXXXXXXXX, the financial analyst assigned to your State, at (202) XXX-XXXX.

Sincerely Yours,

Joel B. Anthony
Director
Division of Grants Management

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND ACF-696 FINANCIAL REPORT

Column (A)	Column (B)	Column(C)	Column (D)
STATE	FY MANDATORY/MATCHING:	SUBMISSION (MARK ONE BOX)	CURRENT QTR. ENDED:
	FY DISCRETIONARY:	ORIGINAL [ ] REVISED [ ]	NEXT QTR. ENDED:

OBLIGATIONS

ITEMS	CURRENT FISCAL YEAR CUMULATIVE MANDATORY FUNDS	CURRENT FISCAL YEAR CUMULATIVE MATCHING FUNDS AT FY 1995 FMAP RATE ______%	PRIOR FISCAL YEAR CUMULATIVE DISCRETIONARY FUNDS
1. TOTAL OBLIGATIONS			
a. CHILD CARE SERVICES			
b. CHILD CARE ADMINISTRATION			
c. QUALITY ACTIVITIES			
2. STATE SHARE			
3. FEDERAL SHARE			
4. FEDERAL SHARE OF UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS			
5 AWARDED			
6 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE			

QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

ITEMS	MANDATORY FUNDS	MATCHING FUNDS	DISCRETIONARY FUNDS
1 FEDERAL FUNDS REQUESTED			

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

1 MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT			

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION REPORTED ON ALL PARTS OF THIS FORM IS ACCURATE AND TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.
THIS ALSO CERTIFIES THAT THE STATE'S SHARE OF ESTIMATES IS OR WILL BE AVAILABLE TO MEET THE NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF ESTIMATES AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

SIGNATURE: STATE OFFICIAL		TYPED NAME, TITLE, AGENCY NAME	
DATE SUBMITTED	FOR FEDERAL USE ONLY:		
PAGE 1 OF 1	APPROVED OMB NO. XXXX-XXXX	FORM ACF-696	

DRAFT

TENTATIVE Data Reporting Schedule (Pending OMB Approval)

Due Date	Type of Report	Report Period
12/31/96	ACF-700	10/1/95-9/30/96
12/31/97	Biannual Report	4/1/97-9/30/97
6/31/98	Biannual Report	10/1/97-3/31/98
12/31/98	Biannual Report	4/1/98-9/30/98
Due Date	**Type of Report**	**Report Period**
8/15/97	Quarterly Report	4/1/97-6/30/97
11/15/97	Quarterly Report	7/1/97-9/30/97
2/15/98	Quarterly Report	10/1/97-12/31/97
5/15/98	Quarterly Report	1/1/98-3/31-98
8/15/98	Quarterly Report	4/1/98-6/30/98
Due Date	**Type of Report**	**Report Period**
12/31/96	Financial Report (SF-269A)	10/1/95-9/30/96 (FY 93-95 CCDBG grants)
12/31/97	Financial Report (SF-269A)	10/1/95-9/30/96 (FY 94-96 CCDBG grants)
12/31/98	Financial Report (SF-269A)	10/1/95-9/30/96 (FY 95-96 CCDBG grants)
12/31/99	Financial Report (SF-269A)	10/1/95-9/30/96 (FY 96 CCDBG grant)
Due Date	**Type of Report**	**Report Period**
1/30/97	New Financial Report	10/1/96-12/31/96 (All CCDF Funds)
4/30/97	New Financial Report	1/1/97-3/30/97 (All CCDF Funds)
7/30/97	New Financial Report	4/1/97-6/30/97 (All CCDF Funds)
10/30/97	New Financial Report	7/1/97-9/30/97 (All CCDF Funds)

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS - EXTENSION OF CERTIFICATION PERIOD FOR ALIENS

17-Y
9->Y
22-?
5-N

Region/State	Plans to Implement	
NERO		
Connecticut 1	Most likely	
Maine	Probably No	
Massachusetts 2	Most likely	
New Hampshire	No	
New York 3	Most likely	
Rhode Island	Yes 1	
Vermont 4	Most likely	
MARO		
Delaware	Has not yet decided	1
District of Columbia	Yes 2	
Maryland	Yes 3	
New Jersey 5	Leaning toward Yes	
Pennsylvania 6	Leaning toward Yes	
Virginia	Has not yet decided	2
Virgin Islands	Yes 4	
West Virginia	Has not yet decided	3
SERO		
Alabama		4
Florida	Yes 5	
Georgia		5
Kentucky		6
Mississippi		7
North Carolina		8
South Carolina		9
Tennessee		10
SWRO		
Arkansas	Yes 6	
Louisiana	Yes 7	
New Mexico	Not yet decided	11
Oklahoma	Not yet decided	12

Region/State	Plans to Implement	
SWRO, cont.		
Texas	Not yet decided	13
MWRO		
Illinois	Leaning toward No	
Indiana	Have not started discussions	14
Michigan	No (12 month certs)	
Minnesota 7	Leaning toward Yes	
Ohio 8	Leaning toward Yes	
Wisconsin 9	Leaning toward Yes	
MPRO		
Colorado	Unsure	15
Iowa	Yes 8	
Kansas	Not returning calls	16
Missouri	Yes 9	
Montana	Unsure	17
Nebraska	Yes 10	
North Dakota	Unsure	18
South Dakota	Yes 11	
Utah	Yes 12	
Wyoming	Unsure	19
WRO		
Alaska	Yes (but many 12 month certs) 13	
Arizona	Yes 14	
California	No (12 month certs)	
Hawaii	Yes (but many 12 month certs) 15	
Guam	Yes (but many 12 month certs) 16	
Idaho	Not yet heard from	20
Nevada	Not yet heard from	21
Oregon	Not yet heard from	22
Washington	Yes 17	

Los Angeles Times
September 19, 1996, Thursday, Home Edition

WILSON PLANS IMMEDIATE CUTS IN FOOD STAMPS

BYLINE: DAVE LESHER and TINA DAUNT, TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Nearly 400,000 legal immigrants in California will be cut off from food stamp assistance beginning next week as part of the state's first major step to implement the nation's new welfare reform law, aides to Gov. Pete Wilson said Wednesday.

