

The original documents are located in Box 40, folder “Welfare (4)” of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

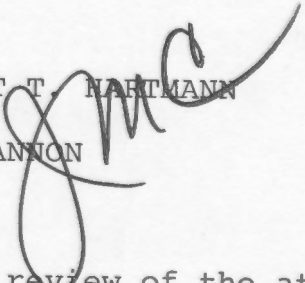
The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBERT T. NAFTMANN
FROM: JIM CANNON



We would appreciate your review of the attached Presidential correspondence before forwarding it on to the President.

ok APPROVE

_____ DISAPPROVE

DeMaso letter

Attachment



II. RECOMMENDATION: NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

POLICY STATEMENT ON WELFARE REFORM

The following proposed statement is recommended to the National Governors' Conference by the Committee on Human Resources for adoption at the 1976 Summer Meeting. The statement outlines the general characteristics of the kind of national income maintenance program recommended by the Welfare Reform Task Force.

The Task Force believes that the achievement of welfare reform will be a dynamic process that will require much interaction and compromise. The Task Force also believes that the Governors should be active participants in this process. As a result, the proposed policy statement is designed to provide a set of principles which can serve as the basis for involving other groups and for the preparation of more detailed positions in congressional debate and in other national forums.

The Task Force recognizes that differences exist among the States but believes that the following statement reflects the emergence of a growing consensus.

NATIONAL WELFARE REFORM

The Human Resources Committee of the National Governors' Conference has surveyed the Nation's Governors on national welfare reform. It is clear that changes in the present income maintenance system are needed. As Governors we believe that a new national income maintenance policy should be developed according to the following basic principles:

A. Unified Program

Income maintenance should be available under a unified program to all eligible persons below an established minimum income level.

B. A National Minimum Payment Standard with Regional Variations

A national minimum payment level based on a congressionally established national poverty level should be established, with provision for regional variations in the national minimum payment level to reflect differences in costs of living.

C. Modified Work and Training Requirements

All recipients between the ages of 17 and 60 who are not disabled, are not in secondary school, or do not have children under the age of six or older dependents requiring full-time care, should be required to register for work at the time of application.

All registered recipients, as a condition of assistance, should be required to cooperate fully with employment programs and to accept employment, within reasonable commuting distance, at the applicable federal or state minimum wage.

Assistance recipients should be given equal consideration for public service or subsidized employment programs, and Congress is urged to consider the expansion of these programs (including community work and training) so that employment opportunities are made available to all those required to register for employment.

States should be authorized to establish work experience and training programs which would convert authorized maintenance payments into wages which would be earned by recipients doing public services work at the minimum wage.

Continue and increase federal tax incentives designed to expand employment opportunities for the poor.

D. Disincentives for Work

Eliminate disincentives for work and stimulate self-sufficiency while discouraging chronic dependency.

E. Income Maintenance in the Context of Other Social Insurance Programs

A national income maintenance program should be developed in the context of thoughtful reform of all other social insurance programs (unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, social security, etc.). Such an approach should substantially remove inequities and should encourage the proper development of a more basic insurance system.

F. Finance and Administration

There should be full federal financing at a federally mandated minimum benefit level with 75 percent federal aid available for the costs of state supplemental payments and program administration. Consideration should be given to the full range of administrative options.

Conclusion

As Governors we recommend that the Administration and Congress move quickly to propose new welfare reform legislation which can serve as the basis for a rational discussion of welfare policy issues on a national level. Action is needed to provide a stimulus to, and a focus for, solution of this national problem. Such a proposal should address itself, at a minimum, to the following concepts:

-- A national payment and eligibility standard.



- Coverage of all eligible individuals.
- A rational administrative system.
- Elimination of disincentives to employment.
- Fiscal relief for state and local governments.

It is the desire of the Conference that the Human Resources Committee and the Conference staff should be actively involved in the evaluation of specific legislative proposals and in the development of broad-based support for effective reform proposals. In carrying out these responsibilities the basic policies outlined above should provide the parameters of effective action.

NGC WELFARE REFORM POLICY

The recommendation of the task force on welfare reform, which begins on page 3, was adopted as policy by the National Governors' Conference at the final plenary session of its annual meeting in Hershey, Pa., on July 6, 1976, with one change and one addition.

The change is in the first paragraph under the title, NATIONAL WELFARE REFORM, on page 3. In the third sentence delete the words, "income maintenance policy," and substitute the words, "consolidation of social benefits." The sentence should now read: "As Governors we believe that a new national consolidation of social benefits should be developed according to the following basis principles."

The addition comes after the last paragraph on page 5. It reads: "Nothing contained herein shall be an endorsement of a guaranteed annual income."

Appendix Supplement

Data from States whose responses to the survey of Variations in State Programs arrived too late to be included in the tables in Appendix B are contained in the attached supplement.



**NATIONAL
WELFARE REFORM:
A Bicentennial
Priority**



TASK FORCE REPORT

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Governor Cecil D. Andrus, Idaho -- Chairman
Governor Daniel J. Evans, Washington -- Vice Chairman
Governor Jerry Apodaca, New Mexico
Governor Hugh L. Carey, New York
Governor Rafael Hernandez-Colon, Puerto Rico
Governor Richard F. Kneip, South Dakota
Governor David L. Boren, Oklahoma
Governor Philip W. Noel, Rhode Island
Governor Cliff Finch, Mississippi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. RECOMMENDATIONS: National Governors' Conference Policy Statement on Welfare Reform	4
III. THE CRISIS IN THE SYSTEM	6
A. Unemployment, Social Security	6
B. Administrative Costs	7
C. Financial Pressures on State and Local Governments	7
D. Work Incentives and Work Requirements	10
IV. URGING MAINTENANCE: A NATIONAL ISSUE	11
A. MESSAGES: Report of the Welfare Reform Task Force of the National Governors' Conference Committee on Human Resources, approved by the Committee on June 2, 1976.	11
B. Executive Order	12
C. Equal Treatment	12
D. Federal Role	13
V. TOWARD A WELFARE COALITION	14
VI. AN ACTION AGENDA	15
APPENDICES	
A. An Administrative Requirements Eligibility Determination	16
B. Survey of NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE	19
1. State and Local Welfare Burden	21
2. Welfare Program Financing	27
3. Program Participation	30
4. Optional Program Coverage	34
5. Program Payment Levels	35
6. Cash Assistance Utilization	38
C. Members of the Welfare Reform Task Force	42

1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTIONS 1

II. RECOMMENDATION: National Governors' Conference Policy Statement on Welfare Reform 3

III. THE CRISIS IN THE SYSTEM 6

 A. Unmet Needs, Unequal Treatment 6

 B. Administrative Chaos 7

 C. Financial Pressures on State and Local Governments 9

 D. Work Incentives and Work Requirements 10

IV. INCOME MAINTENANCE: A NATIONAL ISSUE 11

 A. Migration 11

 B. Economic Development 11

 C. Equal Treatment 12

 D. Federal Standards and Payments 12

V. TOWARD A WELFARE COALITION 14

VI. AN ACTION AGENDA 15

APPENDICES

A. An Administrative Nightmare: Eligibility Determination 16

B. Survey of Variations in State Programs 19

 1. State and Local Welfare Burden 21

 2. Welfare Program Financing 27

 3. Program Participation 38

 4. Optional Program Coverage 44

 5. Program Payment Levels 51

 6. Cash Assistance Utilization 58

C. Members of the Welfare Reform Task Force 65

1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 II. RECOMMENDATION: National Governors' Conference Policy Statement on Welfare Reform

3 III. THE CRISIS IN THE SYSTEM

4 A. Urgent Needs, Unequal Treatment

5 B. Administrative Chaos

6 C. Financial Pressures on State and Local Governments

7 D. Work Incentives and Work Requirements

8 IV. INCOME MAINTENANCE: A NATIONAL ISSUE

9 A. Migration

10 B. Economic Development

11 C. Equal Treatment

12 D. Federal Standards and Payments

13 V. TOWARD A WELFARE COALITION

14 VI. AN ACTION AGENDA

15 APPENDICES

16 A. An Administrative Nightmare: Eligibility Determination

17 B. Survey of Variations in State Programs

18 1. State and Local Welfare Burden

19 2. Welfare Program Financing

20 3. Program Participation

21 4. Optional Program Coverage

22 5. Program Payment Levels

23 6. Cash Assistance Utilization

24 C. Members of the Welfare Reform Task Force

I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1974 the Committee on Human Resources of the National Governors' Conference created a Welfare Reform Task Force to review the Conference's position on welfare reform. As a first step the Task Force prepared a questionnaire for the Governors to determine the extent of consensus on these issues.

Every Governor who responded saw welfare as a problem of major national concern. Equally important, there was substantial agreement as to the kind of changes needed. From this questionnaire the outlines of a position developed. This position called for:

- Uniform coverage of all eligible persons below an established minimum income level.
- National eligibility standards for a unified program.
- Simplified administrative procedures.
- More effective incentives for employment.
- Increased federal financial participation.

In the intervening months the Welfare Reform Task Force circulated draft position papers among all the Governors. On the basis of the comments received a proposed policy position was developed and adopted by the Committee on Human Resources for presentation to the National Governors' Conference 1976 Summer Meeting.

As an indication of the importance of the welfare reform issue the Conference has decided to devote much of its opening plenary session to this single issue. It is hoped that the proposed policy position and this report will serve as the basis for this discussion and will call national attention to the need for prompt federal action.

The Task Force and the Committee on Human Resources recognize that welfare reform is a complex political and economic issue. Over the past seven years, Congress, the public interest groups, and other organizations have devoted considerable effort to weighing the merits of the various positions and balancing the political forces which are contending. The National Governors' Conference can play a significant role today in emphasizing the importance of the welfare reform issue, in highlighting the need for prompt action, and, in cooperation with other elected officials, in providing a framework for acceptable alternatives.

While this report and the proposed policy statement deal primarily with income maintenance programs, the Task Force and the Committee on Human Resources fully recognize the close interrelationship of welfare, social services, and medical assistance. In particular, broad scale reform of the medical assistance program is also required. That issue will be addressed by the Committee in more detail over the next several months.

II. RECOMMENDATION: NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

POLICY STATEMENT ON WELFARE REFORM

The following proposed statement is recommended to the National Governors' Conference by the Committee on Human Resources for adoption at the 1976 Summer Meeting. The statement outlines the general characteristics of the kind of national income maintenance program recommended by the Welfare Reform Task Force.

The Task Force believes that the achievement of welfare reform will be a dynamic process that will require much interaction and compromise. The Task Force also believes that the Governors should be active participants in this process. As a result, the proposed policy statement is designed to provide a set of principles which can serve as the basis for involving other groups and for the preparation of more detailed positions in congressional debate and in other national forums.

The Task Force recognizes that differences exist among the States but believes that the following statement reflects the emergence of a growing consensus.

NATIONAL WELFARE REFORM

The Human Resources Committee of the National Governors' Conference has surveyed the Nation's Governors on national welfare reform. It is clear that changes in the present income maintenance system are needed. As Governors we believe that a new national income maintenance policy should be developed according to the following basic principles:

A. Unified Program

Income maintenance should be available under a unified program to all eligible persons below an established minimum income level.

B. A National Minimum Payment Standard with Regional Variations

A national minimum payment level based on a congressionally established national poverty level should be established, with provision for regional variations in the national minimum payment level to reflect differences in costs of living.

C. Modified Work and Training Requirements

All recipients between the ages of 17 and 60 who are not disabled, are not in secondary school, or do not have children under the age of six or older dependents requiring full-time care, should be required to register for work at the time of application.

All registered recipients, as a condition of assistance, should be required to cooperate fully with employment programs and to accept employment, within reasonable commuting distance, at the applicable federal or state minimum wage.

Assistance recipients should be given equal consideration for public service or subsidized employment programs, and Congress is urged to consider the expansion of these programs (including community work and training) so that employment opportunities are made available to all those required to register for employment.

States should be authorized to establish work experience and training programs which would convert authorized maintenance payments into wages which would be earned by recipients doing public services work at the minimum wage.

Continue and increase federal tax incentives designed to expand employment opportunities for the poor.

D. Disincentives for Work

Eliminate disincentives for work and stimulate self-sufficiency while discouraging chronic dependency.

E. Income Maintenance in the Context of Other Social Insurance Programs

A national income maintenance program should be developed in the context of thoughtful reform of all other social insurance programs (unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, social security, etc.). Such an approach should substantially remove inequities and should encourage the proper development of a more basic insurance system.

