
Public Benefits for Children and Families

**Department of Legislative Services
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DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Karl S. Aro
Executive Director

January 19, 2007

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the Senate
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates
Honorable Members of the Maryland General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The attached report, titled *Public Benefits for Children and Families*, catalogues the benefits available to low-income families across Maryland. Tables comparing the after tax income and value of benefits provided to families of income levels ranging from below poverty to the State median income are provided for illustrative purposes. Tables are included for every county as variations in local tax rates and the value of certain forms of assistance such as housing vouchers and subsidized child care result in significant differences among jurisdictions.

One must be cautioned that the tables include numerous assumptions about family circumstances and the availability of benefits. Changes in any of the assumptions will alter the bottom line and in most cases will decrease the value of benefits for the low-income families. Therefore, please view the tables as a mere snapshot of the sample family depicted and review the notes closely before reaching any conclusions.

The information contained in the program descriptions were updated during 2006 to reflect any federal or State changes in eligibility or funding. The tables, updated biennially, also were updated in 2006.

The goal in providing you this data is to provide a comprehensive source of information on the programs that benefit low-income families and the impact of these programs on families of different incomes. We hope you find it both informative and useful.

This report was prepared by Lisa A. Daigle with assistance from Robert J. Rehrmann, under the general direction of David C. Romans. Maria S. Hartlein provided administrative support. Your questions and comments are welcomed.

Sincerely,

Karl S. Aro
Executive Director

KSA/DCR/msh

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Public Benefits for Children and Families

Introduction

Public Benefits for Children and Families catalogues and describes the benefits available to low-income families across Maryland. Tables comparing the after tax income and the value of benefits provided to families of income levels ranging from below poverty to the State median income supplement the guide. Tables are included for every county as variations in local tax rates and the value of certain forms of assistance, such as housing vouchers and subsidized child care, result in significant differences among jurisdictions.

The Department of Legislative Services prepares this report on an annual basis to enhance legislator, staff, and citizen understanding of the existing safety net programs and to serve as a starting point for an informed debate concerning the value of benefits received by Maryland's poorest families.

Section I of the report provides a snapshot of the various State and federally funded tax credit and assistance programs which target low-income families. A brief program description is supplemented by information on eligibility, participation, benefit levels, regional variations, accessibility, and funding. County programs are not considered, which may understate the value of the benefits available in a certain jurisdiction but should not skew the findings significantly.

Section II provides an estimate of the public benefits received and taxes paid by families with the same income across jurisdictions. All of the comparisons assume a family of three consisting of a mother and two children (ages three and seven). The family size reflects the composition of typical welfare family. Differences are found among the counties with the variations driven by regional differences in the cost of child care and housing.

A comparison of the combined value of after tax income and public benefits provided to families of different income levels is provided for each county in Section III. Families of three with no income, income equivalent to the federal poverty level for 2006, income at 200 percent of the poverty level, and the estimated 2006 State median income are utilized in the comparison. These four income levels were selected as they allow for analysis of the advantages/disadvantages of working versus simply receiving welfare benefits and the changes in tax liability and the availability of benefits as a family increases its income.

The comparisons in Section III, which also form the basis for the charts in Section II, include numerous assumptions which are documented through extensive footnotes. Each of the assumptions has a significant impact on the bottom-line and thus should be considered carefully by the reader before any conclusions are drawn. Notable assumptions include:

- counting housing subsidies as a benefit received by eligible families despite the long waiting lists for public housing in most parts of the State;
- excluding the value of certain employer sponsored benefits (pension contributions and deferred compensation match) from the calculations for working families despite the likelihood that at least some families at 200 percent of poverty and the State's median income will receive such benefits;
- presuming that families eligible for the federal and State earned income tax credits will apply for the credits;
- the age of the children. Older children will cost less as demand for child care subsidies with both children in school will decline. In contrast, the value of Medicaid, child care, and the Women, Infants, and Children Food Program (WIC) would rise if an infant was included in place of the three-year-old;
- basing the value of the child care subsidy on the more expensive center-based care rather than on family or informal care, which are cheaper. Demand for the type of care is split fairly evenly among the options; and
- exclusion of less direct public benefits such as Head Start and employment training for welfare recipients. These benefits are not utilized by all families and are difficult to quantify.