County leaders are scheduled to meet in Sacramento today for a briefing about the food stamp plan as well as an update on an upcoming massive overhaul of the state's welfare system called for under the law signed by President Clinton last month.

For poor legal immigrants, this is only the first benefit cut under the new law. The federal legislation requires that all public benefits be stopped for legal immigrants, although states can replace the services at their own cost.

Already, the first steps to implement the landmark legislation were sending ripples through county government and indigent communities all over California. In Los Angeles on Wednesday, county officials met with advocates for the poor to issue a warning that they should brace for an unexpectedly rapid disruption.

"This is the kind of thing that worries us very much in our department," said Lynn W. Bayer, director of the county Department of Public Social Services. "We wanted this to be a thoughtful process. And this makes us feel like this might not end up to be such a thoughtful process after all."

The advocates also echoed concerns, warning that the cutoff of food stamps will be measured by an increase in the state's homeless population.

"This whole community will just see more hungry people very quickly," said Bob Erlenbusch, executive director of the Los Angeles Coalition to End Homelessness. "We have known for years that the food banks are stretched to the limits. The cupboard is bare."

Carolyn Olney, the associate director of the Interfaith Hunger Coalition, also predicted: "You are going to see a great cost--not only to families themselves, but the community at large."

State officials said Wednesday that they requested more time to prepare for the food stamp cuts but their schedule was expedited by a recent order from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which supervises the assistance program.

As a result, state welfare officials told The Times that they are required to begin the food stamp cutoff by Sunday, dropping as many as 17,000 recipients per month over the next year. Under the plan, individuals will be cut from the rolls when they arrive at county offices for their annual recertification of eligibility.

Counties are expected to implement the cuts on various schedules because federal law requires that they notify recipients of the legal changes.

In Los Angeles County, where the notification process is to begin next week, officials said they expect to begin cutting off legal immigrant recipients by Nov. 1. Small counties might be able to notify recipients more quickly, followed immediately by the cutoff of benefits, state officials said.

•

About 436,000 legal immigrants in California currently receive food stamp benefits, with nearly half of that population in Los Angeles County. The federal legislation, however, provides exemptions for legal immigrants who are refugees, veterans, some who have been granted asylum in the United States, and those who have worked in the country for more than 10 years.

State officials estimated that at least 373,000 food stamp recipients in California will be affected by the new cutoff.

In Orange County, community officials said they were particularly worried about the large number of Southeast Asian immigrants.

"There is a population that we brought over from Southeast Asia that has not been able to work or who have been working and their income is so low that they depend on food stamps," said Jean Forbath, director of Share Our Selves charity. "They will have to make horrific choices between paying the rent or paying the electricity and buying food."

The average California household receiving food stamps gets about $ 182 in benefits per month. It is entirely paid for by federal funds and, unlike other welfare programs, does not include any state money.

The reform ended a 61-year guarantee of cash assistance to every eligible poor family with children. The legislation granted states much more authority over welfare programs. But the transition has already caused significant confusion.

President Clinton said when he signed the bill that he was disturbed by the provision affecting legal immigrants. He has pledged to return to Congress and seek changes that will restore at least some of the benefits for legal immigrants that were cut by the bill.

In the meantime, the president sought to provide some protection by allowing states to continue their current assistance levels until Aug. 22, 1997--one year after the legislation was signed.

Aides to Wilson said, however, the extension will not help California recipients because their eligibility is determined annually--unlike other states. As a result, recertification of the state's recipients would exceed the president's extension.

The Record
September 19, 1996

WHITMAN TO KEEP WELFARE FOR LEGAL ALIENS

BYLINE: ELIZABETH LLORENTE, Staff Writer

Continuing her pattern of defying GOP hard-liners on immigration issues, Governor Whitman plans to continue providing Medicaid and welfare to non-citizen legal immigrants, a spokeswoman for the governor said Wednesday.

But tens of thousands still face losing food stamps and other benefits, which state officials say would be too costly to maintain.

The welfare reform bill, signed last month by President Clinton, allows states to decide whether to continue providing Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the main welfare program, to legal immigrants who are not naturalized citizens.

About 15,000 such immigrants in New Jersey receive welfare; some 50,000 get Medicaid, the federal-state health insurance program for the poor, said Ray Castro, the director of federal relations for the state Department of

WASHINGTON EDITION

California's Newspaper

Los Angeles Times

Friday September 20 1996

CIRCULATION: 1,021,121 DAILY / 1,391,076 SUNDAY

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Wilson Drops Cutbacks in Food Stamp Program

■ **Welfare:** Governor issues reversal after federal government pledges to keep benefits going past deadline.

By DAVE LESHER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Pete Wilson rescinded an order to drop food stamp benefits for legal immigrants Thursday after federal officials said they will temporarily keep the program going even though it will be eliminated as part of the nation's new welfare reform law.

The governor's order came just hours after Wilson officials told county representatives at a Capitol briefing that they are required under federal law to begin phasing out food stamp assistance next week for nearly 400,000 indigent legal immigrants living in the state.

The governor's office later reacted with surprise and anger to the letter from federal welfare officials, complaining that it is an about-face from previous orders. Federal authorities said, however, they have been clear from the start about the program status.

"Is it any wonder why people think the federal government is a bunch of buffoons?" said Wilson press secretary Sean Walsh. "This is just outrageous."

The White House fired back Thursday evening: "On the subject of immigration and who is playing politics, Gov. Wilson is not in a propitious position to make charges," said White House press secretary Michael McCurry.