F. Finance and Administration

There should be full federal financing at a federally mandated minimum benefit level with 75 percent federal aid available for the costs of state supplemental payments and program administration. Consideration should be given to the full range of administrative options.

Conclusion

As Governors we recommend that the Administration and Congress move quickly to propose new welfare reform legislation which can serve as the basis for a rational discussion of welfare policy issues on a national level. Action is needed to provide a stimulus to, and a focus for, solution of this national problem. Such a proposal should address itself, at a minimum, to the following concepts:

- A national payment and eligibility standard.

- Coverage of all eligible individuals.
- A rational administrative system.
- Elimination of disincentives to employment.
- Fiscal relief for state and local governments.

It is the desire of the Conference that the Human Resources Committee and the Conference staff should be actively involved in the evaluation of specific legislative proposals and in the development of broad-based support for effective reform proposals. In carrying out these responsibilities the basic policies outlined above should provide the parameters of effective action.

III. THE CRISIS IN THE SYSTEM

The Task Force survey revealed a growing consensus regarding the defects of the current system. Four broad themes recurred in the criticisms of the current system:

- Needs are unmet for many clients.
- Administrative fragmentation leads to costly bureaucratic structures.
- Fiscal pressures on state and local governments are becoming increasingly severe.
- Working families are not treated fairly, and for some not working is more attractive than working.

These defects of the present system underlie our proposals for its reform, and a brief summary of each will make clear how serious the need for such reform has become.

A. Unmet Needs, Unequal Treatment

As we celebrate the Nation's Bicentennial, it is increasingly clear that we do not have a uniform program or policy to aid the country's 25 million poor. Over the past 41 years, since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, a series of income assistance programs has been enacted to meet a wide variety of specific needs. At no time have these programs been rationalized into a coherent system, with the result that each additional fragmented program enacted in isolation from previous programs made the over-all "system" more difficult to administer. The various federal, state, and local programs which have grown up over the years operate as a patchwork -- a patchwork with many holes. As a result of these gaps in coverage, many needy Americans receive inadequate assistance and thousands of others receive no help at all.

At the federal level cash assistance is available through two income maintenance programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for single-parent families and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the aged, blind, and disabled. Single persons, childless couples, and working intact families are not eligible for federal cash assistance. A related program which provides assistance to another categorical group is AFDC-U, Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Father. This too is a state administered, federally aided program. However, unlike the basic AFDC program, which is operational in all the States, the AFDC-U program is optional and provides assistance in only 23 States. Its benefits are not available to families where the father works more than 100 hours per month or to fathers who are new entrants to the work force or who receive Unemployment Insurance.

As a result, only 62 percent of the poor in 1974 were eligible for federally supported cash grants. The 38 percent not eligible for federally supported cash grants were in some cases aided by food stamps alone or by a combination of food stamps and state and local assistance programs.

Even the existence of a federal program of cash assistance, however, does not guarantee an adequate level of aid. While in 1975 the SSI program provided a benefit of \$236 per month to a couple, or about 88 percent of the current poverty level, the AFDC program provided benefit levels that ranged from an average monthly payment of \$50 per month for a family of four in one State to \$362 per month in another.

While the food stamp program has helped to raise minimum benefits, particularly for those with no income, its benefits are by law available only for the purchase of food. It provides no assistance to meet other priority needs of poor families, and its help is sharply reduced for the working poor who, under new regulations, must devote 30 percent of their income to the purchase of stamps.

Categorical programs by their very nature tend to exclude significant numbers of the poor. The impact of the present combination of social insurance and welfare programs, including General Assistance (GA), is shown in the table on the following page.

It is clear that a substantial number of poor persons receive little or no aid at all. Even more striking is that the majority of those aided still remain poor. At best, program benefits, whether separately or in total, are unable to raise the largest segment of the poor out of poverty.

A new national welfare system must either integrate or consolidate the benefits available under the various need-related assistance programs and develop a clear definition of what constitutes "need." Ideally, federal program benefits would be available to all unemployable persons solely on the basis of financial need rather than arbitrary categories. An effective employment requirement fairly enforced should serve to assure that only those actually unable to support themselves are covered.

B. Administrative Chaos

The existing system of income maintenance and food stamp programs is an administrative nightmare. Just as the basic programs were enacted in isolation from each other, so each set of administrative changes has been implemented in isolation. Eligibility

Impact of Transfer Programs on Poor, 1971¹

Total Families In the United States	Percent Below Poverty Standard Before Transfers	Percent of Poor Families Receiving Transfers	Percent of Poor Families Below Poverty Standard After Transfers
All Families	21%	80%	68%
Families with Aged Head	54	97*	48*
Families with Non-aged, Disabled Head	57	89*	80*
Families with Non-aged, Non-disabled Head without Children	10	43	82
Families with Non-aged, Non-disabled Male Head with Children	6	49	94
Families with Non-aged, Non-disabled Head with Children	43	83	89

*Will have altered as result of SSI

¹Data from Toward an Effective Income Support System-Problems, Prospects, and Service, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin

criteria among federally aided programs are not standardized. Administrative directives are developed without a real analysis of their impact on workload and are often subject to change before they can be fully implemented. The speed with which changes in regulations take place makes the use of data processing and other administrative techniques difficult at best. Some States have seen large investments in internal administrative improvements outdated before they can be put into effect.

Each disclosure of problems in quality control -- which result directly from fragmented eligibility requirements -- leads to renewed efforts to tighten one part of the system, creating still more fragmentation of administration and added burdens upon workers mandated to check clients' eligibility against different standards for different programs.

The categorization of clients, the variations in treatment of income and resources, and reporting on training, incentives, and bonuses require endless hours of administrative time. The system is then complicated by continued court-ordered changes, two or three levels of administration, and a lack of clear policy. While no system can be totally error-free, the present system creates many points at which both administrative and client error are possible. It compounds that problem by diffusing responsibility to the point where decision making is almost impossible. In some States the various policies, regulations, procedures, and forms that a worker must use fill a three-foot bookshelf.

To be workable and to increase accountability, the system must be simplified. Further tinkering or narrow adjustments of each program separately will only add complexity and further contribute to the frustration of the client and to the continued growth of the bureaucracy brought into existence by fragmented program structure.

C. Financial Pressures on State and Local Governments

Cash assistance to the poor is not bankrupting the Nation, but it is creating severe, inequitable pressures on many States, counties, and cities. In fiscal 1977 combined federal, state, and local costs of public assistance are projected to be about \$25 billion. Medical assistance expenditures and food stamps raise this figure to \$47 billion, or 12 to 13 percent of total public sector expenditures. As a result of existing federal law and policies, particularly the lack of a uniform minimum benefit, this burden is not equally distributed. At the present time total per capita welfare costs range in the States from \$44 to \$267. The variation in state and local shares is even greater, as the federal government pays a higher percentage of costs in those States with the lowest per capita expenditures.

It is already clear in some States which are coming closest to meeting minimum needs that the costs of the attempt are too large a burden on state and local resources. In some counties more than 50 percent of county revenue is devoted to welfare purposes. This burden must be assumed by the federal tax base if we are to reduce inequitable pressures on narrow state and local tax bases.

D. Work Incentives and Work Requirements

In developing cash and in-kind transfer programs, both federal and state governments have devoted considerable attention to the relation of welfare to work. It is the clear goal of most programs (SSI excepted) to provide temporary assistance until a poor person is able to find work either before or after training. The AFDC programs, the food stamp program, and most GA programs contain work requirements. These range from simple availability for work to active job search. In some instances clients must "earn" their welfare benefits by public service jobs. In addition, under the AFDC program the Work Incentive Program (WIN) provides for training, intensified services, child care, and a work incentive (bonus) for those who work.

The result of these various approaches to work requirements and work incentives, however, has been to create a system in which it is widely recognized that some who work are worse off financially than those who do not. As a consequence, the effectiveness of work incentives has come under increasing scrutiny by critics of the current welfare system. On one hand, the incentives have not led to self-support by the majority of the recipients. In fact, for many participants wages are never high enough to completely end a cash subsidy. On the other hand, there is a continuing concern that the elimination of the incentive would encourage dependency.

A similar problem exists in relation to work requirements for recipients. While some see work programs as a training and transitional device, others view them as degrading and non-productive. In addition, while some advocates point to the value of the services provided, others argue that the jobs of regular employees are being eliminated.

IV. INCOME MAINTENANCE : A NATIONAL ISSUE

It is becoming increasingly clear that the federal government has created an ad hoc national welfare program largely beyond state and local control. States and localities are unable to control or substantially modify the basic social and economic factors that alter dependency levels or settlement patterns. In addition, federal court decisions have further restricted state flexibility in the limited areas of administrative discretion that remain. The continuing increases in both welfare rolls and welfare costs are denying the States and localities the flexibility they need to meet the most important needs of their citizens.

A. Migration

Under existing programs the welfare population has become increasingly concentrated in urban areas, particularly in the Northeast. In large part this is the direct result of large scale migration of the poor from the South, Puerto Rico, and rural areas. While this migration has been traced to high benefit levels in urban States, it is more directly tied to the lack of clear federal policy. In the absence of adequate national minimum welfare grant levels, low payments in some States, along with other economic factors, have promoted the migration of poor persons.

The federal government has failed to create an effective rural development program, and because its farm policy has failed to encourage the small farmer, many other poor persons have migrated.

The impact of federal policy is particularly clear in the case of Puerto Rico, where tens of thousands of families have moved to the northeastern States in search of a better life.

Moreover, state attempts to limit benefits to their own residents have been regularly struck down by federal courts. States control neither migration nor its impact.

B. Economic Development

Recent economic problems have re-emphasized the inability of the States to control national economic conditions. The States and their welfare programs are daily affected by the changes in employment and unemployment which are the result of federal policy.

In addition, we are finding that federal standards and regulatory policy are altering individual state economic conditions. The lack of uniform standards for welfare and other social insurance programs makes it possible for some areas to maintain low tax bases, while others are compelled to provide for new residents with great needs. New environmental regulations are often difficult and costly to meet in older plants, and tax policy and lower wages may encourage business migration as well.

Similarly, as anti-inflation steps are taken, unemployment may increase. In the same way, trade agreements or federal procurement decisions have a direct and immediate impact on employment in individual localities.

While federal policies may be offset to a degree by local economic development, the ability of a State to substantially increase employment in the face of contrary federal policy is most limited.

C. Equal Treatment

The development of a national and equitable set of program standards is a basic means of assuring equal treatment of similar needs. In the AFDC, AFDC-U, and Medical Assistance programs the federal government has failed to meet this requirement.

The present programs continue grossly unequal federal benefit levels across the Nation. The differences are not primarily the result of need or the financial capacity of the States. Federal reimbursement policies fail to take into account the growing financial problems of urban areas or the the impact of federal court cases which have forced States to maintain selected program or benefit levels without regard to financial ability or resources. Similarly, the financing of such programs is widely varied. There is no federal aid for GA, but federal aid for AFDC, AFDC-U, and Medical Assistance ranges from 50 percent to 83 percent, since federal reimbursement formulas reflect varying factors which differ from State to State.

D. Federal Standards and Payments

The federal government has created a national income maintenance system which fails to reflect a national range of needs. In doing so, it has failed to establish equitable benefit levels, uniform coverage, or an adequate financial base. The States should no longer be expected to bear so heavy a burden of financing a system which responds to

national conditions. Since the federal government is best able to control the conditions that lead to dependency, and since it alone is able to adjust the differences that exist among the States, the federal role must be restructured to recognize the full federal responsibility.

In meeting this social responsibility, however, the federal government must exercise fiscal responsibility as well. The federal government is in a particularly good position to coordinate the range of resources now being devoted to human resource programs, particularly in food stamps, employment, and extended unemployment insurance, so that these funds are used only to assist those below a federally defined need and eligibility standard. Such an approach could allow for welfare reform without an unacceptable increase in total federal costs.

V. TOWARD A WELFARE COALITION

As indicated earlier in this report, the Welfare Reform Task Force views the development of a national income maintenance policy as a continuing process that must involve the Governors, the Congress, and the Administration with the poor, with other interest groups, and with other elected officials. Our goal was not to present another detailed program for welfare reform. Instead it was to develop a policy statement which would enable the National Governors' Conference to emphasize the need for welfare reform and to identify certain basic characteristics of essential reform.