Given these caveats, Section III does provide a sense of the differences in the benefits available to families of different incomes. The most notable finding is that families with incomes equivalent to 200 percent of the poverty level fare poorly in comparison to poverty level families who access all of the available benefits. Families at the State median income, however, are generally better off than any other group in the study.

Section I

Program Descriptions

Federal Earned Income Credit

Program Description:	A refundable tax credit for certain low-income workers.
Legal Basis:	Federal law. Internal Revenue Code, Section 32.
Funding Source:	Federal revenues are reduced by amount of credit.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Maryland taxpayers claimed \$597.4 million in non-refundable credits in 2004 and \$530.2 million in refundable credits. The Joint Committees on Taxation estimates that nationwide \$42.8 billion in federal earned income credits will be claimed in fiscal 2007.
Eligibility:	To claim the credit in tax year 2005, an individual must have earned income – \$2,700 or less of investment income, and a modified federal adjusted gross income of less than \$11,750 with no qualifying children, \$31,030 with one qualifying child, or \$35,263 with two or more qualifying children. The Economic Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001 increases the phase-out range for joint returns to \$2,000 higher than for individual returns in tax years 2005 through 2007 (from \$1,000 higher in tax year 2004); and to \$3,000 higher for tax years 2008 and later. In order to claim the credit, a taxpayer cannot file under married, filing separately. Individuals with qualifying children cannot be a qualifying child of another taxpayer. Individuals without qualifying children cannot be the qualifying child of another taxpayer or be claimed as a dependent. A taxpayer without qualifying children must be between 25 years old and 65 years old.
Participants:	349,544 Maryland tax returns in 2004 claimed the credit.
Value of Benefit:	In tax year 2005, the maximum credit was \$399 with no qualifying children, \$2,662 with one qualifying child, and \$4,400 with two or more qualifying children.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Available to all eligible applicants.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Internal Revenue Service; Statistics of Income Bulletin, July 2006; IRS Publication 596

Maryland Earned Income Credit

- Program Description:** A tax credit for eligible low-income workers receiving the federal earned income credit. Since tax year 1998, the credit has been partially refundable.
- Legal Basis:** Annotated Code of Maryland, Tax-General, Section 10-704.
- Funding Source:** State general fund revenues and county income tax revenues are reduced by the amount of the offset. State general fund revenues are reduced by the refundable amounts.
- Fiscal 2007 Budget:** For tax year 2005 returns processed as of October 15, 2006, the non-refundable earned income tax credits totaled \$70.3 million, and the refundable earned income credits totaled \$91.4 million.
- Eligibility:** To claim the credit a taxpayer must be eligible for and claim the federal earned income credit. Only taxpayers with dependents are eligible for the refundable credit.
- Participants:** For tax year 2005 returns processed by October 15, 2006, there were 250,830 returns claiming a non-refundable earned income credit, and 211,141 claiming a refundable earned income credit.
- Value of Benefit:** The non-refundable portion of the credit allowed against the State income tax is 50 percent of the federal earned income credit allowed. In tax year 2005, the maximum credit was \$200 with no qualifying children, \$1,331 with one qualifying child, and \$2,220 with two or more qualifying children. Individuals with a qualifying child can receive a refund of that portion, up to 20 percent of the federal earned income credit. The value of the refundable portion of the credit has increased in several steps from the initial value of 10 percent in 1998. In tax year 2005 the maximum value of the refundable portion of the credit was \$532 for one child and \$880 for two children or more.

Maryland Earned Income Credit (Continued)

Cost Sharing: Prior to 1999, the non-refundable portion of the earned income credit allowed against the State income tax operated to reduce county income tax liability. It reduced county income tax revenues by approximately \$31.7 million for tax year 1998. For tax year 1999 and subsequent years, the credit allowed against the State income tax no longer affects the computation of the county income tax. Instead, a separate non-refundable credit is allowed against the county income tax, in an amount roughly equal to 25 percent of the federal earned income credit allowed, depending on the county income tax rate. The refundable portion of the credit is not allowed against the county income tax.

