

103^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 226

Expressing the sense of Congress that any welfare reform legislation which requires recipients of aid to families with dependent children to find employment within a certain time as a condition of receiving benefits should exempt recipients who collect benefits from a State with an unemployment rate that is at least 110 percent of the national average unemployment rate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1994

Mr. MACHTLEY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that any welfare reform legislation which requires recipients of aid to families with dependent children to find employment within a certain time as a condition of receiving benefits should exempt recipients who collect benefits from a State with an unemployment rate that is at least 110 percent of the national average unemployment rate.

Whereas a number of States in a given year have annual average unemployment rates that greatly exceed the national average unemployment rate;

Whereas, in States with unemployment rates that are at least 110 percent of the national average, it is far more difficult to find a job;

Whereas, in addition to the roughly 5,000,000 families who are currently receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), there are approximately 8,700,000 people who are actively looking for work, and another 6,000,000 jobless who are discouraged from looking for work;

Whereas only 7 percent of the roughly 5,000,000 families receiving AFDC are headed by a mother who works even part-time;

Whereas AFDC parents trying to get work and get off welfare face the realities of a labor market that is increasingly dominated by low-wage, part-time, and temporary jobs that cannot support a family;

Whereas AFDC is the major cash welfare program for families and serves 1 in 7 children;

Whereas requiring AFDC recipients to find a job within a certain time discriminates against those who receive benefits from States with exceptionally high unemployment rates;

Whereas private sector jobs, public sector jobs, and community service work jobs are not available in States with high unemployment rates;

Whereas, in 1993, 11 States had unemployment rates that were at least 110 percent of the 1993 national average unemployment rate of 6.8 percent; and

Whereas, in 1992, 12 States had unemployment rates that were at least 110 percent of the 1992 national average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that any wel-
3 fare reform legislation which requires recipients of aid to
4 families with dependent children to find employment with-
5 in a certain time as a condition of receiving benefits should
6 exempt recipients who collect benefits from a State with
7 an unemployment rate that is at least 110 percent of the
8 national average unemployment rate.

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