The National Governors' Conference is not alone in its recognition of this important issue. The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties are also advocating speedy action on welfare reform. At a recent meeting the New Coalition, composed of elected officials at the state, county, and city levels, agreed to develop a common position on reform among its member organizations. Other interest groups such as the American Public Welfare Association and the National Urban League are also advocates of change. They are being joined by unions and private organizations as well.

The recommended policy statement is designed to serve as a framework for a national welfare reform coalition. It will provide the vehicle by which the National Governors' Conference can work with other organizations in the exploration of common goals. The new Congress in 1977 will have an historic opportunity to work for reform of an outmoded system that neither helps people in need nor uses tax dollars effectively. Our position is intended to provide a framework for that effort.

It is the conclusion of the Task Force that there exists considerable support for welfare reform. The remaining tasks are the mobilization of that support in order to convince Congress and the Administration that action now is essential, and the development of more specific program elements for welfare reform legislation.

The National Governors' Conference has a unique opportunity to play a leadership role in resolving the welfare problem so that the needs of the poor may be met and the potential of state and local government may be more fully realized.

VI. AN ACTION AGENDA

The development of a new national welfare policy will require the involvement and cooperation of various levels of government. As one step in this process the National Governors' Conference will carefully consider the question of welfare reform at its 1976 Summer Meeting. In doing so it will help focus public attention on this vital issue and openly explore the problems and concerns of the various States.

When agreement is reached on a National Governors' Conference policy statement, the Welfare Reform Task Force urges the Conference to actively engage in the development of more specific positions and in a continuing effort to involve other interested organizations. Specifically, we would urge that the efforts of the National Governors' Conference be directed to convincing Congress and the Administration to adopt a reform program before the end of 1977. Such a schedule would require immediate action to draft a legislative program for consideration at hearings shortly after the convening of the new Congress.



APPENDIX A

An Administrative Nightmare: Eligibility Determination

A brief description of the complexity of the system is contained in the following statement from Bill B. Benton, Jr., now of the Urban Institute, which was quoted in a recent court opinion on quality control:

"The eligibility determination process works in the following way. A prospective recipient must complete and sign an application for public assistance. In so doing an applicant must respond to 100 or more inquiries, the answers to each of which may affect the applicant's eligibility or the correct amount of the assistance payment. In addition, an application is commonly required to satisfy various other requirements, such as registering for the WIN program (a federally established work training program), registering at the State Employment Service, providing information concerning an absent parent and/or the amount of child support payments, if any, etc. Many of the factors called for in the application process involve interpretations or judgments by the eligibility worker. For example, the eligibility worker must decide what of the applicant's expenses are 'work related', what portion of the applicant's rent is properly allocated to the assistance unit, what portions of the applicant's income are 'regular' income, how child support or other benefit payments should be allocated among various children, etc.

"In addition, the eligibility worker must, on the basis of the information supplied, make numerous calculations in determining eligibility and the correct amount of the assistance payment.

"Basically, the level of assistance is a function of an applicant's need and resources compared against an existing state standard. The usual first step is the determination of the applicant's income. This must take into account the value of in-kind income as well as income in cash form. The latter must be broken down between earned income, support payments, other benefits and unearned income because each of these categories is treated differently in determining eligibility or the amount of payment.

"Once income is determined it must be divided into regular and irregular income. Those figures must then each be converted to a monthly figure. As a general rule, applicants do not have a steady fixed monthly income; they may be reimbursed on a daily basis, they may work at irregular intervals, etc. Accordingly, the conversion to a monthly rate is itself a complicated arithmetic process.

"Once this conversion is made, the eligibility worker must determine what portions of that income are non-countable under federal regulations. (Examples of non-countable income are scholarships, income from certain work training programs, income earned under the Older Americans Act, etc.) Often some portion of the monthly income figure is exempt and some portion not exempt. As to that portion of an applicant's income that is not exempt, the eligibility worker must then make computations as required under income disregard regulations.

"Perhaps the most difficult of all the calculations the eligibility worker is required to make involve income disregards. For example, certain types of income are subject to a flat \$5 per month disregard. Even this basic disregard, however, is subject to exception; and

amendments to Title IV establish a new formula to be used in lieu of the flat \$5 disregard in areas of child support. This, however, will be true for one year only. A different amount of Social Security benefits is disregarded under federal regulations. Likewise in computing the amount of an applicant's resources to determine if her assets are in excess of the maximum allowable, some assets are disregarded entirely. Certain portions of the value of some liquid assets are disregarded under the regulations; other portions of the value of fixed assets are disregarded. However, the amount of value to be disregarded will vary, depending upon the use to which the asset is put. For example, a client's automobile is excluded altogether as a resource if it is used to obtain or retain employment; if, however, the automobile is not used in connection with employment, only a portion of its value is disregarded.

"The most complicated of all the disregard calculations arise under the earned income disregard regulations. Whether this disregard applies at all is not easy to know. It depends on whether an initial determination or a payment recomputation is involved, on the level of earned income of the applicant and others within her assistance unit in each of the preceding four months, and on whether there has been a recent change in employment status or earnings and why. Where this disregard is determined to be applicable the first step is to compute a monthly earned income figure for each person in the assistance unit. This is not easy in those cases where income includes payments under various federal work training or job development programs for some of these payments are counted and some are not. Once the monthly earned income is arrived at, expenses determined to be 'work related' are subtracted. Then \$30 plus 1/3 of the balance of that figure is disregarded. These deductions are the monthly amount spent for such items as babysitting, transportation, Social Security deductions, union dues, retirement contributions, state and federal taxes, lunches, etc. These expenses, which can fluctuate, sometimes on a daily basis, must be tabulated on a monthly basis. The calculations must be made not simply for the head of the household but for each member of the assistance unit with earned income. This includes a child who earns money babysitting or a child who has a paper route.

"In addition to income computations, determinations and calculations of the level of need of the applicant must be made. Some States, such as Maryland, have simplified these computations by the adoption of what is known as a 'flat grant' or consolidated standard of need. Under Maryland's flat grant system the only variable is the size of the assistance unit. Some States' 'flat grants' include shelter as a variable, and other States have as many as a dozen variables under a 'flat grant'. However, flat grants are typically more expensive than individual need determinations because States tend to set the flat grant figures high enough to avoid reducing benefits to most of the recipients under the previous individual determination system.

"Federal regulations do not require flat grants and many States continue to operate under itemized need grants. These require taking into account a large number of factors which affect an assistance unit's level of need, such as rent, living arrangements, insurance, utilities, fuel, clothing, special diets, enrollment in school, etc. These computations can be quite complicated and usually vary from month to month. For example, calculating shelter allowance and utility costs would involve arriving at a monthly rental (many clients pay by the week), proration in instances where shelter is shared, averaging fluctuating utility expenses, determining whether a telephone is 'essential', applying a special allowance for a family that lives in public housing, and ascertaining whether rental payments, including internal rental arrangements among members of the family unit, were in fact paid in the amount stated.

"The determination and calculation process described above must be made in the case of each applicant for assistance."

The administrative problems inherent in such a complex system are in themselves a compelling argument for change. The administrative system must be simplified if we are to eliminate technical error and unnecessary burdens on those in need.

APPENDIX B

Survey of Variations in State Programs

In developing a national income maintenance policy there is a need for complete and accurate information on the coverage, cost, and financing of existing programs. Available federal data are often inaccurate and seldom current. To remedy that situation the Task Force requested all States to provide current detailed data on its programs. The results are contained in the tables which follow.

In analyzing these data several facts become clear. While many of them have been stated before, they bear re-emphasis:

- Benefit levels in both state and federal programs vary widely from State to State.
- In few States are all poor persons eligible for benefits.
- The distribution of costs among the levels of government varies widely, as do per capita expenditures for assistance.

These are the discrepancies which, when combined with other social and economic factors, suggest the need for elimination of the present categories, the establishment of national minimum standards, and a more equitable financing mechanism.

Key to Tables in Appendix B

A	Aged
AA	Aid to the Aged
AD	Aid to the Disabled
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFWP	Assistance to Families of the Working Poor
B	Blind
CAMAD	Connecticut Assistance and Medical Aid Program for the Disabled
CETA	Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
CP	Child Protection
CWS	Child Welfare Services
D	Disabled
FFP	Federal Financial Participation
FS	Food Stamps
GA	General Assistance
GR	General Relief
MA	Medical Assistance
N/A	Not Available
OAA	Older Americans Act
OAP	Old Age Pension
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
UI	Unemployment Insurance
UP	Unemployed Parent
WIN	Work Incentive Program

Appendix B-1
STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE BURDEN

State and Local Share of All Welfare
AFDC, SSI, GA, MA, FS -- 1971-1975

S&L = state and local
Figures given are for a fiscal year (July 1 - June 30 unless otherwise specified).
* Note special restrictions on following sheets.

STATE	1971			1973			1975		
	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita
ALABAMA*	\$3,137.00	\$ 312.00	\$ 11.06	\$3,886.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 13.34	\$4,215.00	\$ 14.82	\$418.00
ALASKA									
ARIZONA*	\$3,953.00	\$ 436.00	\$ 4.25	\$4,657.00	\$ 532.00	\$ 6.97	\$5,331.00	\$ 634.00	\$ 10.18
ARKANSAS	\$3,040.00	\$ 344.00	\$ 62.95	\$3,883.00	\$ 449.00	\$ 86.00	\$4,383.00	\$ 483.00	\$ 96.50
CALIFORNIA									
COLORADO*	\$3,816.00	\$ 447.58	\$ 77.40	\$4,574.00	\$ 542.92	\$ 96.88	\$5,515.00	\$ 678.72	\$109.02
CONNECTICUT	\$5,048.00	\$ 536.00	\$ 38.00	\$5,896.00	\$ 713.00	\$ 47.00	\$6,086.00	\$ 684.00	\$ 56.00
DELAWARE	\$4,800.00	\$ 288.35	\$ 21.88	\$5,540.00	\$ 381.09	\$ 27.04	\$6,370.00	\$ 434.67	\$ 35.34
FLORIDA	\$3,992.00		\$ 9.08	\$4,647.00		\$ 12.12			\$ 12.53
GEORGIA*	\$3,599.00	\$ 332.00	\$ 20.00	\$4,343.00	\$ 433.00	\$ 25.00	\$4,969.00	\$ 477.00	\$ 29.00
HAWAII	\$4,818.00	\$ 624.00	\$ 71.00	\$5,548.00	\$ 701.00	\$121.00	\$6,426.00	\$ 885.00	\$170.00
IDAHO*	\$3,475.00	\$ 399.00	\$ 13.68	\$4,345.00	\$ 447.00	\$ 16.79	\$4,980.00		\$ 20.60
ILLINOIS*	\$4,775.00	\$ 603.00	\$ 58.00	\$5,801.00	\$ 717.00	\$ 79.00			\$ 98.00
INDIANA*	\$3,008.00	\$ 199.90	\$ 12.97	\$3,770.00	\$ 236.29	\$ 19.58	\$4,094.00	\$ 314.11	\$ 22.43
IOWA	\$3,866.00	\$ 422.89	\$ 18.70	\$5,347.00	\$ 499.23	\$ 18.87	\$5,899.00	\$ 600.51	\$ 29.41



Appendix B-1 (continued)
STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE BURDEN