Accessibility: Available to all eligible applicants.

Regional Variations: None.

Source: Comptroller of the Treasury; Department of Legislative Services

Poverty Level Income Credit

Program Description:	A tax credit for certain workers intended to ensure that workers earning less than the poverty level do not pay State income taxes.
Legal Basis:	Annotated Code of Maryland, Tax-General, Section 10-709.
Funding Source:	State general fund revenues and county income tax revenues are reduced by amount of credit.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Based on returns processed as of October 15, 2006, for tax year 2005, the poverty level income credits totaled \$2.8 million.
Eligibility:	Both the Maryland adjusted gross income and the earned income of an individual must be less than a federal poverty standard based upon the number of exemptions claimed by the individual. In order to claim the credit, a taxpayer cannot be the dependent of another person.
Participants:	There were 22,272 tax year 2005 returns processed by October 15, 2006, which claimed the poverty level income limit.
Value of Benefit:	The maximum credit is up to 5 percent of earned income up to the poverty standard, not to exceed the State tax liability remaining after any State earned income credit claimed. For a family of three, the maximum value of the credit in 2005 was \$805. Since the credit is not refundable, the actual value of the credit will depend on the taxpayer's remaining tax liability after application of the State earned income credit.
Cost Sharing:	Prior to 1999, a poverty level income subtraction modification allowed against the State income tax operated to reduce county income tax liability, reducing county income tax revenues by approximately \$880,000 for tax year 1998. For tax year 1999 and subsequent years, the credit allowed against the State income tax no longer affects the computation of the county income tax. Instead, a separate poverty level income credit is allowed against the county income tax, in an amount roughly equal to 50 percent of the State credit allowed, depending on the county income tax rate.
Accessibility:	Available to all eligible applicants.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Office of the Comptroller; Department of Legislative Services

Child Tax Credit

Program Description:	A tax credit for families with qualifying children.
Legal Basis:	Federal law. Internal Revenue Code, Section 24.
Funding Source:	Federal revenues are reduced by amount of credit.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Maryland taxpayers claimed \$651.9 million in tax credits in 2004.
Eligibility:	All taxpayers with eligible children. An eligible child is under age 17; is a citizen, resident, or national of the United States, and is the taxpayers' (1) child, adopted child, stepchild, sibling, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendent of any of them; or (2) an eligible foster child. In order to qualify, a child must live with the taxpayer for at least one-half of the year and did not provide one-half of his or her own support. The credit begins to phase out at incomes of \$75,000 (\$110,000 for joint returns), and additional limitations exist for certain types of income and other credits claimed.
Participants:	528,868 Maryland tax returns in 2004 claimed the credit.
Value of Benefit:	In tax year 2005 the maximum credit amount was \$1,000 per child. The credit is reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, of modified adjusted income above \$75,000 (\$110,000 for joint returns). An additional refundable tax credit is available for certain individuals and is generally equal to 15 percent of earned income over \$11,000 (indexed for inflation) for tax year 2005.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Available to all eligible applicants.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Internal Revenue Service; Statistics of Income Bulletin, July 2006; IRS Publication 972

Federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit

Program Description:	A tax credit for families to offset the child and dependent care expenses incurred in order for a member of the family to work or look for work.
Legal Basis:	Internal Revenue Code Section 21.
Funding Source:	Federal revenues are reduced by amount of credit.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Maryland taxpayers claimed \$104.1 million in child and dependent care credits in 2004.
Eligibility:	Taxpayers who have earned income and have child and dependent care expenses for qualifying persons if the expenses are incurred to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed or look for employment. A qualifying person is a child under age 13 who can be claimed as a dependent, a disabled spouse, or any disabled person not able to care for one's self who lived with the taxpayer more than one-half of the year and can either be claimed as a dependent, or meets all of the requirements necessary to be claimed as a dependent except that the disabled person had more than \$3,200 in gross income. In order to qualify for the credit, the individual providing the care cannot be the taxpayer's dependent, spouse, or parent of the qualifying child. The amount of expenses eligible for the credit is \$3,000 for the first qualifying person and \$6,000 for two or more qualifying persons. Certain limits apply if the taxpayer deducted dependent care benefits provided by a dependent care benefit plan.
Participants:	177,045 Maryland tax returns in 2004 claimed the credit.
Value of Benefit:	The maximum value of the credit is 35 percent of qualifying expenses; subject to a maximum of \$1,050 for one qualifying person and \$2,100 for two or more qualifying persons. The amount of the credit decreases by 1 percent for each \$2,000 of gross income over \$15,000 until adjusted gross income reaches \$43,000. The credit is 20 percent for gross incomes \$43,000 and above. Eligible nonworking spouses are treated as earning \$250 a month for one qualifying person and \$500 a month if there are two or more qualifying persons.
Cost Sharing:	Not applicable.
Accessibility:	All eligible individuals qualify.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Internal Revenue Service; Statistics of Income Bulletin, July 2006, IRS Publication 503

Maryland Dependent Care Credit

Program Description:	A non-refundable credit against the State income tax for qualified child and dependent care expenses. The credit is in addition to the dependent care subtraction modification allowed under current law.
Legal Basis:	Annotated Code of Maryland, Tax-General, Section 10-716.
Funding Source:	State revenues are reduced by amount of credit.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Based on returns processed by October 15, 2006, for tax year 2005, the child and dependent care credits totaled \$6.9 million.
Eligibility:	The credit is available to qualified individuals whose federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) is at or below \$50,000, or \$25,000 if married and filing separately; the full credit is available to those with FAGI of \$41,000 or less (\$20,500 or less if married and filing separately), and it phases out for incomes between \$41,000 and \$50,000 (\$20,500 and \$25,000 if married and filing separate returns).
Participants:	For tax year 2005 returns processed by October 15, 2006, 40,073 returns claimed the child and dependent care credit.
Value of Benefit:	The maximum credit allowed for child and dependent care expenses is up to 32.5 percent of the federal child and dependent care credit claimed by the individual for that taxable year but cannot exceed the State income tax for the taxable year. The maximum value of the credit is \$341 for care provided to one qualifying dependent (\$683 for two or more dependents).
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Available to all eligible participants.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Comptroller of the Treasury; Department of Legislative Services

Temporary Cash Assistance

Program Description:	As one of the components of the Family Investment Program, Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) provides monetary help to needy families with dependent children when available resources do not fully address the families' needs. Some families, who need only short-term assistance, can receive a welfare avoidance grant equivalent to three months of TCA benefits. The avoidance grant is paid as a one-time lump sum payment.
Legal Basis:	The federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and Article 88A of the Laws of Maryland, Sections 5, 44A - 53, 62, and 65A.
Funding Source:	Federal, State, and special funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$105.8 million (\$87.0 million federal funds, \$11.8 million general funds, and \$7.0 million special funds).
Eligibility:	<p>Adults with dependent children applying for or receiving TCA must meet financial and technical eligibility requirements. Conditions of eligibility include cooperation with child support, participation in work activities, and compliance with substance abuse provisions. Countable earned and unearned income minus disregards cannot exceed the benefit level paid for the assistance unit size. Assets are limited to \$2,000. All motor vehicles are excluded from the asset calculation. Sanctions may be imposed for noncompliance with program requirements.</p> <p>Generally, families with incomes above 40 percent of the federal poverty level are ineligible for TCA.</p>
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average of 51,770 recipients per month.
Value of Benefit:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average of \$170.30 per month per recipient. It also assumes a maximum benefit of \$549.00 per month for a three-person household.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Applications must be filed, face-to-face interviews are conducted, and all financial and technical eligibility factors must be met prior to benefit issuance.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Department of Human Resources