The episode underscored the

Please see WELFARE, A8

WELFARE: Cuts in Food Stamp Dropped

Continued from A1

confusion, politics and high stakes involved in the implementation of a landmark overhaul of the nation's welfare system in an election year.

"The state was far too aggressive in its ... approach to eliminating the food stamp program," said Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina, who contacted the White House about the issue early Thursday.

According to McCurry, Molina called White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta, himself a possible Democratic candidate for governor of California in 1998. Panetta then spoke with Clinton during their bus trip through the Northwest. Clinton directed them to look into the matter to see what could be done.

Democrats privately suspected that Wilson's action was intended to embarrass President Clinton by dumping thousands of needy people on the streets of California weeks before the Nov. 5 election.

Many Democrats were angry that Clinton signed the welfare reform bill and, with that in mind, the president singled out the cuts for legal immigrants as a provision in the bill that he disliked and intended to change.

"I am deeply disappointed that the Congressional leadership insisted on attaching to this extraordinarily important bill a provision that will hurt legal immigrants in America, people who work hard for their families, pay taxes, serve in our military," Clinton said July 31 when he promised to sign the welfare reform bill.

Wilson officials countercharged that Clinton is playing presidential politics with the legislation by not implementing the bill that he signed.

The welfare reform bill would cut many public benefits to legal immigrants while giving states the discretion to restore the programs at their own cost. Since the legislation was signed Aug. 22, however, the White House has delayed implementation of those cuts by granting waivers and exemptions to a number of states.

Federal officials say the delay is necessary to reorganize the bureaucracy to handle the changes required. They did not say how long the temporary funding for the program would continue.

But Wilson officials also questioned the waivers and exemptions, saying that they suspected political motivations.

"The Clinton Administration has needlessly confused hundreds of thousands of Californians," Wilson said in a statement. "This is either total incompetence on the part of the federal government or, more likely, political games being played out in an election year by the Clinton Administration."

While the finger-pointing continued Thursday, county social workers were left in the lurch and community advocates for the poor were dizzied by the changing directions.

While the finger-pointing continued Thursday, county social workers were left in the lurch and community advocates for the poor were dizzied by the changing directions.

Earlier this week, Wilson's office sent notices to all county welfare offices in California notifying them that, starting next week, they would have to begin implementing plans to cut off food stamps to legal immigrants.

The same message was relayed personally to county representatives Thursday in a meeting in the Capitol. State welfare officials also held a news conference Thursday afternoon to tell reporters about the pending cuts.

Wilson officials said the governor did not see the letter from federal authorities until after 5 p.m.

"Everything we have now is so vague," said Angelo Doti, director of financial assistance for Orange County's Social Services Agency. "What we are hearing is word of mouth from the state."

Doti said they expected to get clearer instructions from state officials by late Friday afternoon.

Los Angeles County officials said they heard rumors about the letter from the Department of Agriculture on Thursday afternoon, but were still awaiting official word on whether or not to move forward with the cuts.

"I'm going to give it until over the weekend before we start taking action," said Lynn W. Bayer, director of the county's Department of Public Social Services. "On Monday, we'll see where we're at."

She a added: "Right now it feels like we're in the eye of the storm."

State officials had planned to cut food stamps for legal immigrants as they arrived at county offices for their annual recertification of eligibility. The process meant that some recipients could be cut within a few days while others might continue to receive benefits until next summer.

The federal Department of Agriculture, which administers the food stamp program, and the state issued a paper trail of previous correspondence intended to demonstrate that they had been clear about the status of the food stamp program.

Wilson officials released letter from the USDA dated last week saying "legal noncitizens ... are ineligible for food stamp benefits." It added, "These provisions must be implemented no later than Sept. 22."

The USDA, meanwhile, in a letter written Thursday to the state Department of Social Services said "California will not be required to implement [the food stamp cutoff] ... until we provide further clarification."

Times staff writers Tina Daunt and Patrick McDonnell in Los Angeles contributed to this story.

2/2

GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

PR96:308

WILSON SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER:
END PUBLIC BENEFITS TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, August 27, 1996

CONTACT: Sean Walsh
Kristine Berman
916/445-4571

SACRAMENTO – Governor Pete Wilson today signed an Executive Order calling upon state agencies, departments, boards and commissions to implement provisions of the federal welfare reform bill relating to illegal immigrants "as expeditiously as reasonably practicable" and to advise Wilson of the scope of benefits to illegal immigrants which apply to this law.

Saying that, "Today, California takes a step forward in reforming a welfare system so that it once again encourages personal responsibility and no longer rewards those who break the law by entering this country illegally," Wilson signed an Executive Order which requires state agencies to advise the Governor of any actions which must be taken in order to implement pertinent sections of the Act. Wilson also requested independent state agencies, departments, boards and commissions to comply with the federal law.

Governor Wilson, through Executive Order W-135-96, directs, "All state agencies, departments, boards and commissions shall implement, as expeditiously as reasonably practicable and in accordance with all relevant legal requirements, those provisions of Section 401 of Subtitle A of Title IV and Section 411 of Subtitle B of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which withdraw eligibility for federal and state public benefits (subject to the exemptions contained in the Act)."

"...all state agencies, departments, boards and commissions shall advise the Governor of each federal and state public benefit determined to be subject to the above-referenced provisions of the Act and any actions which are appropriate or necessary for purposes of implementing said provisions," reads the Executive Order.

-more-

PR96:308:2

A state public benefit, as defined in the Act means – "(A) any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of the State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government; and (B) any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefit, or any other similar benefit for which payments or assistance are provided to an individual, household, or family eligibility unit by an agency of a State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government."

This Executive Order applies to all state agencies including the Health and Welfare, State and Consumer Services, and Business, Transportation and Housing agencies. Among the types of services and benefits that will no longer be eligible to illegal immigrants are: prenatal care, professional licenses such as cosmetology and landscaping, contractors licenses, and public and assisted housing.