STATE	1971			1973			1975		
	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita
KANSAS	\$4,084.00	\$ 432.00	\$ 22.00	\$5,224.00	\$ 518.00	\$ 24.00	\$5,968.00	\$ 41.00	\$614.00
KENTUCKY*	\$3,310.00	\$ 316.30	\$ 15.16	\$4,050.00	\$ 403.94	\$ 19.48	\$4,668.00	\$ 441.00	\$ 27.48
LOUISIANA									
MAINE									
MARYLAND	\$4,569.00	\$ 508.17	\$ 12.00	\$5,442.00	\$ 628.56	\$ 22.17	\$6,437.00	\$ 412.00	
MASSACHUSETTS*	\$4,940.00	\$ 657.92	\$ 74.79	\$5,408.00	\$ 838.26	\$ 83.57	\$6,721.00		\$132.22
MICHIGAN*	\$4,481.00	\$ 499.00	\$ 48.00	\$5,506.00	\$ 627.00	\$ 69.00	\$6,173.00	\$ 655.00	\$ 93.00
MINNESOTA*	\$4,032.00	\$ 497.70	\$ 42.09	\$5,137.00	\$ 649.51	\$ 50.61			\$ 54.13
MISSISSIPPI									
MISSOURI*	\$3,877.00	\$ 360.61	\$ 23.41	\$4,752.00	\$ 472.68	\$ 27.80	\$5,036.00	\$ 501.32	\$ 38.30
MONTANA									
NEBRASKA*	\$3,974.00	\$ 431.71	\$ 19.37	\$5,187.00	\$ 503.27	\$ 26.37	\$6,190.00	\$ 542.89	\$ 33.53
NEVADA									
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
NEW JERSEY*	\$4,989.00	\$ 530.00	\$ 39.00	\$5,724.00	\$ 634.00	\$ 51.00	\$6,629.00	\$ 725.00	\$ 64.00
NEW MEXICO*	\$3,232.00	\$ 304.00	\$ 26.00	\$3,871.00	\$ 352.00	\$ 29.00	\$4,482.00	\$ 453.00	\$ 32.00
NEW YORK*	\$4,957.00	\$ 689.00	\$134.00	\$5,658.00	\$ 894.00	\$144.00	\$6,603.00	\$ 891.00	\$171.00
NORTH CAROLINA*	\$3,218.00	\$ 347.85	\$ 13.01	\$3,868.00	\$ 434.99	\$ 16.48	\$4,665.00	\$ 503.31	\$ 23.46
NORTH DAKOTA*	\$3,559.00	\$ 407.04	\$ 14.74	\$5,695.00	\$ 462.12	\$ 15.11	\$5,855.00	\$ 22.00	\$664.42

Appendix B-1 (continued)
STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE BURDEN

STATE	1971			1973			1975		
	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita	Per Capita Income	S&L Taxes Per Capita	S&L Welfare Expenditure Per Capita
OHIO*	\$4,154.00	\$ 420.49	\$ 29.40	\$5,012.00	\$ 496.41	\$ 35.28			\$ 48.10
OKLAHOMA	\$3,554.00	\$ 37.76	\$ 37.68	\$4,341.00	\$ 44.35	\$ 44.89	\$4,566.00	\$ 55.84	\$ 56.52
OREGON*	\$3,959.00	\$ 416.00	\$ 32.17	\$4,845.00	\$ 533.00	\$ 28.27	\$5,610.00	\$ 570.35	\$ 46.50
PENNSYLVANIA*	\$4,194.00	\$ 444.37	\$ 88.21	\$4,958.00	\$ 581.34	\$114.64	\$5,447.00	\$ 614.95	\$130.14
RHODE ISLAND*	\$4,126.00	\$ 490.33	\$106.10	\$4,841.00	\$ 558.15	\$130.15	\$5,917.00	\$ 655.66	\$171.83
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,174.00	\$ 385.00	\$ 32.00	\$3,935.00	\$ 516.00	\$ 45.00	\$4,521.00		
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$3,311.00		\$ 17.10	\$4,923.00		\$ 19.24			\$ 23.48
TENNESSEE									
TEXAS*	\$3,743.00	\$ 451.31	\$ 69.82	\$4,571.00	\$ 543.11	\$ 83.71	\$4,982.00	\$ 456.30	\$127.36
UTAH	\$3,375.00	\$1,086.00	\$ 55.60	\$4,054.00	\$1,312.00	\$ 56.66	\$4,747.00	\$1,544.00	\$ 54.79
VERMONT	\$3,638.00	\$ 495.00	\$ 98.00	\$4,185.00	\$ 618.00	\$132.00	\$4,100.00	\$ 675.00	\$130.00
VIRGINIA*	\$4,001.00	\$ 372.29	\$ 13.21	\$4,874.00	\$ 479.71	\$ 17.07	\$5,818.00	\$ 509.93	\$ 19.95
WASHINGTON	\$3,993.00	\$ 487.00	\$ 46.22	\$4,472.00	\$ 575.00	\$ 52.35	\$5,713.00	\$ 676.00	\$ 58.90
WEST VIRGINIA*	\$3,275.00	\$ 334.00	\$ 16.00	\$3,974.00	\$ 416.00	\$ 20.00	\$4,815.00	\$ 505.00	\$ 24.00
WISCONSIN	\$3,880.00	\$ 652.83	\$ 76.29	\$4,634.00	\$ 812.57	\$105.06			
WYOMING*	\$3,868.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 10.00	\$4,892.00	\$ 405.00	\$ 10.30	\$5,877.00	\$ 580.00	\$ 6.61
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$2,820.00	\$ 814.00	\$ 16.00	\$3,524.00	\$ 892.00	\$ 23.00	\$3,980.00	\$ 978.00	\$ 58.00

Notes for Appendix B-1

ALABAMA Alabama's fiscal year extends from October 1 through September 30. 1974 per capita income figures were used in place of 1975 figures which are not yet available.

ARIZONA Food stamps were initiated in May, 1971. State administrative costs can't be identified for May and June, 1971.

COLORADO Welfare expenditure includes both state and county administrative and social service expenditures.

GEORGIA Per capita income figures are based on a calendar year. 1974 figures were used in place of 1975 figures which are not yet available.

IDAHO GA not available in Idaho.

ILLINOIS FS expenditures not included. Figures are based on a calendar year.

INDIANA Per capita income and state and local taxes are based on a calendar year. Per capita income and state and local taxes per capita for 1975 are based on 1974 data.

KENTUCKY State and local taxes per capita for 1975 are based on 1974 data.

MASSACHUSETTS Figures are based on a calendar year. Per capita income figures for 1972 are used in place of those for 1971. 1971 and 1973 state and local taxes per capita were based on state and local expenditures. OAA and DA expenditures were used for 1971 and 1973 state and local welfare expenditures per capita. The FS program was not in effect in 1971 and 1973.

MICHIGAN Per capita income and welfare expenditures are based on a calendar year. State and local welfare expenditures per capita include the state share of grants and/or vendor payments for AFDC, SSI, GA and MA and administrative cost of FS. No staffing or administrative costs are included in AFDC, SSI, GA, or MA totals.

MINNESOTA Figures are based on a calendar year.

MISSOURI Figures are based on a calendar year. 1974 data were used for state and local taxes per capita in place of 1975 data which are not yet available.

-24-

Notes for Appendix B-1 (continued)

NEBRASKA 1974 data were used for state and local taxes per capita in place of 1975 data which are not yet available.

NEW JERSEY Figures also include AFWP, the cost of which is shared between state and local levels on 75% - 25% basis respectively with no federal participation.

NEW MEXICO Figures are based on a calendar year. 1971 taxes per capita and welfare expenditures per capita are for the State only.

NEW YORK Figures are based on a calendar year.

NORTH CAROLINA Figures also include expenditures for AFDC, special assistance to adults, AFDC and CWS day care service, boarding homes for children, WIN-AFDC services, specialized adult services, family planning, and the contingency reserve. Income data are for calendar years and thus lag six months behind tax data. The expenditure figure for FY 1975 includes current year FS funds under county administration and prior year regular FS expenditures.

NORTH DAKOTA Figures do not include expenses for the FS program which is federally funded or administrative costs for any program.

OHIO Figures are based on a calendar year. 1971 state and local welfare expenditures include AFDC, aged, blind and disabled, GR payments and supplementation, administration and "buy in" (payment of Title XVII premiums). Social service expenditures not included. 1973 state and local welfare expenditures include the 1971 provisions plus family emergency assistance. 1975 state and local welfare expenditures include the 1971 and 1973 provisions with the addition of Adult Emergency Assistance (a state program). Effective January 1974, the aged, blind, and disabled programs were absorbed by the SSI program, however, these payments were supplemented by the State.

OREGON 1974 data were used for state and local taxes per capita for 1975.

PENNSYLVANIA All 1975 data are based on 1974 information.

RHODE ISLAND All state and local taxes per capita are based on a calendar year.

TEXAS The fiscal year in Texas extends from September 1 through August 31.

-25-

Notes for Appendix B-1 (continued)

VIRGINIA State and local taxes per capita for 1975 are based on 1974 information.

WEST VIRGINIA Per capita income and state and local taxes per capita are based on a calendar year.

WYOMING State and local taxes per capita include sales, use, inheritance, county, and property taxes. Tourist sales tax payments are also included.

Appendix B-2
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

Total expenditures by categories are indicated for calendar year 1975.
% refers to the percent of each category paid by each level of government.
All figures are given in thousands of dollars & rounded off to the nearest dollar.
*Special restrictions are noted at the end of the chart.

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
ALABAMA*												
TOTAL	59,857	100.0	0	0	163,957	100.0	7	100.0	121,289	100.0	345,109	100.0
FEDERAL	45,593	76.2	0	0	122,534	74.7	0	0	116,302	96.0	284,432	82.4
STATE	14,261	23.8	0	0	41,423	25.3	7	100.0	1,030	1.0	56,721	16.4
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,956	3.0	3,956	1.2
ARIZONA												
TOTAL	33,723	100.0	34,886	100.0	0	0	3,469	100.0	52,700	100.0	124,779	100.0
FEDERAL	20,940	62.1	34,886	100.0	0	0	0	0	50,406	95.6	106,232	85.1
STATE	12,783	37.9	0	0	0	0	3,469	100.0	2,294	4.4	18,547	14.9
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS*												
TOTAL	49,800	100.0	90,505	100.0	106,400	100.0	0	0	79,900	100.0	326,605	100.0
FEDERAL	37,060	74.4	86,839	95.9	79,600	74.8	0	0	77,400	96.9	280,899	86.0
STATE	12,740	25.6	3,666	4.1	26,800	25.2	0	0	2,500	3.1	45,706	14.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO*												
TOTAL	84,600	100.0	17,900	100.0	113,100	100.0	5,500	100.0	3,100	100.0	224,200	100.0
FEDERAL	48,800	57.7	0	0	65,400	57.8	0	0	1,900	61.3	116,100	51.8
STATE	18,900	22.3	17,900	100.0	47,700	42.2	4,900	89.1	700	22.6	90,100	40.2
LOCAL	16,900	20.0	0	0	0	0	600	10.9	500	16.1	18,000	8.0

