

Senate-Side Bills, Chart #1
UPDATED: August 14, 2002

Current Federal Law	Senate Finance Committee Bill (WORK Act of 2002)	Carper/Bayh Bill (S.2524)	Rockefeller Bill (S.2052)	Act to Leave No Child Behind (S.940) (Sen. Dodd)
Basic Grant Funding				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- \$16.5 billion per year through 2002 -- State MOE requirement is 75% or 80% of amount spent on pre-TANF welfare programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Re-authorizes block grant funding at current level through FY2007. -- Adds up to \$10 billion (not including new Transitional Medicaid expenditures) in specific grants & funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-authorizes block grant funding at current level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases block grant funding to each state based upon number of poor children, to reach \$17.9 billion/year by FY 2007, including reformulated supplemental grants (see below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-authorizes TANF program through FY 2007. Prohibits states from supplanting currently used funds with federal TANF funds for existing programs serving needy families with children.
Child Care/CCDBG				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Mandatory portion of CCDBG funded at \$2.7 billion per year -- States must set aside 4% of funds for quality improvements -- States may transfer up to 30% of TANF funds to CCDBG -- States not required to guarantee child care to TANF families who work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Additional \$5.5 billion over 5 years in mandatory CCDBG funds (2% set-aside for tribes) -- in order to get new funds, states must ensure that level of state spending for allocated match funds is not below FY 02 level -- state/local health & safety requirements under CCDBG are extended to TANF funded child care services -- no provision about quality set aside or transfer of TANF funds to CCDBG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Provides additional \$8 billion in mandatory CCDBG funding over 5 years (total in FY2007 will be \$5.7 billion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Provides additional \$1 billion/year in mandatory funding. -- Continues to allow states to transfer up to 30% of TANF funds to CCDBG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Increases funding yearly so every eligible child receives child care assistance by 2011. -- Increases CCDBG quality set aside to 12%. -- Requires states to pay at least 100% of market rate for child care, to increase rates for inflation, and to pay higher rates for care that is higher quality, in rural and low income areas, and for special-needs children. -- Allocates 5% of total CCDBG funds in FY 2002 to improve and expand infant child care, rising to 10% in FY 2007. -- Creates program to improve wages and training of child care staff. -- \$500 million/year for new child care facilities.

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Other Funding				
<p>-- Supplemental grants for states with high population growth and low historical welfare payments (\$319 million in FY 01)</p> <p>-- \$2 billion contingency fund</p> <p>-- Current Social Services Block Grant funded at \$1.7 billion per year (not in TANF law); beginning in FY 01, states may only transfer up to 4.25% of federal TANF to SSBG (cut from 10%)</p>	<p>-- Extends and expands supplemental grants to qualify 24 states (up from current 17) at total cost of \$441 million/year. Adds \$2.2 billion in new funds over 5 years. Folds supplemental grants into the main TANF block grant, rather than continuing them as a separate funding stream. Formula for grant to each state is based upon state's per capita income as compared to the national average.</p> <p>-- Re-authorizes contingency fund at \$2 billion through FY2007 & makes it more accessible to states; eligibility based on unemployment rate or increase in food stamp or TANF caseloads</p> <p>-- Increase in SSBG funding in FY 2005: \$252 added for total of \$1.952 billion (FY 05); restores to 10% the amount of TANF funding states may transfer into SSBG</p> <p>-- States may transfer TANF funds to Job Access/Reverse Commute projects and also use them for minor housing rehabilitation costs</p>	<p>-- Re-authorizes supplemental grants at current level</p> <p>-- Re-authorizes contingency fund at \$2 billion and makes it easier for states to access.</p> <p>-- Restores SSBG funding to \$2.8 billion/year by FY 2007 and 10% transfer authority from TANF</p> <p>-- \$50 million/year for additional grants to states for administrative costs of implementing increased work requirements, caseworker training, & technical improvements in administering TANF</p>	<p>-- Expands supplemental grants to 34 states (up from 17); incorporates them into basic block grant funding for states.</p> <p>-- Re-authorizes contingency fund at \$2 billion and makes it easier for states to access.</p> <p>-- Restores SSBG funding to \$2.8 billion/year by FY 2003 and 10% transfer authority from TANF.</p>	<p>Provides that TANF funds used by states for caseworker bonuses and new state initiatives to break down barriers to work will not be counted toward 15% cap on administrative use of funds.</p>