"In the weeks and months ahead, we will be outlining how we will comply with other provisions of the federal welfare bill," said Wilson. "In the meantime, I will ask the Legislature to pass a bill providing that those infirm illegal aliens currently under long-term medical care continue to receive such care, for transitional purposes only, until the institution can find another place for them, or the federal government assumes responsibility for them."

The aforementioned provision also applies to federal public benefits.

Additionally, under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, Section 404 (b), each state – which receives a grant for a number of federally assisted program – shall at least four times annually and upon the request of the INS with the name and address of any individual who the State knows is unlawfully in the United States. There are similar provisions under the Act, asking various federal officials to provide similar information to the INS.

Previously, states were limited in their ability to identify illegal immigrants to the federal government.

Section 434 of the Act states that nonwithstanding any other provision of federal, state or local law, no state or local government entity may be restricted from sending to the INS information regarding the immigration status – lawful or unlawful – of an alien in the United States.

-30-

*** Attached is a copy of Governor Wilson's Executive Order W-134-96.

Affected programs

→ prenatal
→ long term care
→ professional licenses
→ foster care
→ child welfare
→

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER W-135-96

WHEREAS, the Congress has passed and the President has signed into law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which, among other things, requires states to eliminate a broad array of federal, state and local public benefits for illegal immigrants, including welfare, postsecondary education, health, retirement, public or assisted housing, unemployment, food assistance, and disability benefits, as well as grants, contracts, loans, and professional and commercial licenses; and to do so in a manner that ensures that the rights of those legally entitled to public benefits are fully protected; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of the new federal law affecting public benefits to illegal immigrants are effective immediately;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, PETE WILSON, Governor of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

(1) All state agencies, departments, boards and commissions shall implement, as expeditiously as reasonably practicable and in accordance with all relevant legal requirements, those provisions of Section 401 of Subtitle A and Section 411 of Subtitle B of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (hereafter referred to as the "Act"), which withdraw eligibility for federal and state public benefits (subject to the exemptions contained in the Act).

(2) In complying with paragraph 1, all state agencies, departments, boards and commissions shall advise the Governor of each federal and state public benefit determined to be subject to the above-referenced provisions of the Act and any actions which are appropriate or necessary for purposes of implementing said provisions.

(3) The California State Board of Education, the California Department of Education, the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, the Student Aid Commission and any other independent state agency, department, board, and commission that provides federal or state public benefits as defined in the Act are requested to comply with the provisions of this executive order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 27th day of August 1996.

Pete Wilson
Governor of California

ATTEST:

Bill Jones
Secretary of State

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N

10-Sep-1996 09:51am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Angus S. King
Office of the Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: welfare to work tps

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S WELFARE-TO-WORK
JOBS CHALLENGE
Providing Opportunity For All, Demanding Responsibility From All
September 10, 1996

"This is not the end of welfare reform, this is the beginning. And we have to all assume responsibility. Now that we are saying with this bill we expect work, we have to make sure the people have a chance to go to work."
-- President Bill Clinton

Working in Presidential partnership with states and businesses to move people from welfare to work. Today, President Clinton will highlight a number of ways America is responding to the challenge he outlined in his acceptance speech to move people from welfare to work.

* Personal responsibility. First, the President will meet with a number of people who have successfully moved from welfare to work in Missouri.
* A challenge to the states to turn welfare payments into paychecks. After the meeting, the President will address the Southern Governors' Association, challenging each state to do what twelve have already done by turning payments from welfare into paychecks for work.
* Highlighting America's response. In his speech to the Governors, the President will highlight a number of CEO's, such as Robert Shapiro of Monsanto and Bill Esrey of Sprint, who have responded to the President's challenge of hiring welfare recipients into the workforce.
* Sprint will announce that they are starting a toll-free 800 number that any employer can call for information on how to meet the challenge of moving welfare recipients into the workforce.

PRESIDENT CLINTON BEGINS THE PROCESS OF MOVING PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK. The goal of welfare reform is to move people from welfare to work and President Clinton is committed to ensuring that there are job opportunities for welfare recipients. President Clinton is proposing a Welfare-To-Work Jobs Challenge -- a three-pronged $3.4

billion initiative to create job opportunities for the hardest-to-employ welfare recipients. This initiative is fully paid for with the elimination of corporate subsidies: not one penny of this challenge is paid for with savings from welfare reform. The three components of the Welfare-To-Work Jobs Challenge are:

1. TARGETED WELFARE-TO-WORK TAX CREDIT. Building off of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) -- signed into law by President Clinton on August 20, 1996 -- President Clinton proposes a targeted Welfare-To-Work Tax Credit to create new job opportunities for long-term welfare recipients.
2. TAX INCENTIVES TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN DISTRESSED AREAS. President Clinton has a comprehensive strategy to increase investment in distressed communities, including the use of Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions, Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Brownfields tax incentives. President Clinton has proposed to expand this

strategy by a new tax credit to investors in qualified community financial institutions and venture capital funds.

3. WELFARE-TO-WORK JOBS INITIATIVE. President Clinton's Welfare-To-Work Jobs Initiative is designed to help communities move one million of the hardest-to-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year 2000, while giving states and communities maximum flexibility in developing job creation strategies. At the same time, it will demand both performance and accountability, with an emphasis on expanding what has worked around the country.

Distribution:

TO: John O. Sutton
TO: Barry J. Toiv
TO: Laura Capps
TO: Marlene A. MacDonald
TO: Mary Ellen Glynn
TO: Kathy McKiernan
TO: APRIL K. MELLODY
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TO: Russell W. Horwitz
TO: Alexandra Quinn
TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman
TO: Rahm Emanuel
TO: Michelle Crisci
TO: Craig Gardenswartz
TO: Stacy L. Forster

Child Care and Development Fund

State issues
- Who serve
- How much to pay
  - reg issue
- How much pay providers?