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
CONNECTICUT*												
TOTAL	124,183	100.0	33,640	100.0	163,268	100.0	19,464	100.0	36,445	100.0	377,000	100.0
FEDERAL	60,896	49.0	25,273	75.1	81,152	49.7	0	0	35,497	97.4	202,818	53.8
STATE	63,286	51.0	8,367	24.9	82,116	50.3	17,517	90.0	948	2.6	172,236	45.7
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,946	10.0	0	0	1,946	0.5
DELAWARE*												
TOTAL	20,994	100.0	8,012	100.0	17,453	100.0	1,519	100.0	10,429	100.0	58,408	100.0
FEDERAL	10,497	50.0	6,863	86.0	8,727	50.0	0	0	10,210	97.9	36,296	62.1
STATE	10,497	50.0	1,149	14.0	8,727	50.0	1,519	100.0	219	2.1	22,111	37.9
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA*												
TOTAL	107,214	100.0	156,405	100.0	185,619	100.0	0	0	218,928	100.0	668,166	100.0
FEDERAL	71,439	66.63	154,559	98.82	112,801	60.7	0	0	212,741	97.17	551,538	82.55
STATE	35,776	33.37	1,847	1.18	55,043	29.7	0	0	6,187	2.83	98,853	14.79
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	18,000	9.6	0	0	0	0	18,000	2.66
GEORGIA												
TOTAL	135,102	100.0	178,327	100.0	282,581	100.0	1,289	100.0	165,167	100.0	763,466	100.0
FEDERAL	100,272	73.7	174,755	98.0	187,305	66.3	0	0	159,855	96.7	622,187	81.5
STATE	35,829	26.3	3,572	2.0	95,276	33.7	0	0	2,656	1.65	137,334	18.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,289	100.0	2,656	1.65	3,045	0.5
HAWAII												
TOTAL	59,858	100.0	15,134	100.0	44,981	100.0	15,013	100.0	29,652	100.0	164,638	100.0
FEDERAL	29,256	48.9	9,567	63.2	18,836	41.9	0	0	28,976	97.7	86,635	52.6
STATE	30,602	51.1	5,567	36.8	26,145	58.1	5,013	100.0	677	2.3	78,003	4.74
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
IDAHO *												
TOTAL	18,158	100.0	1,111	100.0	27,718	100.0	0	0	1,368	100.0	48,355	100.0
FEDERAL	11,685	64.35	0	0	19,070	68.8	0	0	684	50.0	31,439	65.0
STATE	6,472	35.65	1,111	100.0	8,648	31.2	0	0	684	50.0	16,915	35.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS *												
TOTAL	882,927	100.0	222,975	100.0	807,394	100.0	195,399	100.0	258,951	100.0	2,397,204	100.0
FEDERAL	457,906	51.9	179,093	80.3	396,274	49.1	0	0	255,693	98.7	1,311,134	54.7
STATE	425,021	48.1	43,882	19.7	411,120	50.9	169,450	86.7	3,258	1.3	1,060,121	44.2
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,949	13.3	0	0	25,949	1.1
INDIANA												
TOTAL	9,219	100.0	3,174	100.0	17,099	100.0	0	0	6,219	100.0	35,710	100.0
FEDERAL	5,243	56.9	3,115	98.1	9,764	57.1	0	0	5,885	94.6	24,006	67.2
STATE	2,328	25.2	59	1.9	7,334	42.9	0	0	334	5.4	10,055	28.2
LOCAL	1,649	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,649	4.6
IOWA												
TOTAL	93,405	100.0	2,291	100.0	101,564	100.0	NA	NA	30,995	100.0	228,255	100.0
FEDERAL	53,240	57.0	0	0	59,819	57.0	NA	NA	29,923	97.0	142,982	63.0
STATE	40,165	43.0	2,291	100.0	41,745	43.0	NA	NA	196	.6	84,396	37.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	877	2.8	877	.3
KANSAS												
TOTAL	77,500	100.0	22,500	100.0	95,000	100.0	10,000	100.0	11,000	100.0	216,000	100.0
FEDERAL	42,000	54.0	21,500	96.0	47,000	49.0	0	0	11,000	100.0	121,500	56.0
STATE	35,500	46.0	1,000	4.0	48,000	51.0	10,000	100.0	0	0	94,500	44.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
KENTUCKY*												
TOTAL	117,348	100.0	123,053	100.0	131,492	100.0	0	0	150,433	100.0	522,326	100.0
FEDERAL	83,752	71.37	114,059	92.69	93,846	71.37	0	0	144,000	95.72	435,656	83.4
STATE	33,597	28.63	8,994	7.31	37,646	28.63	0	0	6,433	4.28	86,669	16.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAINE												
TOTAL	3,965	100.0	2,200	100.0	6,731	100.0	209	100.0	3,199	100.0	16,304	100.0
FEDERAL	2,799	70.6	1,682	76.5	4,752	70.6	0	0	3,079	96.2	12,313	75.5
STATE	1,166	29.4	518	23.5	1,979	29.4	94	44.9	80	2.5	3,836	23.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	55.1	40	1.3	155	1.0
MARYLAND												
TOTAL	139,681	100.0	2,206	100.0	2,147	100.0	21,212	100.0	3,758	100.0	169,003	100.0
FEDERAL	68,943	49.3	181	8.2	996	46.4	294	1.4	1,879	50.0	72,292	42.7
STATE	66,861	47.9	2,025	91.8	919	42.8	16,513	77.8	55	1.5	86,373	51.1
LOCAL	3,877	2.8	0	0	232	10.8	4,406	20.8	1,824	48.5	10,338	6.2
MASSACHUSETTS*												
TOTAL	412,666	100.0	234,000	100.0	571,230	100.0	120,093	100.0	127,310	100.0	1,465	100.0
FEDERAL	206,333	50.0	82,800	35.0	285,615	50.0	0	0	125,106	98.0	700	48.0
STATE	206,333	50.0	151,200	65.0	285,615	50.0	120,093	100.0	2,204	2.0	765	52.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN												
TOTAL	642,024	100.0	148,333	100.0	717,456	100.0	114,750	100.0	151,280	100.0	1,773,843	100.0
FEDERAL	321,012	50.0	105,277	71.0	352,679	49.0	0	0	143,991	95.0	922,959	52.0
STATE	321,012	50.0	43,056	29.0	352,679	49.0	83,127	72.5	7,289	5.0	807,164	45.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	12,097	2.0	31,623	27.5	0	0	43,721	2.5

-30-

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
MINNESOTA												
TOTAL	139,082	100.0	40,748	100.0	281,406	100.0	20,943	100.0	51,197	100.0	539,376	100.0
FEDERAL	78,692	56.6	35,486	87.1	163,362	36.8	0	0	49,502	96.7	327,042	60.6
STATE	29,135	20.9	2,631	6.5	70,213	24.4	7,262	34.7	82	.2	109,323	20.3
LOCAL	31,255	22.5	2,631	6.5	53,831	18.8	13,681	65.3	1,613	3.1	103,011	19.1
MISSOURI*												
TOTAL	133,065	100.0	42,899	100.0	125,358	100.0	7,661	100.0	93,130	100.0	402,111	100.0
FEDERAL	79,486	60.0	0	0	68,947	55.0	0	0	90,015	97.0	238,448	59.0
STATE	53,578	40.0	42,899	100.0	56,411	45.0	7,661	100.0	3,115	3.0	163,664	41.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA												
TOTAL	27,206	100.0	14,684	100.0	60,177	100.0	NA	100.0	14,204	100.0	116,271	100.0
FEDERAL	15,414	56.7	11,836	80.6	34,178	56.8	0	0	13,105	92.3	74,533	64.1
STATE	11,792	43.3	2,848	19.4	16,289	27.1	0	0	1,099	7.7	32,028	27.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	9,710	16.1	NA	100.0	0	0	9,710	8.4
NEW JERSEY*												
TOTAL	401,676	100.0	100,495	100.0	379,944	100.0	33,125	100.0	132,502	100.0	1,065,256	100.0
FEDERAL	200,070	49.8	74,824	74.5	188,244	49.5	0	0	125,305	94.6	588,444	55.2
STATE	151,207	37.6	19,253	19.2	191,700	50.5	24,372	73.6	579	0.4	400,246	37.6
LOCAL	50,339	12.5	6,418	6.4	0	0	8,753	26.4	6,618	4.9	76,566	7.2
NEW MEXICO*												
TOTAL	38,396	100.0	30,939	100.0	28,868	100.0	286	100.0	50,612	100.0	149,101	100.0
FEDERAL	27,230	70.9	30,939	99.9	20,577	71.3	0	0	49,356	97.5	128,102	85.9
STATE	11,166	29.1	354	.1	8,291	28.7	286	100.0	1,256	2.5	20,999	14.1
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

-31-

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
NEW YORK*												
TOTAL	1,525,402	100.0	687,721	100.0	3,274,515	100.0	309,689	100.0	272,279	100.0	6,069,606	100.0
FEDERAL	727,796	47.7	483,162	70.3	1,512,889	46.2	0	0	263,277	96.7	2,987,124	49.2
STATE	398,803	26.1	110,718	16.1	1,006,381	30.7	157,524	50.9	9,002	3.3	1,682,428	27.7
LOCAL	398,803	26.1	93,841	13.6	755,245	23.1	152,165	49.1	0	0	1,400,054	23.1
NORTH CAROLINA*												
TOTAL	100,878	100.0	160,618	100.0	180,602	100.0	1,379	100.0	128,577	100.0	572,054	100.0
FEDERAL	70,619	70.0	147,624	91.91	125,455	69.47	0	0	125,052	97.26	468,750	81.94
STATE	16,695	16.55	6,498	4.05	47,357	26.22	0	0	1,013	.79	71,564	12.51
LOCAL	13,564	13.45	6,495	4.04	7,789	4.31	1,379	100.0	2,512	1.95	31,740	5.55
NORTH DAKOTA*												
TOTAL	978	100.0	752	100.0	1,917	100.0	11	100.0	377	100.0	4,035	100.0
FEDERAL	563	57.6	719	95.6	1,105	57.6	0	0	354	94.0	2,741	67.9
STATE	339	34.6	21	2.8	701	36.6	0	0	5	1.2	1,065	26.4
LOCAL	77	7.8	12	1.6	111	5.8	11	100.0	18	4.8	228	5.7
OHIO*												
TOTAL	404,889	100.0	139,551	100.0	415,563	100.0	77,128	100.0	299,232	100.0	1,336,362	100.0
FEDERAL	219,854	54.3	136,721	98.0	224,438	54.0	0	0	288,567	96.4	869,581	65.1
STATE	169,648	41.9	2,830	2.0	191,125	46.0	61,934	80.3	9,812	3.3	435,349	32.6
LOCAL	15,386	3.8	0	0	0	0	15,194	19.7	853	0.3	31,433	2.3
OKLAHOMA*												
TOTAL	102,010	100.0	34,150	100.0	155,166	100.0	144,206	100.0	43,561	100.0	299,914	100.0
FEDERAL	68,874	69.0	34,150	100.0	95,241	74.0	0	0	39,819	97.0	200,968	69.0
STATE	33,136	31.0	0	0	59,925	26.0	144,206	100.0	2,742	3.0	95,947	31.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

-32-

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
OREGON*												
TOTAL	9,440	100.0	262	100.0	9,173	100.0	801	100.0	4,670	100.0	24,346	100.0
FEDERAL	5,500	58.26	0	0	5,274	57.51	0	0	4,353	93.21	15,127	62.1
STATE	3,940	41.74	262	100.0	3,872	42.20	801	100.0	304	6.51	9,179	37.7
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	27	.29	0	0	13	.28	40	.2
PENNSYLVANIA*												
TOTAL	568,100	100.0	190,833	100.0	740,763	100.0	157,946	100.0	189,225	100.0	1,846,867	100.0
FEDERAL	317,060	55.8	153,634	80.5	317,936	42.9	0	0	181,534	96.0	970,164	52.5
STATE	251,040	44.2	37,200	19.5	389,217	52.6	157,946	100.0	3,845	2.0	839,248	45.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	33,611	4.5	0	0	3,845	2.0	37,456	2.0
RHODE ISLAND*												
TOTAL	49,103	100.0	19,559	100.0	80,688	100.0	18,430	100.0	22,925	100.0	190,735	100.0
FEDERAL	27,483	55.97	13,033	66.53	45,462	56.34	0	0	22,125	96.50	108,103	56.68
STATE	21,620	44.03	6,556	33.47	35,226	43.66	18,430	100.0	400	1.75	82,232	43.11
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	1.75	400	.21
SOUTH CAROLINA*												
TOTAL	42,999	100.0	77,954	100.0	84,712	100.0	343	100.0	172,577	100.0	301,478	100.0
FEDERAL	32,588	75.8	77,108	99.0	64,513	76.2	0	0	172,577	100.0	269,678	89.5
STATE	10,412	24.2	846	1.0	20,199	23.8	343	100.0	0	0	31,799	10.5
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA												
TOTAL	14,876	100.0	7,529	100.0	23,858	100.0	1,043	100.0	8,792	100.0	61,451	100.0
FEDERAL	13,602	68.0	7,163	95.0	16,564	69.0	0	0	8,313	95.0	45,642	74.3
STATE	6,269	32.0	365	5.0	7,294	31.0	0	0	479	5.0	14,406	23.4
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	100.0	0	0	1,403	2.3

-33-

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
TEXAS												
TOTAL	143,316	100.0	274,430	100.0	578,918	100.0	0	0	347,719	100.0	1,344,383	100.0
FEDERAL	104,621	73.0	274,430	100.0	367,978	64.0	0	0	332,719	96.0	1,079,748	80.0
STATE	38,695	27.0	0	0	210,940	36.0	0	0	15,000	4.0	264,635	20.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH												
TOTAL	33,007	100.0	42	100.0	36,920	100.0	2,509	100.0	13,815	100.0	86,293	100.0
FEDERAL	23,106	70.0	0	0	25,560	69.2	0	0	12,998	94.0	61,663	71.4
STATE	9,902	30.0	42	100.0	11,360	30.8	2,509	100.0	818	6.0	24,630	28.6
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT												
TOTAL	23,434	100.0	4,280	100.0	31,070	100.0	3,291	100.0	13,712	100.0	75,788	100.0
FEDERAL	15,857	67.77	0	0	21,016	67.64	274	8.33	13,045	95.14	50,193	66.23
STATE	7,577	32.33	4,280	100.0	10,054	32.36	3,017	9.67	667	48.6	25,595	33.77
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA												
TOTAL	137,678	100.0	1,208	100.0	207,540	100.0	10,884	100.0	80,717	100.0	438,027	100.0
FEDERAL	81,490	59.19	0	0	127,340	61.36	0	0	77,267	95.73	286,097	65.32
STATE	54,766	39.78	743	61.49	80,200	38.64	6,760	62.11	2,227	2.76	144,695	33.03
LOCAL	1,422	1.03	465	38.51	0	0	4,125	37.89	1,223	1.51	7,235	1.65
WASHINGTON*												
TOTAL	11,893	100.0	6,408	100.0	14,333	100.0	1,294	100.0	0	0	33,929	100.0
FEDERAL	6,389	53.7	5,058	100.0	7,066	49.3	0	0	0	0	18,513	54.6
STATE	5,504	46.3	1,350	0	7,268	50.7	1,294	100.0	0	0	15,416	45.4
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