Emergency Assistance to Families with Children

Program Description:	The program is a component of the Family Investment Program and provides cash assistance to families in distress in order to avoid destitution of a child younger than 21. The emergency cannot result from quitting a job, and the customer must agree to use any available family resources to help resolve the emergency. Local departments of social services must submit an annual plan detailing procedures for the payment of cash benefits.
Legal Basis:	The federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and Article 88A of the Laws of Maryland, Sections 3(a), 44A - 53.
Funding Source:	Federal and State funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$5.9 million (\$2.95 million federal funds and \$2.95 million general funds).
Eligibility:	Adults with dependent children applying for the assistance must meet the financial and technical eligibility requirements outlined in a local plan. The cash payment may be in addition to Temporary Cash Assistance or a Welfare Avoidance Grant.
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average of 1,225 recipients per month.
Value of Benefit:	The average grant for fiscal 2007 will be about \$400.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	The benefit is not an entitlement. Individuals requesting assistance must file an application and complete a face-to-face interview. The applicant must meet all eligibility criteria before the department issues the Emergency Assistance to Families with Children payments.
Regional Variations:	Benefits vary by county based on local departments of social services plans.

Source: Department of Human Resources

Food Stamp Program

- Program Description:** Food stamps help low-income households buy the food they need and are used like cash to purchase food. In Maryland, food stamp benefits are accessed through the Electronic Benefit Transfer System.
- Legal Basis:** The program is a federal entitlement (Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. Sections 2011-2036). State authority is granted under Article 88A of the Laws of Maryland, Sections 88 and 89.
- Funding Source:** The food stamp benefits are 100 percent federally funded. Administrative costs are 50 percent federal/50 percent State.
- Fiscal 2007 Budget:** \$316.3 million in federal funds for benefits.
- Eligibility:** There are several eligibility requirements that include resource and income limits. Households may have up to \$2,000 in countable resources, which includes a bank account. Vehicles do not count as a resource. If a member of a household is 60 or older or receives a federal disability benefit, countable resources increase to \$3,000.
- Most households must meet both a gross income test (130 percent of poverty) and a net income test (100 percent of poverty). If the household includes an elderly person or a person receiving disability benefits only the “net test” must be met.
- Households receiving Temporary Cash Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Transitional Emergency Medical and Housing Assistance, Public Assistance to Adults, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funded services or benefits, are automatically eligible for food stamps.
- Deductions from gross income include 20 percent of earned income; a standard deduction ranging from \$134 to \$168 depending on household size; a dependent care deduction; any medical expenses in excess of \$35 for elderly or disabled household members; housing costs; and legally owed child support expenses.
- Participants:** Fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average of 43,500 public assistance households per month, and an average of 101,000 nonpublic assistance households per month.

Food Stamp Program (Continued)

Value of Benefit:	Fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average grant of \$202.25 per month per household. The maximum benefit for a three-person household is \$408 per month.
Cost Sharing:	None. The program, however, is intended to supplement, not supplant, food purchases.
Accessibility:	The program is a federal entitlement accessed through the electronic benefits transfer system.
Regional Variations:	None.

Source: Department of Human Resources

Refugee Cash Assistance

Program Description:	The program provides cash assistance to newly arrived refugees, who are not eligible for Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA), for the first eight months after arrival. Persons granted asylum (asylees) and persons who are victims of a severe form of trafficking ¹ are also eligible for this program, but their eligibility begins with the date asylum is granted rather than the date of arrival.
Legal Basis:	Federal Refugee Act of 1980 (45 CFR Part 400).
Funding Source:	Federal Funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$1.3 million in federal funds.
Eligibility:	TCA rules apply, except as noted under Regional Variations below.
Participants:	Approximately 370 refugees per month qualify for the program.
Value of Benefit:	Monthly grants for individuals are \$216, for a maximum of eight months, with grants averaging \$220.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Entitlement program.
Regional Variations:	In the jurisdictions listed below, refugee cash assistance has been replaced by Refugee Transitional Cash Assistance (RTCA), administered by the voluntary agencies that resettle refugees. The monthly grant amount for individuals is \$230 for the first four months, dropping to \$210 for the final four months. Jurisdictions participating in this RTCA program are Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, Anne Arundel, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Washington counties.