Bonuses and Additional Grants

<p>-- \$100 million/ year bonus (for 5 states) to reward a decrease in illegitimacy -- \$200 million/ year for High Performance Bonus (HPB)</p>	<p>-- -- \$120 million over 4 years (FY2003-2006) to states for caseworker training on identifying barriers to employment and child well-being; coordinating support programs; outreach to promote enrollment in support programs; advisory panels to review policies and procedures for helping those with work barriers -- repeals HPB and replaces with \$200 million per year competitive Business Link Partnership grants to improve wages, job skills, work supports & training opportunities of recipients with barriers; to create and expand transitional jobs programs for those unemployed because low skills, experience or other work barriers -- \$15 million/year for FY03-07 for competitive grant program for states & tribes to improve access to dependable autos (purchase, maintenance, insurance assistance) for low-income families with children -- \$30 million/year for FY03-07 for grants to 5-10 states or tribes for " at-home infant care" demo programs where moms provide own care for infants up to 2 years old</p>	<p>-- \$25 million/year for competitive grants to encourage public/private partnerships to increase access to education & training opportunities & career advancement for current & former TANF recipients; -- \$25 million/year in state grants for Parents as Scholars programs (combine post-secondary education with job training, work experience, support services such as child care, transportation, books & school supplies) -- \$25 million/year in grants for Transitional Jobs Programs for current & former TANF recipients (up to 24 months of subsidized employment, skills development, barrier removal, retention services, work supports) -- \$50 million (over 5 years) for Pathway to Self-Sufficiency grants to improve outreach, enrollment & coordination of support programs for low-income families and non-custodial parents -- \$25 million/year in block grants for media campaigns promoting responsible fatherhood, formation & maintenance of 2-parent married families -- \$50 million/year in block grants for responsible</p>	<p>-- Re-authorizes HPB at same funding level -- \$300M (over 5 years) bonus fund for reducing child poverty -- \$200M (over 5 years) for Business Link & Transitional Jobs -- \$150M (over 5 years) for Pathway to Self-Sufficiency grants to improve coordination of & enrollment in work supports -- \$75M (over 4 years) grants to improve policies & procedures for assisting those with barriers to work -- \$500M (5 years) Family Formation Fund</p>	<p>-- \$500 million (5 yrs) in grants for Gateways Program to: (1) train caseworkers about available benefit programs & eligibility; (2) expand outreach & benefit access for low-income families; (3) improve and coordinate application & renewal procedures for support programs; (4) track extent to which eligible families receive benefits -- \$200 million/year Poverty reduction bonus for states that raise family income levels.</p>
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	<p>-- \$50 million for FY2004 for competitive grants to non-profits for demonstration projects for providing housing and services to TANF recipients with multiple barriers to work and non-custodial parents of TANF-eligible children</p> <p>-- \$75 million over 4 years (FY03-06) for tribal TANF improvement fund; \$37 million/year for new Tribal Employment Services Program</p> <p>-- <i>see also</i>: Family Formation and Parenting Support section below</p>	<p>fatherhood programs; states must match federal funds by 25%</p> <p>-- \$200 million/year in grants for non-custodial parent employment and child support payment programs; 25% state match required</p> <p>-- \$30 million/year in grants to conduct policy reviews & demonstration projects to coordinate services for low-income non-custodial parents to increase employment, child support paid, involvement with children</p>		
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Purposes				
<p>The 1996 welfare law lists 4 purposes for the TANF program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) provide assistance to needy families so children may be cared for in their homes or relatives' homes (2) end dependence of needy parents on welfare by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; (3) prevent and reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and (4) encourage the formation and maintenance of 2-parent families 	<p>No amendments to purposes, but recognizes that more investments in quality child care and other work supports are needed to reduce child poverty rates which are still too high.</p> <p>Secretary of HHS must develop comprehensive indicators to assess child well-being in each state, including measures related to education, social & emotional development, health & safety, family well-being (income, employment, child care, structure of family & relationships).</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>	<p>Does not amend purposes of current law, but directs states to include child well-being as specific goal of each parent's Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP).</p>	<p>Adds poverty reduction among families with children as one of the purposes of TANF.</p> <p>Comprehensive bill to help raise children out of poverty, support and promote safe and stable families, and improve children's life chances.</p> <p>The Act covers many areas including: TANF reauthorization, income security, health care, child care, education, nutrition, housing, youth development, juvenile justice and violence reduction.</p>
Waivers				
<p>Several states are exempt from TANF requirements because they are operating programs under waivers granted before 1996</p>	<p>States with waivers set to expire after October 1, 2002 may continue them through end of FY2007 as long as comply with TANF "universal engagement" requirement.</p> <p>Any other state may apply for and receive one of the waivers mentioned above on the same or similar terms to states that already have them; waivers will be in effect for 4 years maximum through FY 2007.</p>	<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Permits states still operating under pre-1996 welfare program waivers to continue to do so</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