No protections for sch age ch

Some states may not take extra cc $ -

have to match

Major Changes

- A single, integrated child care system under amended CCDBG Act
- Repeals
  - AFDC/JOBS Child Care
  - Transitional Child Care
  - At-Risk Child Care

Funding Streams for States

- Discretionary
- Mandatory
- Matching

- Additional funding sources for States:
  - Maintenance of Effort
  - State matching funds
  - Transfer of TANF funds

ESTIMATED FY 1997 STATE ALLOCATIONS FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND					
State	Mandatory Funds	State Share Requirement (MOE)	Federal Share of Matching Funds	State Share of Matching Funds	Discretionary Funds
Alabama	$ 16,441,707	$ 6,896,415	$ 11,097,223	$ 4,654,690	$ 20,236,065

State and Tribal Plans

- Interim plans for new funds 9/20/96
- New Comprehensive Plans must be submitted for all three funding streams: Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching. 7/1/97
- Public hearings are required as a part of the process for new plans.

Child Care and Development Fund (States)

Service Delivery Support Services Such as:

Eligibility Determination
Participation in hearings
Child care placement
Recruitment, licensing, inspection, reviews, and supervision of placements
Resource and Referral Services
Training
Establishment and maintenance of computerized information

Direct Child Care Services

Child Care paid through:

- Certificates
- Contracts

Early Childhood Development Programs

School-Age Care

Quality Activities Minimum = 4%

Such as:

Resource and Referral Services
Provider Training
Grants/Loans to Improve Provider Quality
Monitoring
Compensation

Administrative Costs Maximum = 5%

Such as:

Program/Plan Development
Complaint Files Management
Report Preparation
Public Hearing Information
Program/Monitoring Coordination
Evaluating Program Outcomes
Personnel Management
Travel, Equipment, Supplies
Audits
Indirect Costs

TANF Child Care Provision

- Temporary assistance can not be reduced or terminated for parents of children under 6 years of age if they have been unable to obtain child care for the following reasons:
  - Unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from work or home
  - Unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care by a relative or under other arrangements
  - Unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care arrangements

Planning Strategies

- Build Capacity
- Expand Services
- Develop Linkages
- Leverage Funds
- Evaluate Needs and Progress

Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments of 1996

Funding

The Amendments authorize and appropriate a total of $13.9 billion in mandatory funding for FYs 1997-2002 and authorize $7 billion in discretionary funding for FYs 1996-2002. States would receive approximately $1.2 billion of the mandatory funds each year as a capped entitlement based on federal IV-A child care expenditures in each state in FY94, FY95 or the average from FY 92-94 (whichever is greater).

The remainder of the mandatory funds (after an allocation to tribes) would be available for state match (at the 1995 FMAP rate) based on the At-Risk allocation formula . In order to be eligible for these new matching funds, a state must maintain 100% (maintenance of effort) of FY94 or FY95 state child care expenditures (whichever is greater) AND exceed the state set-aside described above.

Total funding, including mandatory funds and $1 billion in discretionary funds for each year:

$ 2.967 billion for FY 1997
$ 3.067 billion for FY 1998
$ 3.167 billion for FY 1999
$ 3.367 billion for FY 2000
$ 3.567 billion for FY 2001
$ 3.717 billion for FY 2002

Once funds are transmitted to Grantees, all funding will be subject to the requirements of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, as amended.

Effective Date

The effective date of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments is October 1, 1996. The authorization of appropriations for the discretionary funds takes effect on the date of enactment.

Eligibility

Changes family income limit from 75% of State Median Income to 85%.

Lead Agency

The Amendments retain CCDBG lead agency requirements, but allows the lead agency to administer the program through other "governmental or nongovernmental" agencies.

Application and Plan

Under the Amendments, the parental choice provisions (requiring that parents be given the option to enroll their children in grant or contract slots or to receive a certificate) will apply to the entire program.

The Amendments expand the current law requirement for a public hearing on the state plan to specify that the state must provide sufficient time and statewide distribution of notice of the hearing.

Administrative Costs

The Amendments limit administrative costs to 5% of the aggregate funding and specify that administrative costs shall not include the costs of providing direct services.

Report language clarifies that the Secretary should issue regulations that define and determine true administrative costs prior to the deadline for submission of State plans. Eligibility determination and re-determination, preparation and participation in judicial hearings, child care placement, the recruitment, licensing, inspection, reviews and supervision of child care placements, rate setting, resource and referral services, training, and the establishment and maintenance of computerized child care information should not be considered administrative costs.

Consumer Education

The Amendments replace the current law requirement that specific consumer education information be made available (concerning licensing and regulatory requirements, complaint procedures, and policies and practices relative to child care services within the State) with a general requirement that the state will collect and disseminate information that will "promote informed child care choices."

Quality

The Amendments set aside not less than 4% of total funds for activities that are "designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice, and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care (such as resource and referral services.)" This provision replaces the current law description of activities to improve quality (r&r; grants or loans to meet state and local standards; monitoring of compliance with licensing and regulation; training; and compensation).

Compliance with State Licensing Requirements

The Amendments replace current law requirements that the State assure that all child care providers comply with state and local licensing or regulatory requirements, including registration, with a requirement that states have in effect licensing requirements and provide descriptions of the requirements and how they are enforced. The Amendments eliminate registration requirements.

Health and Safety

The Amendments retain current law CCDBG Health and Safety requirements and apply them to all of the child care funds.

Payment Rates

The Amendments add a requirement that states provide a summary of the facts used to determine that rates are sufficient to ensure equal access.

It also eliminates the requirement that payment rates take into account variations in the costs of providing care in different settings and to different age groups, and the additional costs of providing child care for children with special needs.

Tribes

Set-Aside: The Amendments require a minimum set-aside for Tribes of 1% of the aggregate funding and allows the Secretary to set aside up to 2%.