-34-

Appendix B-2 (continued)
WELFARE PROGRAM FINANCING

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children		Supplemental Security Income		Medical Assistance		General Assistance		Food Stamp (Bonus & Administration)		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
WEST VIRGINIA *												
TOTAL	42,979	100.0	48,883	100.0	38,612	100.0	1,497	100.0	67,523	100.0	199,494	100.0
FEDERAL	31,576	73.5	48,596	99.4	26,639	69.0	0	0	65,916	97.6	173,727	86.6
STATE	11,403	26.5	287	0.6	11,973	31.0	1,497	100.0	1,607	2.4	26,767	13.4
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN												
TOTAL	182,600	100.0	99,100	100.0	405,000	100.0	13,600	100.0	35,800	100.0	736,100	100.0
FEDERAL	109,600	60.0	79,300	80.0	243,000	60.0	0	0	35,300	99.0	467,200	63.0
STATE	73,000	40.0	19,800	20.0	162,000	40.0	0	0	500	1.0	255,300	35.0
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,600	100.0	0	0	13,600	2.0
WYOMING*												
TOTAL	388	100.0	198	100.0	80	100.0	13	100.0	247	100.0	925	100.0
FEDERAL	237	61.0	198	100.0	0	0	0	0	223	90.0	657	71.0
STATE	121	31.0	0	0	40	50.0	6.5	50.0	24	10.0	192	21.0
LOCAL	30	8.0	0	0	40	50.0	6.5	50.0	0	0	77	8.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS*												
TOTAL	3,138	100.0	0	0	2,048	100.0	263	100.0	8,017	100.0	13,467	100.0
FEDERAL	632	60.0	0	0	73	75.0	0	0	5,476	50.0	6,782	50.3
STATE	2,506	40.0	0	0	638	25.0	263	100.0	283	50.0	3,691	27.7
LOCAL	0	0	0	0	735	0	0	0	2,258	0	2,994	22.0

-35-

Notes for Appendix B-2

ALABAMA Alabama does not have a GA program. It does have very limited emergency assistance known as Temporary Aid.

ARKANSAS Federal expenditures for SSI do not include administrative costs.

COLORADO GA includes Colorado's OA (county only funded) plus its OAP Class B (age 60-64) program which is funded by the State.

CONNECTICUT Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30) and do not include the state administered CAMAD program totaling \$352,504.

DELAWARE FS expenditures are for FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

FLORIDA Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

IDAHO Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

ILLINOIS The total includes \$29,558,000 for Title XX.

KENTUCKY There is no state GA program in Kentucky. The federal share of SSI is 100% federal SSI program only. The state share of SSI is 100% state SSI supplementation only.

MASSACHUSETTS SSI figures are estimated and based on six months only.

MISSOURI Expenditures in all categories (except FS) do not include administrative expense. Federal expenditures for SSI are not available. The figure given is for state supplemental assistance.

NEW JERSEY Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30). Except for the FS program, expenditures should exclude administrative costs. Total figures include AFWP, broken down as follows:
Total \$17,513,272.00 - 100%
Federal 0
State \$13,134,594.00 - 75%
Local \$ 4,378,318.00 - 27%

NEW MEXICO Total AFDC includes all FA administration and all welfare administrative support costs. The federal share of SSI does not include administrative costs. The state share of SSI is less than .1%.

-36-

Notes for Appendix B-2 (continued)

NEW YORK AFDC figures include emergency assistance, foster care, and unemployed parent programs.

NORTH CAROLINA Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30). State and local shares of SSI refer to the State/County Special Assistance to Adults Program - a supplemental program to SSI.

NORTH DAKOTA Figures used are for October 1975 only. Expenditures in all categories (except FS) exclude administrative expense.

OHIO Administration costs for AFDC and MA are not included. GA data include general assistance only, general assistance medical and supplementation. Total expenditures do not include social services expenditures or administration costs.

OKLAHOMA Figures are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

OREGON Figures given are for October 1975 only. SSI figures do not include administrative expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA Figures given are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

RHODE ISLAND GA includes \$6,468,683.00 spent on MA under the GA program. Transaction costs for FS:
Total \$655,161.00
Federal \$327,581.00
State \$163,790.00
Local \$163,790.00 - also includes \$57,313.00 for CETA employees - all federal.

SOUTH CAROLINA Figures given are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30).

WASHINGTON Figures are for October 1975 only.

WEST VIRGINIA Figures given are based on FY 1975 (July 1-June 30). State social service supplements to SSI payments are not sufficient to pay for specific health-related services such as personal care homes and chore services.

WYOMING Figures given are for October 1975 only.

VIRGIN ISLANDS Local MA figures are expenditures from state funds, which are not computable for federal reimbursement. Local FS figures are cash payments from receipts.

-37-

Appendix B-3 (continued)
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE									
	AFDC (Include AFDC-UP)	SSI	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)		
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational or 2-Year Program	4-Year Program	
NEBRASKA*	37,317	12,665	-----T O T A L 990-----									
NEVADA												
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
NEW JERSEY*	451,129	80,262	-----T O T A L 20,554-----									
NEW MEXICO*	60,439	26,375							349			
NEW YORK*	1,231,442	406,222	-----T O T A L 231,640-----									
NORTH CAROLINA*	194,943	160,247	-----T O T A L 2,029-----									
NORTH DAKOTA	13,293	8,147	-----T O T A L 268-----									
OHIO*	561,981	127,734	-----T O T A L 63,793-----									
OKLAHOMA	99,643	77,768	-----T O T A L 247-----									
OREGON*	110,373	28,179	2,939					3,458 - CP cases				
PENNSYLVANIA	622,736	146,508	-----T O T A L 130,197-----									
RHODE ISLAND*	53,559	14,589	-----T O T A L 16,606-----									
SOUTH CAROLINA*	141,035	80,570							608			

-40-

Appendix B-3 (continued)
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE									
	AFDC (Include AFDC-UP)	SSI	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)		
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational or 2-Year Program	4-Year Program	
SOUTH DAKOTA *	24,806	9,040										
TENNESSEE												
TEXAS	365,858	278,634										
UTAH	37,488	228	1,819		308							
VERMONT	26,300	8,900	-----T O T A L 4,100-----									
VIRGINIA*	180,646	2,081	-----T O T A L 11,646-----									
WASHINGTON*	140,803	52,294	-----T O T A L 12,625-----									
WEST VIRGINIA	79,377	42,033	4,006						---T O T A L 316---			
WISCONSIN	178,325	65,649	-----T O T A L 9,099-----									
WYOMING	6,511	2,884	-----T O T A L 326-----									
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3,971								300		6	

-41-

Notes for Appendix B-3

ALABAMA Alabama does not have a regular GA program. It does have very limited emergency assistance known as Temporary Aid for which there were 54 recipients for October 1972.

COLORADO GA includes 2,269 OAP-B, (60-64), 944 individuals assisted by counties, 21 OAP-C (residents of institutions otherwise qualified for OAP-B), and 1,059 with 6 to 12 month disability.

CONNECTICUT SSI figures are for state supplement only. Total GA may be broken down as follows: 9,412 single; 16,333 family.

DELAWARE 2,091 SSI recipients receive state supplements.

FLORIDA There is no GA program in Florida.

GEORGIA There is no GA program in Georgia.

HAWAII The number of employable and disabled individuals totals 7,819 which may be broken down as follows: 2,925 intact family; 419 childless couple; 4,475 single.

IDAHO There is no GA program in Idaho. AFDC includes 521 Foster Care individuals. The SSI recipients are receiving state supplemented payments.

ILLINOIS The GA total may be broken down as follows: 70,259 grant cases; 52,570 employable cases; 17,237 cases not employable; 452 cases, status unknown.

INDIANA GA in Indiana is provided by the Township Trustees.

IOWA SSI applies to state supplement individuals only.

KENTUCKY AFDC may be broken down as follows: 176,927 basic; 14,920 UP. SSI may be broken down as follows: 58,454 A; 2,045 B; 38,211 D. There is no state GA program in Kentucky. Local GA is negligible except for metropolitan areas such as Louisville, Lexington, etc. for which data are not currently available.

MAINE GA may be broken down as follows: 854 single; 8,319 family members.

MARYLAND GA may be broken down as follows: 15,564 GA; 1,743 GA for employable persons.

Notes for Appendix B-3 (continued)

MICHIGAN AFDC excludes Foster Care cases. GA may be broken down as follows: 18,455 GA recipients in family cases; 56,832 GA recipients in adult cases.

MINNESOTA GA may be broken down as follows: 10,627 single; 7,531 families (includes child families and adult couple).

NEBRASKA In addition to the 12,665 SSI recipients, 845 persons received state supplement payments only.

NEW JERSEY GA may be broken down as follows: 18,325 single; 1,888 childless couples; 341 intact families.

NEW MEXICO GA includes single individuals, couples, and children living with non-related caretakers.

NEW YORK GA may be broken down as follows: 214,117 individuals in family cases; 107,523 individuals in single person cases.

NORTH CAROLINA SSI may be broken down as follows: 149,891 Federal SSI recipients; 10,356 State/County Special Assistance. GA figures are for October 1974.

OHIO GA may be broken down as follows: 42,994 single; 20,799 family.

OREGON AFDC may be broken down as follows: 108,875 cash payments; 1,498 medical persons only. SSI may be broken down as follows: 18,979 CP persons OAA, AB, AD; 9,200 medical persons only. Aid to Intact Families includes Emergency Assistance.

RHODE ISLAND GA figures are for November 1975. GA may be broken down as follows: 1,001 single (medical needs only); 2,455 families (medical needs only). Intact families include couples only.

SOUTH CAROLINA Aid for the disabled is given to the temporarily disabled only and to some couples.

SOUTH DAKOTA SSI does not include those recipients of skilled and intermediate care facilities not on SSI (approximately 2,500 persons).

VIRGINIA Virginia does not have an AFDC-UP program. SSI includes recipients receiving state payments in addition to receiving SSI payments from SSA.

WASHINGTON GA may be broken down as follows: 12,110 continuing GA, 515 non-continuing GA.



Appendix B-4 (continued)
OPTIONAL PROGRAM COVERAGE

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	AFDC Unemployed Parent	State SSI Supplement	Employed with Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational or 2-Year Program	4-Year Program
NEBRASKA*	YES	YES									
NEVADA											
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
NEW JERSEY*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
NEW MEXICO*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
NEW YORK	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
NORTH CAROLINA*	NO	YES									
NORTH DAKOTA*	NO										
OHIO*	YES	YES			YES			YES	YES		
OKLAHOMA	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
OREGON*	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
PENNSYLVANIA*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
RHODE ISLAND	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
SOUTH CAROLINA*	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO			NO	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA*	NO	YES									
TENNESSEE											
TEXAS	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
UTAH	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

-46-

Appendix B-4 (continued)
OPTIONAL PROGRAM COVERAGE

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	AFDC Unemployed Parent	State SSI Supplement	Employed with Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational Program	4-Year Program
VERMONT*	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
VIRGINIA*	NO	YES									
WASHINGTON*	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
WEST VIRGINIA*	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
WISCONSIN	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
WYOMING*	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
VIRGIN ISLANDS	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO

-47-

Notes for Appendix B-4

ALABAMA Alabama does not have a regular GA program. It does have very limited emergency assistance known as Temporary Aid.

ARIZONA There are no "Unemployed Parent" or "Unemployed Father" programs funded in Arizona, but AFDC is extended to families when one or both parents are either absent, disabled, or deceased. There is no GA to those employed with low income or the employable. Only Emergency Assistance is given. Only if both persons are disabled, or if one is caretaker to the other, will GA be given to partially or temporarily disabled childless couples. Student GA is only given to foster children, ages 18-21, attending school.

COLORADO Colorado does not have a state or federally funded program for Emergency Assistance. A completely county-funded program provides GA for emergency cases in some counties. For federal reporting purposes, the state-funded OAP-B cases are included in GA. The OAP-B program provides payments to needy individuals from 60 through 64 years of age who have been residents of the State for at least 35 years.