Time Limits				
<p>5 year lifetime federal time limit on receiving assistance -- States may set shorter limits and exempt 20% of caseload for "hardship"</p>	<p>Maintains current 5-year federal lifetime limit on receiving assistance, but defines TANF-funded child care, at-home infant care, transportation subsidies & housing benefits, as well as short-term, non-recurring payments for subsistence needs (food, clothing, shelter) as "non-assistance" so that receipt of such does not count against federal life time limit.</p> <p>Participation in Business Link or Transitional Jobs programs not considered assistance and don't count against time limit.</p>	<p>Maintains current 5-year limit, but subsidized wages as part of Transitional Jobs Program are not counted as assistance towards limit.</p>	<p>Maintains federal 5-year lifetime limit but allows states to provide wage subsidies and other benefits & services to parents meeting work requirements without counting these months against time limit. For parents in "Parents As Scholars" programs, months in which receive child care, transportation and other subsidies do not count against time limit.</p> <p>Retains 20% cap on hardship exemptions from time limit, but removes victims of domestic violence from 20% cap.</p>	<p>For families meeting TANF work requirements, months in which they receive assistance are not counted against 5-yr federal lifetime limit. Also, families may earn back one month of TANF assistance for every 3 months they worked and did not receive assistance.</p> <p>States may exempt families with severe barriers to employment from TANF time limits, even if total exempted exceeds 20% cap for current caseload.</p>