Minimum Standards: The Amendments add a requirement that the Secretary, in consultation with tribes and tribal organizations, shall develop minimum child care standards for tribes and tribal organizations.

Construction or Renovation of Facilities: The Amendments give the Secretary authority to allow Tribes or tribal organizations to use program funds for construction or renovation purposes as long as that will not result in a decrease in the level of child care services provided by the tribe or organization as compared to the level of services provided in the preceding fiscal year. The Secretary is directed to develop and implement uniform procedures for the solicitation and consideration of requests to use funds for this purpose.

Reallotment: The Amendments add a provision giving the Secretary authority to reallocate any portion of tribal set-aside grants to other tribes or organizations if she determines that the funds are not being used in a manner consistent with the statute and time period for which the grant or contract is made available.

Other Organizations: The Amendments add under the definition of tribal organizations, "Other organizations", which includes a Native Hawaiian Organization and a private nonprofit organization established for the purpose of serving youth who are Indians or Native Hawaiians.

Territories

The Amendments eliminate the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from the list of eligible Territories and Possessions. The Amendments do not include territories in the definition of States eligible for mandatory and matching funds.

Enforcement

The Amendments eliminate the authority of the Secretary to terminate payments for failure to comply with the state plan or any provision of the law and replaces it with disallowance authority for improperly expended funds.

Reports & Audits

The Amendments replace the current law annual reporting requirement with requirements that states collect a specific list of data on a monthly basis and submit it to the Secretary quarterly. It also requires biannual reports from the states (beginning 12/31/97 and every six months after) containing other aggregate data. The data elements are substantially broader than current law reporting requirements.

The Amendments also require the Secretary to submit biennial reports to Congress beginning in 1997.

While the Amendments maintain current law audit requirements, it requires only that the audit entity be independent of the State, replacing the requirement that it be independent of "any agency administering activities that receive assistance under this subchapter."

Other Definitions

Child Care Certificates: The Amendments add child care deposits as an allowable use of a child care certificate.

Eligible Child: Changes family income limit from 75% of State Median Income to 85%.

Eligible Child Care Provider: Adds great grandparents and non-resident siblings to list of eligible providers and eliminates the requirement that relative providers be registered.

Other Organizations: The Amendments add under the definition of tribal organizations, "Other organizations", which includes a Native Hawaiian Organization and a private

nonprofit organization established for the purpose of serving youth who are Indians or Native Hawaiians.

Miscellaneous Deletions

The Amendments eliminate the CCDBG sections regarding the rationale for reductions in standards, review of state licensing and regulatory requirements, and supplementation/supplantation.

Strikes current law language specifying issues that may be considered during consultation with local governments on development of the State plan.

The Amendments eliminate the requirement that states dedicate funds to early childhood development or before and after school child care programs.

Related Child Care Provisions in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Repeals

Repeals Title IV-A Child Care programs, thus eliminating guaranteed child care for needy individuals.

Funds Transfer

The TANF block grant allows states to transfer up to 30% of the temporary assistance funds into the child care or social services block grants. No more than a third of this amount may be used for the Social Services Block Grant.

Failure to Provide Child Care

The TANF block grant prohibits states from sanctioning a single parent who fails to participate in work because she cannot access child care for a child under age 6. The Secretary can impose a penalty of up to 5% of the family assistance grant amount on states that fail to maintain assistance to adult single custodial parents who cannot obtain child care for a child under age 6. The amount of the penalty will be based on the severity of the failure.

Meeting Participation Rates/Work Requirements

Meeting Work Requirements

Single parents with a child under the age of 6 are deemed to be meeting work participation requirements if the parent is engaged in work for 20 hours/week.

The TANF block grant adds to the definition of work activities: "the provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program."

Sense of the Congress

The TANF block grant includes a Sense of the Congress that encourages each state to assign the highest priority to requiring adults in 2-parent families and adults in single parent families that include older preschool or school-aged children to be engaged in work activities.

Two-Parent Families

With the exception of a disabled parent or families with a severely disabled child under the parent's care, the TANF block grant requires that if child care is provided by the State, both spouses in a two-parent family must work, but the second parent must only work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Optional Exemption

The TANF block grant includes a state option to exempt single parent families with a child under the age of 12 months from engaging in work. The state may disregard the parent in determining work participation rates for up to 12 months.

Title XX

The welfare reform bill reduces Title XX funding by 15% until FY 2002.

ESTIMATED FY 1997 STATE ALLOCATIONS FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