CONNECTICUT All "yes" answers under GA are predicated on the fact that if there is income, the amount is less than the established standard of need. In GA, if a person is fully employed, assistance will not usually be given, but if it is, it will not be given indefinitely.

DELAWARE Aid is given only to the employable between 55 and 64 years of age. GA is given only to students in a 2-year or vocational program who have completed high school.

GEORGIA Mandatory state SSI supplements only. No optional supplements.

HAWAII GA to students enrolled in a vocational or 2-year program are included in the family budget.

INDIANA GA in Indiana is provided by the Township Trustees.

IOWA Iowa's state SSI supplement has no federal funds involved. Supplements are limited to an across-the-board supplement of \$18.00 to the blind SSI recipient, \$73.00 for a non-SSI eligible dependent, supplement SSI income up to \$210.00 for residents of boarding homes and foster homes and supplement SSI income up to established per diem for residents of custodial homes. (Per diem is set for each home up to a maximum of \$11 per day). GA in Iowa is a county responsibility. Providing GA in each category is an individual county decision.

-48-

Notes for Appendix B-4 (continued)

KANSAS The state SSI supplement is mandatory only.

KENTUCKY There is no state GA program in Kentucky. Local GA is negligible except for metropolitan areas such as Louisville, Lexington, etc. for which data are not currently available.

MAINE The GA program is locally administered with state matching in Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS If students enrolled in a vocational or 2-year program are under Massachusetts rehabilitation, aid is not given beyond the secondary.

MICHIGAN Income must be below the GA standard if those individuals employed with low income or the partially and temporarily disabled are to receive GA. The employable receive temporary assistance for 90 day periods after which recipients must then reapply. College students are eligible for GA only to finish a semester which they have started at the time of application.

NEBRASKA GA is provided, but through local funds only. No breakdowns are available.

NEW JERSEY AFDC is given to children of an unemployed parent if the child is 18-21 years of age and is attending school or vocational related training. There is no state program claimed for FFP at present; New Jersey anticipates implementation of a federal program on July 1, 1976. All "family" cases are assisted by county welfare agencies through AFDC or AFWP (entirely state-funded) programs. (AFWP provides coverage to "intact" families with two able-bodied parents at 2/3 of the AFDC standard).

NEW MEXICO The State is scheduled to implement a program of optional state supplementation July 1, 1976. The State does provide a minimum supplement to persons who were disadvantaged by establishment of the SSI program but who are not receiving SSI benefits. In addition to temporarily disabled adults, New Mexico also provides GA to children who meet all eligibility requirements for AFDC except that they are not living with close relatives.

NORTH CAROLINA GA is administered entirely by the county, and the program varies county by county according to categories.

NORTH DAKOTA There is mandatory SSI supplementation funded 100% by the State. Optional SSI supplementation is given to persons living in licensed rest homes and foster homes funded 100% by counties. GA is provided by county social service boards as they consider necessary. There is no state financial participation and therefore no state standards

-49-

Notes for Appendix B-4 (continued)

of eligibility or levels of payment. Eligibility criteria and levels of payment are set by each county and consequently vary from one local jurisdiction to another.

OHIO Ohio has a state-supervised, county administered welfare program. Funding for GA cases is 75% state and 25% county share. Because of the sizeable county share, and the various amounts of GA funds available, the counties presently have options in coverage of certain groups or classes of persons. Effective July 1, 1976, all counties in Ohio will be required to help all persons who meet the eligibility requirements. The only option available to the counties will be setting the payment standard.

OREGON Oregon also provides, at AFDC payment levels, aid to intact families who would be AFDC except for receipt of UI, and failure to have enough "quarters" of work.

PENNSYLVANIA Student recipients must meet employment regulations.

SOUTH CAROLINA South Carolina assists only the totally and temporarily disabled.

SOUTH DAKOTA AFDC only. All GA monies are funded and administered by individual counties within the State.

VERMONT Legislation passed during the 1976 session prohibits GA to employable individuals without minor dependents. Statute in litigation and U.S. District Court has granted a temporary restraining order prohibiting implementation of the statute.

VIRGINIA State SSI supplementation is limited to maintaining payment levels of December, 1972. In addition supplementation is provided to residents in domiciliary care facilities. GA is optional within each county or city in Virginia.

WASHINGTON Washington does not subsidize individuals fully employed with low income.

WEST VIRGINIA Social service supplements to SSI payments are not sufficient to pay for specific health-related services such as personal care homes and chore services. Financial assistance can be provided once to an individual or family for an emergency situation during one period of 30 days in any 12 consecutive months. Additional assistance can be granted at the discretion of the local administrator.

WYOMING Due to a limitation of funds, GA is provided only in emergency situations of short duration such as illness, temporary disability, or unemployment. Employable persons must be registered with the Job Service Office.

-50-

Appendix B-5
PROGRAM PAYMENT LEVELS
Maximum Payment Levels as of May 1976

Indicate the maximum monthly payment entitlement by category.
(1) Use payment to 4-person family (one 34-year old female; one 3-year old boy; one 5-year old girl; one 12-year old girl).
(2) Use payment to single individual.
(3) Use payment to two-person family (2 adults).
* Special restrictions are noted at the end of the chart.

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	(1) AFDC	(2) SSI	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(1) Intact Family	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Vocational or 2-Year Program	(2) 4-Year Program
ALABAMA*											
ALASKA											
ARIZONA*	\$198.00	\$157.70						\$104.00	\$144.00	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS*	\$140.00	\$157.70									
CALIFORNIA											
COLORADO*	\$264.00	\$176.00						-----\$155.00-----			
CONNECTICUT*	\$403.40	\$157.70	\$197.13	\$247.70							
DELAWARE*	\$258.00	\$ 97.30	\$ 50.00	\$ 81.00	\$150.00						
FLORIDA*	\$170.20	\$157.70									
GEORGIA*	\$148.00	\$ 99.00									
HAWAII	\$497.00	\$275.00	\$275.00	\$359.00	\$497.00	\$275.00	\$359.00	\$275.00	\$359.00		
IDAHO*	\$348.00	\$221.00									

-51-

Appendix B-5 (continued)
PROGRAM PAYMENT LEVELS

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	(1)	(2)	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
	AFDC	SSI	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(1) Intact Family	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Vocational or 2-Year Program	(2) 4-Year Program
ILLINOIS*	\$317.00	\$157.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
INDIANA*	\$250.00	\$157.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IOWA*	\$356.00		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KANSAS*	\$304.00	\$157.70	\$ 26.00	\$ 60.00	\$126.00	\$196.00	\$248.00	\$133.00	\$174.00	\$133.00	\$196.00
KENTUCKY*	\$235.00	\$157.50									
LOUISIANA											
MAINE*	\$278.00	\$167.70									
MARYLAND	\$242.00	\$157.70	\$109.00	\$148.00	N/A	\$109.00	\$148.00	\$109.00	\$148.00	N/A	N/A
MASSACHUSETTS*	\$330.80				\$261.60			\$ 31.80	\$198.20	\$ 31.80	
MICHIGAN*	\$408.00	\$182.00	\$142.00	\$213.00	\$374.00	\$142.00	\$213.00	\$142.00	\$213.00	\$142.00	\$142.00
MINNESOTA	\$385.00	\$210.00	\$138.00	\$179.00	\$238.00	\$138.00	\$179.00	\$138.00	\$179.00	\$138.00	\$138.00
MISSISSIPPI											
MISSOURI*	\$170.00							\$ 70.00	\$140.00		
MONTANA											
NEBRASKA	\$294.00	\$157.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEVADA											
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
NEW JERSEY*	\$356.00	\$182.00	\$119.00	\$163.00	N/A	\$119.00	\$163.00	\$178.00	\$244.00	\$119.00	\$119.00

-52-

Appendix B-5 (continued)
PROGRAM PAYMENT LEVELS

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	(1)	(2)	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
	AFDC	SSI	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(1) Intact Family	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Vocational or 2-Year Program	(2) 4-Year Program
NEW MEXICO*	\$206.00	\$157.70						\$ 99.00	\$132.00		
NEW YORK*	\$563.00	\$218.55	\$299.00	\$401.00	\$563.00	\$299.00	\$401.00	\$299.00	\$401.00	\$299.00	\$299.00
NORTH CAROLINA*	\$200.00	N/A									
NORTH DAKOTA	\$370.00	\$157.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OHIO	\$254.00	\$157.70	\$103.00	\$141.00	\$203.00	\$103.00	\$141.00	\$103.00	\$141.00	\$103.00	\$103.00
OKLAHOMA	\$284.00	\$185.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$10/20	\$ 20.00		
OREGON*	\$346.36				\$275.22			\$153.68	\$207.32		
PENNSYLVANIA*	\$373.00	\$177.70									
RHODE ISLAND*	\$233.41	\$189.14	\$ 40.62	\$ 53.12	\$ 74.53	\$ 40.62	\$ 53.12	\$ 40.62	\$ 53.12		
SOUTH CAROLINA*	\$117.18	\$157.70									
SOUTH DAKOTA*	\$329.00	\$157.70									
TENNESSEE											
TEXAS	\$140.00	\$157.70									
UTAH	\$306.00	\$139.00									
VERMONT*	\$366.00	\$187.00									
VIRGINIA*		\$200.00									
WASHINGTON*	\$348.00	\$178.50				\$ 51.00	\$ 81.00	\$169.00	\$234.00	\$169.00	
WEST VIRGINIA*	\$249.00	\$157.70						\$121.00	\$164.00		

Payment levels are established by local standards in each municipality. Payments are administered by municipalities.

-53-

Appendix B-5 (continued)
PROGRAM PAYMENT LEVELS

STATE	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS			GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	(1) AFDC	(2) SSI	Employed With Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)		
			(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(1) Intact Family	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Single	(3) Childless Couple	(2) Vocational or 2-Year Program	(2) 4-Year Program	
WISCONSIN*	\$420.00	\$234.00										
WYOMING*	\$270.00	\$157.70	\$115.00	\$190.00	\$230.00	\$115.00	\$190.00	\$115.00	\$190.00			
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$166.00							\$ 52.00	\$ 92.00			

-54-

Notes on Appendix B-5

- ALABAMA AFDC payment levels: \$135.00 with no special needs; \$170.00 with special needs. SSI payment levels not to exceed: \$123.00 for the aged and disabled; \$125.00 for the blind. Alabama does not have a regular GA program. It does have very limited emergency assistance known as Temporary Aid.
- ARIZONA The SSI figure is the Federal SSI Standard Payment Amount (not state supplement).
- ARKANSAS There is no GA program in Arkansas.
- COLORADO AFDC standards of assistance allow for an additional \$15.00 fuel allowance during 5 winter months, November through March. The allowance for an essential spouse of a disabled couple is \$73.00.
- CONNECTICUT The towns will not be reimbursed above the given GA figures.
- DELAWARE The AFDC figure is 90 percent ratable of the \$287.00 standard. The SSI figure is the state supplement maximum for an SSI recipient in a foster home.
- FLORIDA There is no GA in Florida.
- GEORGIA There is no GA in Georgia.
- IDAHO There is no GA in Idaho.
- ILLINOIS Maximum GA payments vary with budgeted needs.
- INDIANA GA in Indiana is provided by the Township Trustees.
- IOWA There are no federal funds involved in SSI. There are no set payment levels for GA.
- KANSAS Low income for those employed with low income constitutes \$180.00 a month.
- KENTUCKY There is no state GA program in Kentucky. Local GA is negligible except for metropolitan areas as Louisville, Lexington, etc. for which data are not currently available.
- MAINE GA payment levels are established by local standards in each municipality. Payments are administered by municipalities.

-55-

Notes on Appendix B-5 (continued)

MASSACHUSETTS SSI payments are made as follows: \$269.00 aged; \$292.00 blind; \$259.00 disabled. The intact family payment is less adjusted income.

MICHIGAN The AFDC figure is based on payment to a family of four in Wayne County, receiving maximum shelter allowance and no outside income. GA payments are based on existing standards in each of the 83 counties. Those cited are approximate statewide averages. The GA program will supplement earned income up to the levels given for those employed with low income. Work expenses are deducted from gross income but there is no income disregard.

MISSOURI There is no maximum payment amount for SSI supplementation. The payment must be whatever amount is required to maintain the level of income as it was in December 1973. In March 1976 the average supplemental payment made to eligible SSI recipients was \$30.75; for persons receiving supplemental payment but not SSI the average was \$47.09.

NEW JERSEY For the employable or those employed with low income there is an initial \$60.00 disregard plus 1/3 of remainder of otherwise eligible. All family cases are assisted by county welfare boards through AFDC or AFWP (entirely state funded) programs.

