

Ri Food Stamp Guidelines

Focuses on the two groups of individuals that were the most likely to lose their food stamp benefits -- able-bodied adults without dependents, and legal immigrants. Specifically, the report describes (1) the actions, if any, that states have taken to assist those individuals who lose eligibility for the Food Stamp Program, and (2) related actions, if any, taken by other organizations -- to assist those individuals who lose their eligibility for the Food Stamp Program. Surveys the 50 states and the District of Columbia on the actions they are taking, if any, in response to the changes in the Food Stamp Program.

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Regional and Community Development of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, United States Senate, Ninety-fifth Congress, Second Session, March 7, 1978

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

State and Local Responses to Restricting Food Stamp Benefits

FoodReview

Report on Nutrition and Special Groups: Food stamps. Appendix B to pt. 1. Food stamps

Aging

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance ProgramExamining the Evidence to Define Benefit AdequacyNational Academies Press

Each year the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) must estimate the number of people who are eligible to participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). These USDA estimates have come under critical scrutiny in part because the number of infants and postpartum women who have actually enrolled in the program has exceeded the number estimated to be eligible by as much as 20 to 30 percent. These high "coverage rates" have led some members of Congress to conclude that some people who participate are truly ineligible, and that funding could be reduced somewhat and still meet the needs of truly eligible persons who wish to participate. But some advocates and state WIC agencies believe that the estimates of the number of eligible persons are too low and more people who are eligible and want to participate could do so. In response to these concerns, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the USDA asked the Committee on National Statistics of the National Research Council to convene a panel of experts to review the methods used to estimate the number of people nationwide who are eligible and likely to participate in the WIC program. The panel's charge is to review currently used and alternative data and methods for estimating income eligibility, adjunctive eligibility from participation in other public assistance programs, nutritional risk, and participation if the program is fully funded.

Estimating Eligibility and Participation for the WIC Program

Background Material and Data on Programs Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means

Report on Nutrition and Special Groups: Food stamps

General Laws of Rhode Island, 1956

Food assistance : options for improving nutrition for older Americans : report to congressional requesters

Impact of the Fiscal Year 1982 Budget on Programs for the Elderly in Memphis

Contains 1,412 assistance programs administered by 57 Federal agencies in agriculture, crime control, education, employment and training, health and human services, housing and homeownership, and science and technology. Chapters: how to use the catalog; agency summary; agency programs; alpha. index of programs; applicant eligibility; deadlines index; functional index; subject index; deleted and added programs; crosswalk of changes to program numbers and titles; program descriptions: programs requiring executive order 12372 review; authorization appendix; agency addresses; sources of additional info.; and developing and writing grant proposals.

Review the status of the fifteen major entitlement programs and other activities under this committee.

Home Energy Assistance Act

Welfare Reform

Examining the Evidence to Define Benefit Adequacy

A Directory

A Briefing

Includes history of bills and resolutions.

For many Americans who live at or below the poverty threshold, access to healthy foods at a reasonable price is a challenge that often places a strain on already limited resources and may compel them to make food choices that are contrary to current nutritional guidance. To help alleviate this problem, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers a number of nutrition assistance programs designed to improve access to healthy foods for low-income individuals and households. The largest of these programs is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly called the Food Stamp Program, which today serves more than 46 million Americans with a program cost in excess of \$75 billion annually. The goals of SNAP include raising the level of nutrition among low-income households and maintaining adequate levels of nutrition by increasing the food purchasing power of low-income families. In response to questions about whether there are different ways to define the adequacy of SNAP allotments consistent with the program goals of improving food security and access to a healthy diet, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) asked the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to conduct a study to examine the feasibility of defining the adequacy of SNAP allotments, specifically: the feasibility of establishing an objective, evidence-based, science-driven definition of the adequacy of SNAP allotments consistent with the program goals of improving food security and access to a healthy diet, as well as other relevant dimensions of adequacy; and data and analyses needed to support an evidence-based assessment of the adequacy of SNAP allotments. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Examining the Evidence to Define Benefit Adequacy reviews the current evidence, including the peer-reviewed published literature and peer-reviewed government reports. Although not given equal weight with peer-reviewed publications, some non-peer-reviewed publications from nongovernmental organizations and stakeholder groups also were considered because they provided additional insight into the behavioral aspects of participation in nutrition assistance programs. In addition to its evidence review, the committee held a data gathering workshop that tapped a range of expertise relevant to its task.

Legislative Calendar

Completely Annotated

Many States Continue Some Federal Or State Benefits for Immigrants : Report to the Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Children and Families, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, U.S. Senate

National Food Review

Agriculture and Anti-depression Act of 1975

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, 1999

Contains an inventory of evaluation reports produced by and for selected Federal agencies, including GAO evaluation reports that relate to the programs of those agencies.

Efforts to promote work have been the centerpiece of welfare reform over the past ten years. In signing the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, President Bill Clinton pledged that the sweeping overhaul would "end welfare promoting work, responsibility, and family. To accomplish these goals, policymakers relied on two sets of tools: strict limits on eligibility for traditional benefits and a set of programs designed to make work pay. When Work Is Not Enough presents the first work support system. Drawing on both state and national data, Robert Stoker and Laura Wilson evaluate a broad range of policies that provide cash or in-kind benefits to low-wage workers, low-income working families, and families moving from welfare to include minimum wage rates, Earned Income Tax Credit programs, medical assistance programs, food programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families earned income disregards, childcare grants, and rental assistance. Stoker and Wilson break new ground adequacy and coverage of the work support system in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. They address the prospects for reforming the system, as well as its impact on the politics of redistribution in the United States. Rich in analysis, Wh en Work reading for anyone interested in the impact and future of welfare reform.

Background Material and Data on Major Programs Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means

Hearings Before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, Ninety-fourth Congress, First Session

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Aging of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session, on S. 1724

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

Congressional Record

Millions Can be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs

Identifies and describes specific government assistance opportunities such as loans, grants, counseling, and procurement contracts available under many agencies and programs.

Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Hearing Before the Domestic Task Force of the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session, Hearing Held in Washington, DC, July 9, 1985

Federal Response to the Rhode Island Blizzard Emergency

Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Report to the Congress

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program