State	Mandatory Funds 1/	State Share Requirement (MOE) 2	Matching Funds 3/	State Share of Matching Funds 4/	Discretionary Funds 5/
Alabama	$ 16,441,707	$ 6,896,415	$ 11,097,223	$ 4,654,690	$ 20,236,065
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	2,028,753	2,028,753	1,906,673
Arizona	19,890,997	10,065,324	12,763,447	6,458,612	18,512,030
Arkansas	5,300,283	1,886,541	6,627,908	2,359,086	11,896,059
California	92,945,658	92,945,659	96,164,172	96,164,172	120,466,746
Colorado	10,173,800	8,985,899	10,285,029	9,084,141	11,059,692
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	8,559,338	8,559,338	7,224,585
Delaware	5,179,351	5,179,351	1,900,182	1,900,182	2,111,607
District of Columbia	4,720,514	4,720,514	1,286,615	1,286,615	1,979,409
Florida	43,026,524	33,424,300	35,964,991	27,938,689	50,046,337
Georgia	36,522,787	22,167,213	20,202,308	12,261,629	32,157,871
Hawaii	5,220,634	5,220,634	3,323,894	3,323,894	3,662,385
Idaho	2,867,578	1,175,819	3,492,470	1,486,814	5,133,856
Illinois	59,609,473	59,609,473	33,025,568	33,025,568	37,705,575
Indiana	26,181,999	15,356,949	15,294,176	8,970,739	18,065,411
Iowa	8,877,745	5,299,427	7,298,922	4,356,974	9,229,278
Kansas	9,811,668	6,672,989	7,151,279	4,990,112	8,898,861
Kentucky	16,701,803	7,274,356	9,863,568	4,312,299	17,942,749
Louisiana	13,864,552	5,219,484	12,714,858	4,786,667	26,680,153
Maine	3,137,105	1,928,151	3,116,236	1,806,728	3,873,126
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	13,667,019	13,667,019	13,203,338
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	15,376,582	15,376,582	14,395,116
Michigan	32,081,922	24,360,587	26,216,778	19,907,040	29,217,891
Minnesota	23,367,543	19,690,395	12,863,121	10,838,963	13,483,420
Mississippi	6,293,116	1,715,431	7,756,796	2,114,413	17,359,322
Missouri	24,668,568	16,548,755	14,257,605	9,564,625	18,227,212
Montana	3,190,691	1,315,298	2,371,213	977,485	3,212,536
Nebraska	11,338,103	6,955,059	4,539,602	2,976,295	5,536,815
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	4,298,070	4,298,070	4,133,817
New Hampshire	5,051,606	5,051,606	3,102,286	3,102,286	2,566,956
New Jersey	31,662,653	31,662,653	20,975,405	20,975,405	18,639,612
New Mexico	8,702,694	3,034,328	5,213,342	1,898,024	9,446,628
New York	104,893,534	104,893,534	48,586,869	48,586,869	57,492,936
North Carolina	69,639,228	37,978,185	18,951,153	10,335,129	28,149,318
North Dakota	2,506,022	1,017,135	1,720,613	782,825	2,344,978
Ohio	70,444,793	45,628,354	29,558,734	19,145,722	35,119,219
Oklahoma	24,909,979	10,650,305	8,994,937	3,845,801	15,232,903
Oregon	19,408,790	11,714,991	8,189,250	4,942,966	9,972,899
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	46,628,930	30,311,476	25,541,621	32,711,417
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	24,955,835
Rhode Island	6,633,774	5,321,126	2,525,420	2,025,706	2,720,600
South Carolina	9,867,439	4,087,361	9,805,962	4,061,896	18,120,663
South Dakota	1,710,869	802,897	2,095,014	983,173	3,155,183
Tennessee	37,702,045	18,975,714	13,556,698	6,823,185	20,848,597
Texas	59,844,129	34,681,426	57,033,621	33,052,654	92,920,868
Utah	12,591,564	4,474,925	6,836,604	2,467,430	9,395,745
Vermont	4,148,060	2,804,331	1,518,524	978,227	1,714,663
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	17,051,693	17,051,693	19,258,060
Washington	41,948,341	38,768,113	14,818,125	13,694,719	15,904,935
West Virginia	8,840,727	2,971,393	4,132,279	1,406,969	7,719,175
Wisconsin	24,511,351	16,470,677	13,858,837	9,312,601	14,923,937
Wyoming	2,815,041	1,553,781	1,347,236	795,656	1,626,938
State Total	$ 1,199,050,700	$ 908,252,925	$ 723,691,800	$ 551,286,747	$ 972,500,000

NOTE: Mandatory, Matching and Discretionary funds have been reduced by one quarter of one percent for technical assistance, pursuant to 45 CFR 98.60(a)(1). Mandatory and Matching funds have been reduced by the tribal set-aside. Discretionary funds have been reduced by the tribal and territorial set-aside. Territories are not eligible for Mandatory or Matching funds.

1/ Mandatory Funds are allocated based on the Federal share of expenditures for IV-A child care in FY 1994, FY 1995, or the average of FY 1992-1994, whichever is greatest. Allocations are based on expenditure data as of Feb. 28 and April 28, 1995.

2/ Preliminary calculation based on available aggregate data; may need to be adjusted. In order to be eligible for Matching Funds, States are required to maintain the greater of FY 1994 or FY 1995 expenditures for IV-A child care.

3/ Matching Funds are allocated according to the proportion of children under age 13 using Census data as of July, 1995 (in accordance with the At-Risk Child Care program allocation formula). Each State's maximum allocation is shown; unused funds will be redistributed among States.

4/ State expenditures above the MOE level are matched based on the FY 1995 FMAP rate.

5/ Discretionary allocation is preliminary and based on the $1 billion in authorized funds. Final State allocations may change. For Discretionary Funds, Puerto Rico is included in the State allocation formula

23-Aug-96

DRAFT

CHILD CARE AT THE CROSSROADS:

A Call For Comprehensive State and Local Planning

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments of 1996 provide an important opportunity for states and communities to plan a more cohesive child care system that responds to the needs of all families and helps promote safe and healthy care for children of all ages. Federal funding levels over a six year period allows for multi-year planning.

Child Care assistance is at a crossroads. It it can grow to become a critical support for children and families or it can be stretched too thin, providing minimum protections for children, and leaving many hard working families without access to child care support they need.

States and communities are encouraged to consider the following five principles during the planning process.

BUILD CAPACITY

to ensure quality, supply, and system support

In order to meet the increasing demands for child care, **ensure parental choice** and ensure quality environments for children; states and communities will need to build capacity in critical areas. States should consider establishing or expanding:

- **Apprenticeship** and other professional development programs that lead to state recognized credentials for all categories of care and all levels of providers.
- Resource and Referral, including **consumer education** and outreach to parents and providers.
- Adequate **payment rates that assure families equal access** to a range of services in their community.
- **Outreach campaign and resources to build the supply** of family child care, infant care, school-age care, night-time care, and care for special needs populations.
- **Systems** for data collection and reporting.
- **Staff capacity** for administration, coordination, licensing and monitoring and oversight.

DRAFT

EXPAND ASSISTANCE
to families to pay for services

In their efforts to provide child care assistance to more families, states and communities should consider the need to:

- Serve both working families and those transitioning off welfare
- Make all families below a certain income level eligible for child care assistance (ie a percentage of state median income assistance)
- Provide enough assistance so that no family is forced to pay more than 10 percent of their income for quality care.