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Medicaid				
<p>Families leaving TANF are eligible for Transitional Medicaid Assistance (TMA) for up to one year, but must re-apply and document works status and earnings to prove eligibility.</p>	<p>-- 5-year extension of TMA through FY2007. -- States may provide continuous eligibility for 12 months; may extend up to 24 months total for families with average gross monthly earnings below 185% of poverty -- states must provide written notice to families losing TANF if still eligible for Medicaid and information on how to apply for SCHIP if not -- states may use federal Medicaid and SCHIP dollars to cover eligible legal immigrant children and pregnant women; no sponsor-deeming allowed -- clarifies that states & localities may use own funds to provide non-emergency health services to immigrants</p>	<p>One-year extension of TMA: states may automatically enroll families leaving TANF for work in Medicaid for a full year without having to re-apply or document eligibility</p>	<p>Five-year extension of TMA: states may automatically enroll families leaving TANF for work in Medicaid for a full year without having to re-apply or document eligibility</p>	<p>Simplifies outreach and enrollment for CHIP and Medicaid: states must coordinate enrollment with other family assistance programs; presumptive 12-month continuous eligibility without need to re-apply.</p> <p>Expands eligibility for CHIP/Medicaid up to 300% of poverty and age 21; states must allow families above 300% poverty with uninsured children to buy into program on sliding scale.</p> <p>Provides incentives to states to expand CHIP and Medicaid to cover uninsured parents of eligible children and pregnant women.</p>
Work Requirements – Participation Rates				
<p>-- 50% of single-parent and 90% of 2-parent families must engage in federally -defined work by FY 2002 -- States can be penalized up to 5% of block grant if fail to meet rates -- All recipients must be in state-defined work activities within 24 months of assistance</p>	<p>-- Makes rate uniform for all families and increases by 5% each year to reach 70% by FY 2007 -- Universal engagement requirement: all new recipients must have IRP (Individual Responsibility Plan) within 60 days of enrollment; current families by FY 04; must engage in IRP activities</p>	<p>-- Makes rate uniform for all families and increases by 5% each year until reaches 70% by FY 2007. -- No increases in rate required if \$8 billion in mandatory child care funding not fully appropriated -- Recipients who qualify for SSI not included in calculation for year</p>	<p>-- Makes rate uniform for all families at 50% -- Gives states partial credit for those engaged at least 50% of minimum required hours each month -- Removes families who qualify for SSI from calculation</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

	<p>-- states may exempt primary caregiver of family member with disability or chronic illness for up to 10% of caseload, but may require some work or pre-work activity for less than 30 hours/week</p> <p>-- states may retroactively remove TANF families who leave for SSI from rate calculation</p>	<p>-- States may include employed former TANF recipients in rate calculation for up to 12 consecutive months</p> <p>-- Additional credit given to family with 2 parents meeting work requirements (counts as 2 families)</p> <p>-- Partial credit (counts as ½ family) given for up to 30% of caseload given for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) non-custodial parents of TANF recipient children receiving employment services and complying with support obligations (for up to 12 consecutive months); current recipients working at least 15 hours/week in core work activities and at least 15 hours/week in self-sufficiency activities; (3) recipients of substantial child care or transportation assistance; (4) recipients engaged in higher education for at least 20 hours/week 		
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Work Requirements – Caseload Reduction Credit