NEW MEXICO The current maximum monthly GA payment for a group consisting of one adult caretaker and three non-related children is \$173.00. The SSI figure is a federal payment.

NEW YORK The SSI figure is for individuals living in a residence for the mentally disabled. The payment for an individual residing in his own household is \$218.55.

NORTH CAROLINA GA payments vary from county to county.

OREGON SSI payments are as follows: \$17.00 OAA and AD; \$42.00 AB (SSI eligible; excludes special needs); \$5.00 OAA and AD (OSIP only); \$34.00 AB (OSIP only; excludes special needs),

PENNSYLVANIA SSI payments will be \$200.20 effective July 1976. GA may be broken down as follows: \$373.00--4-person family; \$173.00--single individual; \$260.00--2-person family.

RHODE ISLAND Payments to those employed with low income is according to living arrangements.

-56-

Notes on Appendix B-5 (continued)

SOUTH CAROLINA \$60.00 is paid to a totally and temporarily disabled individual. No more than \$60.00 total is paid for a couple if only one is disabled. If both are totally and temporarily disabled, each can receive \$60.00 monthly if there is not other income and needs amount to that much.

SOUTH DAKOTA All GA monies are funded and administered by individual counties within the State.

VERMONT There is no standard in the GA program. Payment is made for specific items of need requested (food, fuel, utilities, etc.).

VIRGINIA AFDC payments are made as follows: \$245.00--rural areas; \$264.00--urban areas; \$311.00--metropolitan areas. GA is optional within each county or city in Virginia. The payment level under this program as well as the categories of persons aided varies in those counties or cities providing GA.

WASHINGTON All figures are for all counties except King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston. Payment levels for these counties are: \$370.00--AFDC; \$194.15--SSI; \$51.00--single/employable; \$81.00--childless couple/employable; \$179.00--single/disabled; \$260.00--childless couple/disabled; \$179.00--vocational or 2-year program students.

WEST VIRGINIA The amount of GA given to the employed and employable is based on the emergency need of the family or individual.

WISCONSIN GA standards are determined locally without state supervision.

WYOMING Due to a limitation of funds, GA is provided only in emergency situations such as illness, temporary disability or unemployment. Employable persons must be registered with the Job Service Office.

-57-

Appendix B-6
CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION

Percent of Poor Population Aided in October 1975, based on
Orshansky Index for 1975.

* Special restrictions are noted at the end of the chart.

STATE	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
ALABAMA *	N/A	N/A	166,297	46.1	N/A
ALASKA					
ARIZONA	331,500	149	100,366	45	303
ARKANSAS *	N/A	N/A	198,786	103	N/A
CALIFORNIA					
COLORADO *	221,090	85	150,836	58	682
CONNECTICUT	N/A	N/A	182,232	58	N/A

Appendix B-6 (continued)
CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION

STATE	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
DELAWARE*	62,909	109	42,084	73	669
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA *	924,262	201	520,098	113	559
HAWAII *	122,000	150	75,228	87	617
IDAHO *	N/A	N/A	22,489	N/A	N/A
ILLINOIS *	1,023,000	92	1,027,071	92	1,004
INDIANA *	515,000	97.0	214,585	40.4	416.7
IOWA *	332,920	116	96,843	34	290
KANSAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY *	718,313	22.3	290,557	90	404
LOUISIANA					
MAINE	N/A	N/A	94,979	89.7	N/A

Appendix B-6 (continued)
CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION

STATE	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
MARYLAND *	312,277	84	276,981	15	1.13
MASSACHUSETTS *	364,718	63	525,717	91	1.44
MICHIGAN	860,301	94	844,426	92	982
MINNESOTA	397,000	101	194,744	50	491
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MONTANA					
NEBRASKA *	155,000	100	51,817	33.4	334
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY *	594,700	80.0	586,256	78.9	985.8
NEW MEXICO *	262,000	228	87,145	76	333

Appendix B-6 (continued)
CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION

STATE	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
NEW YORK	2,149,460	117	1,873,914	102	872
NORTH CAROLINA*	1,056,511	197	207,328	39	196
NORTH DAKOTA*	96,045	150.7	14,537	22.8	151.4
OHIO *	1,041,345	97.76	753,508	70.04	723.83
OKLAHOMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON *	264,385	115.0	134,251	58.4	507.8
PENNSYLVANIA *	1,741,457	148	899,441	76	516
RHODE ISLAND	N/A	N/A	84,729	91.4	N/A
SOUTH CAROLINA*	594,938	211	223,103	79	375
SOUTH DAKOTA*	123,000	180	33,846	49.6	275.2
TENNESSEE					

Appendix B-6 (continued)
CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION

STATE	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
TEXAS	2,300,556	188	644,492	53	280
UTAH *	137,712	114.0	39,843	33.0	289.3
VERMONT *	47,500	100	39,300	83	827
VIRGINIA	769,885	155.00	194,373	39.13	252.47
WASHINGTON	317,963	91	201,486	58	634
WEST VIRGINIA *	380,000	217.9	125,732	70.2	330.9
WISCONSIN *	N/A	N/A	253,073	56	N/A
WYOMING	43,758	117	9,721	26	222
VIRGIN ISLANDS *	29,842	32	4,277	4.3	N/A

Notes for Appendix B-6

ALABAMA	Orshansky Index not used. Total cash recipients are for AFDC only. Temporary Aid was also extended to 54 individuals.
ARKANSAS	Orshansky Index not used.
COLORADO	Orshansky Index for 1974 applied to 1975 population to obtain poor population for 1975.
DELAWARE	The poor population figure is based on April 15 Delaware Department of Labor Poverty Levels--family of four--\$5,050.00; individual--\$2,590.00.
GEORGIA	1970 census figures were used to obtain the poor population figures.
HAWAII	The total poor population figure is the number of individuals actually assisted in March 1976.
IDAHO	Orshansky Index not used.
ILLINOIS	The number of persons below the poverty level in Illinois in October 1975 was estimated on the basis of the 1974 experience in Region V, which includes Illinois and five other States, and Illinois' position among the six States.
INDIANA	The total poor population is based on 1970 census figures for percent of persons below the poverty level.
IOWA	Poor population figures are based on 1970 census figures. Total cash recipients include AFDC and state SSI supplement cases only.
KENTUCKY	Poor population figures are based on 100 percent of the poverty level as shown in the 1970 census. Income levels are not available for a later time period.
MARYLAND	The total poor population was derived from a series of estimates and a projected population figure of 4,130,650 as of October 1975.
MASSACHUSETTS	Poor population figures are based on 1970 census data. All figures are estimates.
NEBRASKA	The poor population figure is based on 1970 census data which showed that at that time, 10 percent of the Nebraska population was below the poverty level. Total cash recipients include 845 persons who receive state supplement payments only.
NEW JERSEY	Cash recipients include AFWP.

Notes for Appendix B-6 (continued)

NEW MEXICO	Poor population figures are based on 1970 census data.
NORTH CAROLINA	Poor population figures are based on the percentage of poor in 1970 (19.7 percent). State population figures based on July 1, 1974 provisional population estimates. Cash recipients include AFDC, VA cases, and State/County Special Assistance recipients.
NORTH DAKOTA	The poor population total is an estimate based on the U.S. Department of Commerce criteria for poverty for a family of four in 1969.
OHIO	The total poor population and per 1,000 state population figures are based on 1970 census data. Cash recipients per 1,000 state population for October 1975 were compared to a provisional 1975 population estimate of 10,759,000. Cash recipients per 1,000 poor population for 1975 were compared to those at the poverty level as indicated by 1970 census data.
OREGON	Per 1,000 state population for the poor population is based on individuals below the poverty line only.
PENNSYLVANIA	The total poor population is based on 1970 census data.
SOUTH CAROLINA	The total poor population is based on 1970 census data.
SOUTH DAKOTA	The total poor population is based on 1970 census data.
UTAH	The total poor population is based on 1970 census data.
VERMONT	All data are wholly or partially estimated for this table.
WASHINGTON	The poor population figure is based on the Community Services Administration poverty guidelines.
WEST VIRGINIA	The total poor population is based on 1970 census data.
WISCONSIN	Cash recipients per 1,000 state population are based on 1974 figures.
VIRGIN ISLANDS	The poor population figure is based on the number of persons eligible for MA based on an income declaration of 2,200 for the first person as eligibility criteria.

-64-

APPENDIX C

Welfare Reform Task Force

Governor Daniel J. Evans - Lead Governor, NGC Welfare Reform Task Force

Barry Van Lare - Chairman, NGC Welfare Reform Task Force. Erie Department of Social Services, 95 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York 14202

Georgia

Larry Williams - Senior Planner, Office of Planning and Budget, 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Idaho

Larry Meierotto - Special Assistant for Health, Welfare and Employment, Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Boise, Idaho 83720

Joe Nagel - Special Assistant for Federal Relations, Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Boise, Idaho 83720

Iowa

Kevin Burns - Commissioner, Department of Social Services, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Massachusetts

Bob Mollica - Office of Federal/State Relations, 259 State House, Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Jacob Toby - Department of Public Welfare, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Michigan

Lee Hall - Director, Bureau of Finance, Department of Social Services, 300 South Capitol Street, Lansing, Michigan 48926

New Jersey

Tom Cochran - Office of the Counsel, State House, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

-65-

New York

Patti Endel - Legislative Assistant, New York State Washington Office, 1612 K Street,
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Emily Young - Albany Program Staff, Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Albany, New
York 12224

Oregon

Keith Putman - Assistant Administrator, Public Welfare Division, Assistance Department,
400 Public Service Building, Salem, Oregon 97310

South Dakota

Gordon Boe - Chief Policy Analyst, Human Resources Section, State Planning Bureau, State
Capitol, Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Utah

Dale D. Williams - Deputy Director, Department of Social Services, Room 104, State
Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Washington

Nat Jackson - Special Assistant for Human Resources, State Capitol, Olympia, Washington
98504

National Governors' Conference

M. Gail Moran - Staff Director for the Committee on Human Resources

Susan Painter - Intern for Human Resources



Appendix B-3 PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (See Page 38)

	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	AFDC (Include) AFDC-UP)	SSI	Employed with Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational or 2-Year Program	4-Year Program
Calif.	1,430,299	652,353	-----Total 51,401-----								
Miss.	186,426	126,023									
N.H.*	27,044	3,278	-----Total 3,849-----								
P.R.			200								

Appendix B-4 OPTIONAL PROGRAM COVERAGE (See Page 44)

	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	AFDC Unemployed Parent	State SSI Supplement	Employed with Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Vocational or 2-Year Program	4-Year Program
Calif.	YES	YES	-----GA is given but varies among counties-----								
Miss.		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
N.H.	YES	YES	-----General assistance varies from town to town. All locally funded.-----								
P.R.	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	



Appendix B-5 PROGRAM PAYMENT LEVELS (See Page 51)

	FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS		GENERAL ASSISTANCE								
	(1)	(2)	Employed with Low Income			Employable		Partially & Temporarily Disabled (Non-SSI)		Students (Non-AFDC)	
			(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2) Vocational	4-Year
	AFDC	SSI	Single	Childless Couple	Intact Family	Single	Childless Couple	Single	Childless Couple	Program	Program
Calif.	\$349.00	\$259.00	-----Varies among counties-----								
Miss.	\$ 60.00	\$157.70									
N.H.	-----Varies from town to town. All locally funded.-----										
P.R.	\$13.50 (plus 40 percent shelter. No maximum.)										

Appendix B-6 CASH ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION (See Page 58)

	POOR POPULATION		CASH RECIPIENTS (AFDC, SSI, GA)		
	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Total	Per 1,000 State Population	Per 1,000 Poor Population
Calif.	2,313,700	111	2,134,053	102.4	92.2
Miss.	988,527	424.08	312,449	134.04	316.08
N.H.	86,000	106	34,127	41	397

California Data are for a fiscal year.
 Mississippi Data are for a fiscal year and do not include SSI or GA. The State has no GA program.
 New Hampshire No AFDC-UP.
 Puerto Rico Data not available for Appendices B-1 and B-6. General Assistance available for totally and temporarily disabled.

Correction: On page 43, under New York, the figure 214,117 should read 124,117. On page 53, under New York, the figure \$563 for AFDC is for Suffolk County only. Basic AFDC payment is \$258 plus a shelter allowance which varies from \$122 to \$305 a month, depending on the county of residence.