DEVELOP LINKAGES
to promote comprehensive services to families

To remain self-sufficient, many families need other services along with child care. State and local planning should link child care to the following ten critical services:

◊ Health
◊ Family Support Services
◊ Head Start
◊ School and Youth programs
◊ Employment Services
◊ Transportation
◊ Housing
◊ Child Support Enforcement
◊ Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
◊ Child Welfare

LEVERAGE
private sector funds

The growing demand for child care assistance will strain the limited public funds available. In order to build up resources that can be used to provide assistance to an increasing number of working families and to ensure quality, we need to leverage private sector dollars.

States and communities should consider using some of their new child care funds to reach out to businesses in their area to help build child care funds that will grow over time. Public dollars can be used to establish a "*Working Parent Assistance Trust*

Fund" in a community or a state. Corporations could be challenged to donate resources to this fund which in turn would help improve the supply of quality services for the total community or provide targeted scholarships to help families pay for care.

EVALUATE
resources, needs and progress

In the past, there have been very few efforts made to evaluate public investments in child care. States and communities should take this opportunity to:

- Include parent and provider feedback into the evaluation of services.
- Evaluate the supply of child care available, the current level of assistance, and the anticipated demand.
- Establish benchmarks or targeted goals for the use of child care funds.
- Measure progress in reaching the goals
- Develop research and evaluation projects that assess the quality of care provided, the effect on children and the impact on the parents' ability to work.
- Improve data collection and reporting

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Child Care Bulletin

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Using Technology to Serve Children and Families

The child care community is utilizing technology in many creative and exciting ways. The trend toward integrating technology into child care programs is accelerating at a rapid pace. More than a year ago, the *Child Care Information Exchange* surveyed the publication's advisory panel of center directors who are regarded as leaders in the field. The directors reported that nearly all (97 percent) of them utilized computers in administration and more than two-thirds (68 percent) used them in the classroom.

Technology in child care provides a more efficient means of accomplishing familiar tasks, while it expands options to meet the needs of children, families and program staff. Child care resource and referral agencies have pioneered the use of computer systems to link families with service providers and devised strategies to use data for planning and needs assessments. Distance learning using satellite transmission, CD-ROM, and other multimedia techniques is beginning to make staff training and parent education readily accessible to child care programs in remote locations.

The Child Care Bureau utilizes technology to improve services for children and families in a number of ways. Through the World Wide Web (WWW), a part of the Internet consisting of multiple cross references and interconnections via computer, information is exhanged. The Administration for Children and Families and the Department of Health and Human Services are available at these Home Page addresses:

http://www.acf.dhhs.gov
http://www.os.dhhs.gov

Additionally, the National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC) Home Page is a central point of access to information on various topics and to links with other related organizations. The NCCIC is also developing a Home Page for the AmeriCorps Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center.

The Child Care Bureau utilizes electronic discussion groups on the Internet to quickly exchange information with groups of individuals from across the country. For instance, the CCAdmin ListServ is a discussion group for state and federal child care administrators. Participants are encouraged to post information about innovative programs or to ask about specific issues.

The Child Care Bureau's First-Nations Listserv connects administrators of tribal programs, federal staff, and other ACF partners to discuss topics relevant to improving the lives of American Indian and Alaskan Native children and families.

The Child Care Bureau also uses audioconferences as a means to convene administrators, organizations, and others in the field on a regular basis to discuss child care issues.

The state and tribal grantees are encouraged to apply for Child Care and Development Block Grant funds and to file the annual CCDBG ACF-700 report electronically.

This issue of the *Child Care Bulletin* highlights examples of technology in child care, including ways in which the Internet can be used to share knowledge among professionals and parents. The *Bulletin* synthesizes a range of approaches to using technology in training, streamlining and automating state systems, communicating with families, programs and colleagues, and disseminating information.

U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children,
Youth and Families
Child Care Bureau

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NCCIC National Child Care Information Center

301 Maple Avenue West, Suite 602
Vienna, Virginia 22180
Phone: (800) 616-2242 Fax: (800) 716-2242 TTY: (800) 516-2242

The National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC) has been established to complement, enhance and promote child care linkages and to serve as a mechanism for supporting quality, comprehensive services for children and families.

NCCIC activities include:

✔**Dissemination of child care information** in response to requests from States, Territories and Tribes, other policy makers, parents, programs, organizations, child care providers and the public.

✔**Outreach** to ACF child care grantees and the broader child care community via a toll-free 800 number, and by fax, mail and electronic media to provide the following information and connections:

- electronic networks and databases
- clearinghouses and national organizations
- sources of child care funding
- ACF issuances
- State and Territorial program activities
- Tribal program activities
- promising practices
- other child care resources

✔**Publication of the *Child Care Bulletin***, distributed 6 times a year to Federal administrators, ACF child care grantees, national child care organizations and others interested in child care issues.

✔**Child care data**. The NCCIC supports the Child Care Bureau in the collection and analysis of child care data and maintains the database of information reported by State, Tribal and Territorial Grantees. The Information Center assists the Child Care Bureau with its analysis of programmatic and expenditure data.

✔**Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse for Child Care**. Information and resources are available on-line through the Internet. The address of the NCCIC Gopher is: *ericps.ed.uiuc.edu* then select the menu item for NCCIC. The address of the World Wide Web site is: *http://ericps.ed.uiuc.edu/nccic/nccichome.html*

For additional information, please contact: National Child Care Information Center, (800) 616-2242
Anne Goldstein, Director, agoldstein@acf.dhhs.gov

The National Child Care Information Center is an activity of the Child Care Technical Assistance Project funded by the Child Care Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, through a contract with Trans-Management Systems Corporation in cooperation with Collins Management Consulting, Inc. (CMC). The Information Center is administered by CMC.