<p>A state's required work participation rate is reduced by the percentage point drop in its caseload receiving cash assistance since 1995 (except for drops due to change in eligibility rules)</p>	<p>Eliminates caseload reduction credit (or state option to phase out by FY2004) and substitutes the employment credit: states receive credit for those who leave TANF for jobs, but value of credit is reduced each year and capped at 20% by FY2007 (thus, minimum participation rate in</p>	<p>-- Phases out caseload reduction credit by FY 2006 and replaced with two credits below</p> <p>-- New child support collection credit: state's participation rate is reduced by the percentage point increase in the number of cases where child support is collected for TANF</p>	<p>Replaces with new Employment Credit that rewards states for moving families into jobs. Additional credit for higher paying jobs; pro-rated credit for part-time workers; full credit for those working and receiving substantial child care and transportation assistance; full credit for</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
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	<p>FY2007 would be 50% if state receives maximum credit); extra credit (1.5 credits) for placing leavers in higher paying jobs; partial credit for those who work at least 50% of minimum required hours/week; option to get credit for families "diverted" from joining TANF and who get jobs; credit for states that spend TANF funds directly on child care and transportation subsidies; no cap if state meets 2 of 3 triggers for access to contingency fund (percentage increase in unemployment, use of food stamps, TANF caseload)</p>	<p>recipients or former recipients -- Credit given for former TANF recipients with wages of at least 50% of state average: each such family count as 1.5 families for up to 12 consecutive months</p>	<p>those who received short-term, non-recurring benefit. States must phase in by 2004.</p>	
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Work Requirements – Hours/Week to Count Toward Participation Rates				
<p>-- To count towards federal participation rates, single parents must work 30 hours per week (20 hours in federally-defined work activities)</p> <p>-- Two-parent families must work 35 hours per week (30 direct)</p> <p>-- Only 20 hours direct work/week required for single parents with children under age 6</p> <p>-- States may exempt single parents with children under 12 months from work rate calculation</p>	<p>-- Maintains required hours at 30/week, but increases to 24 those that must be spent in federally-defined direct work activities</p> <p>-- Maintains lower requirement of 20 hours/week for single parent families with children under age 6</p> <p>-- Maintains state option to exempt single parents with children under 12 months from work rate calculation</p>	<p>-- Increases required hours of work activities to 40 hours/week: 20 in “core work activities” and 20 in state-defined “self-sufficiency” activities</p> <p>-- 20 hours/week of core work activities required for single parents with children under age 6</p> <p>-- recipients that do at least 24 hours of core work activities are counted as satisfying the work requirement if their total activities add up to 37 hours/week</p> <p>-- recipient whose private sector employer certifies that less than 40 hours/week is full-time for the company is counted as meeting work requirement</p> <p>-- 40 hours requirement does not go into effect if full \$8 billion of authorized mandatory child care funding is not appropriated</p> <p>-- continues state option to exempt single parents with children under 12 months from work rate calculation</p>	<p>-- Maintains 30 hours per week of required work for single parents (20 in federally-defined work activities); reduces required hours for two-parent families to 30/week as well (down from 35/week)</p> <p>-- parents with children under 6 years of age are only required to work 20 hours/week</p> <p>-- continues state option to exempt single parents with children under 12 months from work rate calculation</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

Work Activities That Count Toward Federal Work Participation Rate

<p>-- 20 hours of direct work: employment, on-the-job training, work experience, job search & readiness (up to 6 weeks/year), community service, high school attendance for teens who are married or heads of households and up to 12 months of vocational educational training (30% cap), -- 10 hours of other activities such as: job skills training & education directly related to employment</p>	<p>Expands list of activities that count towards first 24 hours: -- rehabilitative services such as adult basic ed, ESL, substance abuse or mental health treatment listed in IRP for 3 months + 3 extra if combined with work or job-readiness activities -- up to 8 weeks of full-time job search -- up to 24 months of vocational & post-secondary education (cap of 30% of caseload is maintained, but teen parents in H.S. no longer counted towards cap) -- allows states to create post-secondary work/study programs for up to 10% of caseload (Parents as Scholars) -- participation in Business Link or Transitional Jobs program</p>	<p>-- Limits what counts as core work activities for first 20 hours (no longer includes education directly related to employment, completion of HS or equivalency degree, provision of child care services) -- 30% cap on percentage of caseload that may participate in vocational educational training as a core work activity -- voc ed may count as a core work activity for up to 24 months for up to 50% of the voc ed participants (does not count in this number teens who are married or heads of household completing H.S. degrees)</p>	<p>Expands definition of direct work to include: up to 24 months of vocational educational training (but only for 30% of caseload; except no cap for teen parents completing H.S.); participation in Business Link or Transitional Jobs program; up to 5% of caseload if participating in Parents As Scholars program; ESL.</p>	<p>Increases amount of education and training that counts as direct work activity: (1) vocational educational training and H.S. completion (for teens) for up to 50% of caseload and state may request waiver to include individuals above 50% cap if voc ed training is part of their Individual Responsibility Plans; (2) eliminates 12 month limit on voc ed training; (3) counts post-secondary ed related to employment</p>
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Screening for Barriers to Employment				
<p>States must conduct initial assessments of recipient's skills, prior work experience, and employability in order to match with suitable activities.</p> <p>States may develop individual responsibility plans based upon assessments.</p>	<p>-- States must screen and assess education, skills, prior work experience, work readiness and barriers to employment of each new parent recipient, as well as family & work support services & child well-being, and create Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP) within 60 days and with parent's input in process</p> <p>-- IRP must detail required work activities, parent obligations, state-provided supportive services, child well-being plan, possible work support assistance</p> <p>-- states must do regular reviews & adjustments of IRPs, including before a sanction</p> <p>-- HHS must develop & disseminate model screening tools to assist states in identifying barriers in consultation with experts</p>	<p>No provision.</p>	<p>See below.</p>	<p>Strengthens Individual Responsibility Plans (IRPs): states must develop in consultation with parents within 30 days of TANF and include goal of stable job with above poverty earnings and benefits; financial penalty for failure by states to comply.</p> <p>Requires states to have trained caseworkers assess TANF parents for barriers to work.</p>
Providing Services and Treatment				
<p>No requirement</p>	<p>-- \$120 million over 4 years (FY2003-2006) to states to implement universal engagement: caseworker training to improve ability to identify barriers & child well-being & communicate program requirements; better</p>	<p>No requirement for provision of services, but state may disregard person addressing barrier to work (such as substance abuse, mental health disorder, depression, domestic violence, limited skills) in</p>	<p>\$75 million in grants to states to establish advisory review panels to improve policies and procedures for assisting recipients with barriers; Business Link and Transitional Job programs (see above).</p>	<p>-- States must provide services to address work barriers in IRPs.</p> <p>-- Removes 15% cap on administrative use of funds if provide caseworker bonuses for helping families (1) get jobs with above poverty</p>

	<p>coordination of support programs for families; outreach to enroll in support programs; establish advisory review panels to improve policies & procedures for helping those with barriers</p> <p>-- rehabilitative services may count as work activity for 3 months, plus another 3 months when combined with work or job readiness and included in IRP</p>	<p>determining participation rate for up to 3 months within any 24 month period</p>	<p>Removes victims of domestic violence from 20% cap on hardship exemptions from time limit.</p>	<p>wages, benefits; (2) get support services; (3) overcome barriers; (4) retain job for 6 mo.</p> <p>-- Expands funding for Access to Jobs (welfare-to-work transportation help).</p>
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Sanctions				
<p>States may set their own sanction policy but must reduce and may terminate benefits for failure to comply with work or child support requirements.</p>	<p>Before a family is sanctioned, the state must do a review of family's Individualized Responsibility Plan (see above); good-faith effort to include family in review.</p> <p>TANF workers are covered by Federal, state, & local worker protection laws, such as minimum wage, health & safety, Title VII of Civil Rights Act, Title IX of Education Act, ADA.</p> <p>States may not displace other workers with TANF recipients.</p>	<p>No provision on sanctions, but bill does apply workplace laws such as FLSA, Title VII of Civil Rights Act, and ADA to TANF recipients</p>	<p>HHS required to promulgate best practice standards regarding procedures for imposing sanctions for non-compliance by December 31, 2003.</p>	<p>States cannot sanction parents for non-compliance with work rules if state fails to provide services to overcome identified barriers to work.</p> <p>Families unable to comply must receive effective notice and conciliation process before sanctioned – meeting with trained staff to determine if good cause exists, develop modified Individual Responsibility Plan as well as compliance plan, and receive services to overcome barriers.</p>
Work Requirements and Child Care/Caregiving				
<p>-- States cannot sanction a single parent with a child under 6 if she cannot comply with work requirements because she cannot obtain child care</p> <p>-- States may exempt single parents with child under 1 year from work requirement</p>	<p>-- maintains current law</p> <p>-- adds \$30 million/year for FY03-07 for demo grants to 5-10 states & tribes for "at-home infant care" programs</p> <p>-- adds state option to exempt primary caregiver of child (or family member) with physical or mental disability or chronic illness from work requirements for up to 10% of caseload</p>	<p>Participation rate and hours/week required may not increase above current level, if required level of mandatory child care funding not fully appropriated in a given year.</p> <p>Maintains current law on other provisions.</p>	<p>No change to current law.</p>	<p>Requires CCDBG agency to coordinate with TANF agency to ensure that child care assistance staff are located on-site in TANF offices. State CCDBG plans must describe how the state will ensure TANF and other low-income working families are aware of eligibility for assistance.</p>

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Child Support				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Custodial parent receiving TANF must cooperate to establish paternity, obtain and enforce c.s. order -- Reduction or total denial of benefits if parent refuses to comply without good cause -- Parent must agree to assign c.s. rights to state -- States do not have to pass through any support collected to families currently receiving TANF -- States must pay federal govt its share of collected child support for current TANF families -- Current c.s. payments must be paid to former TANF families -- Arrears that accrued before family began receiving TANF must be distributed to family first, unless collected through federal income tax refund offset program -- States must charge application fee (max \$25) to non-TANF families applying for enforcement services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Maintains assignment, cooperation requirements, but limits child support assignment to period in which family receives TANF benefits & total amount of assistance paid -- federal government must waive its share of child support collections passed through to current TANF recipients and disregarded in determining TANF assistance (up to \$400 per month for one-child family and up to \$600 per month for family with 2 or more children) -- state option of providing families that have left TANF full amount of support collected on their behalf (both current as required and arrears); fed government will waive its share of paying arrears to family first -- allows states to count amounts of child support arrearages passed through to former TANF families as qualifying MOE expenditures or use TANF funds to finance -- ban on use of child support enforcement program to recoup birthing costs paid by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Parent must agree to assign c.s. rights to state to receive TANF -- For former TANF families, current child support payments and any additional amounts (for unassigned arrears) must first go to family before federal govt or state reimburse selves -- States that pass-through and disregard support directly to current TANF families do not have to pay federal govt's share; max disregard of \$400/month or \$600/month for family with 2 or more children -- Funding of up to 10 demonstration projects for innovative collection programs & agency collaborations to prevent non-payment -- GAO study on private collection agency practices and efforts -- Lower threshold for passport denial to non-custodial parents owing arrears (to \$2,500) -- Permits use of federal tax refund offset to collect arrears even if child 18+ -- Ban on recovery of Medicaid costs for certain births. 	<p>No provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- States cannot require families to assign support rights in excess of total amount of TANF received. -- States that pass through and disregard payments collected to TANF families do not have to pay federal government's share. -- States must pay current support collected and arrears above amount owed to state to former TANF families before reimbursing govt, including sums collected from IRS refund intercept. -- \$1.52billion (5 yrs) for c.s. assurance pilot projects: minimum payment even if no collection from absent parent. State option to match any amount paid. -- Ban on recovery of Medicaid costs for certain births. -- Mandatory review and adjustment of c.s. orders for TANF families (every 3 years) and for families leaving TANF. -- Decrease to \$2,500 in amount of arrears that triggers passport denial.

	<p>Medicaid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- states must review & adjust child support orders for all TANF cases every 3 years or at request of either parent -- Decreases amount of arrears owed that triggers passport denial to non-custodial parent (from \$5,000 to \$2,500) -- permits federal income tax refund offset program to be used to collect arrears on behalf of children who are no longer minors or on TANF -- \$50 million in FY2003 (at least \$750,000 per state) for states to review and improve CSE systems -- states must adopt 2001 UIFSA updates which provide improved uniform rules for establishing and enforcing support across state and national lines 			
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Current Federal Law	Senate Finance Committee Bill (WORK Act of 2002)	Carper/Bayh Bill (S.2524)	Rockefeller Bill (S.2052)	ALNCB (S.940)
Immigrant Eligibility				
<p>Legal immigrants who entered US after 1996 may not receive federally funded TANF for first five years</p>	<p>State option to use TANF funds to assist legal immigrant families regardless of entry date; states must use sponsor deeming for first 3 years after entry for determining eligibility.</p>	<p>States may provide federally funded TANF to legal immigrants regardless of entry date and Medicaid and CHIP to legal immigrant children and pregnant women regardless of entry date. Sponsorship deeming applies for TANF benefits, but not for Medicaid or CHIP. Additional funds of \$50 million/year distributed among states that provide assistance to legal immigrants. GAO study to determine impact of prohibiting post-1996 legal immigrants from receiving SSI benefits.</p>	<p>States may provide federally funded TANF to legal immigrants regardless of entry date into USA. States may provide Medicaid and CHIP to legal immigrant children and pregnant women regardless of entry date. GAO study to determine impact of prohibiting post-1996 legal immigrants from receiving SSI benefits.</p>	<p>States may provide Medicaid and CHIP to legal immigrant children and pregnant women regardless of date they entered USA.</p> <p>Restores Food Stamp eligibility to all legal immigrants, regardless of entry date.</p>
Family Formation and Parenting Support				
<p>-- \$50 million/ year funding for abstinence education programs -- Permits states to set stricter eligibility requirements for 2 parent families -- Permits states to impose family cap (no additional benefits for birth of subsequent child)</p>	<p>-- Re-authorizes abstinence education program at current funding level though FY07 -- adds \$50 million/year in grants for "abstinence-first" teen pregnancy prevention programs for FY03-07; up to \$5 million per year set aside for program evaluations -- \$5 million per year for FY03-07 for teen pregnancy prevention national resource center</p>	<p>-- \$75 million/year in grants to promote Responsible Fatherhood -- \$50million in FY 2003 to establish National Clearinghouse to assist states and communities in promoting Responsible Fatherhood programs and media campaigns -- \$200 million/year in grants for non-custodial parent employment and child support payment programs; 25% state</p>	<p>-- Prohibits states from imposing stricter TANF eligibility criteria for 2-parent families -- Reduces required work participation rate for 2-parent families to lower level for single parent families -- \$100 million/year for Family Formation Fund to encourage formation of 2-parent families, reduce teen pregnancy, increase involvement & support of</p>	<p>Grants to states to establish parenting support & education councils and community-based resource centers.</p> <p>Block grants to states for campaigns and programs to promote responsible fatherhood, including services to help low-income non-custodial parents pay more child support and be more involved in children's</p>

	<p>-- \$200 million per year (FY 03-07) in Healthy Marriage Promotion grants (25% state match); \$5 million/year set aside for program evaluations; activities may include teen pregnancy prevention, income support & supplementation strategies, & best practices for addressing domestic & sexual violence</p> <p>-- \$25 million/year (FY 04-07) in responsible fatherhood grants to states for court or child support agency supervised employment programs for low-income non-custodial parents to help them meet child support obligations; 25% state match required</p> <p>-- \$33 million/year in 5-year grants for FY04-07 group "second-chance homes" for unwed parents up to 23 years of age; 20% state match required</p> <p>-- \$25 million/year for FY04-07 for grants to conduct policy reviews & demonstration projects to coordinate services for low-income non-custodial parents to help them get & keep jobs, increase child support, healthy involvement with children</p> <p>-- prohibits states from imposing stricter eligibility rules for 2-parent families applying for TANF</p>	<p>match required</p> <p>-- \$10 million/year to establish national teen pregnancy prevention resource and technical assistance center</p> <p>-- \$50 million in FY 2003 and \$100 million/year through FY 2007 for grants to states to implement teen pregnancy prevention programs and for achieving teen birth rate reductions; focus on abstinence first and youth development programs</p> <p>-- Prohibits states from imposing stricter TANF eligibility criteria for 2-parent families</p>	<p>non-custodial parent</p> <p>-- \$32M for "Second Chance Homes" for young mothers</p>	<p>lives.</p> <p>Demonstration projects for paid leave time for new parents.</p>
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