Source: Department of Human Resources

¹ The federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 defines "severe forms of trafficking people" as:

- sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Child Care Subsidy Program (formerly Purchase of Care)

Program Description:	The program provides child care subsidies for recipients of Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) and low-income families who meet eligibility requirements.
Legal Basis:	Title VI of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996; Article 88A of the Laws of Maryland, Sections 3 and 5; and <i>Code of Maryland Regulations</i> 07.04.06.
Funding Source:	Federal and State funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$106.9 million (\$72.2 million federal funds/\$34.7 million general funds).
Eligibility:	TCA recipients must be working or enrolled in a work-related activity. Low-income families must be working, enrolled in a public school or enrolled in a training program, and meet income guidelines. Income guidelines vary by family size. A family of three will qualify for the program with an income of up to \$29,990.
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average of 27,400 children per month.
Value of Benefit:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an annual average cost per child per year of \$3,902. Cost of care varies by type of care, age of child, and region of the State.
Cost Sharing:	Non-TCA families must make a co-payment. The co-payment is on a sliding scale based on family size and income.
Accessibility:	The program is not an entitlement, and funding is limited. Priorities for service are (1) TCA eligible families; (2) families that are working and transitioning off TCA; and (3) families that meet income guidelines and are at risk of going on welfare. The program stopped accepting non-TCA applicants on January 15, 2003. On November 1, 2005, the program was opened to all eligible applicants.
Regional Variations:	Eligibility and co-payment rates are standard across the State. The subsidy rates vary regionally and are based on 2001 market rates.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Child and Adult Care Food Program

- Program Description:** The program subsidizes free, paid, and reduced-price meals and snacks served to children and eligible adults. Meals must meet meal pattern requirements (U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements regarding the amount and types of food served for each meal for each age group).
- Legal Basis:** Federal entitlement program (Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265) authorized in *Code of Maryland Regulations* 13A.06.01.
- Funding Source:** Federal funds to licensed nonprofit day care centers, family day care homes, and certain for-profit centers providing nonresidential care for each meal served to enrolled children or adults. Amount of funding is based on number of free, reduced-price, or paid meals served. Funding is also available for after-school snacks in certain situations.
- Fiscal 2007 Budget:** The State fiscal 2007 budget includes \$38.0 million in federal funds for child and adult day care centers, after-school programs, and family day care homes in Maryland.
- Eligibility:** Children from birth through age 12 and functionally impaired adults who are enrolled in licensed public or private nonprofit day care centers, family day care homes, or certain for-profit centers providing nonresidential care. Free meals and snacks are available to individuals whose family income is less than 130 percent of poverty; reduced-price meals and snacks are available to individuals whose family income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty. A modest subsidy is also provided for those with incomes above 185 percent of poverty.
- Participants:** In fiscal 2006, an estimated 32.1 million meals or snacks were served in Maryland through the program.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (Continued)

Value of Benefit: Reimbursement rates for fiscal 2007 for *non-family day care providers* are as follows: Free meals — \$1.31 for breakfast, \$2.40 for lunch/supper, and 65 cents for snack. Reduced-price meals — \$1.01 for breakfast, \$2.00 for lunch/supper, and 32 cents for snack. Paid meals — 24 cents for breakfast, 23 cents for lunch/supper, and 6 cents for snack. The maximum daily benefit per individual eligible for free meals is \$4.36 (or \$1,046.40 a year, assuming 240 days of participation). The maximum daily benefit per individual eligible for reduced-price meals is \$3.33 (or \$799.20 a year, assuming 240 days of participation). The maximum daily benefit per individual for paid meals is 53 cents (or \$127.20 a year, assuming 240 days of participation).

Family day care providers receive different reimbursement rates. Tier 1 family day care providers (low-income providers or providers who live in a low-income area) receive \$1.97 for all lunches and suppers served, \$1.06 for breakfasts, and 58 cents for snacks. Higher income family day care providers receive \$1.19 for all lunches and suppers served, 39 cents for breakfasts, and 16 cents for snacks. Administrative payment rates also apply, depending on the number of homes per sponsor. For Tier 1 providers, the maximum daily benefit per individual is \$3.61 (or \$866.40 a year, assuming 240 days of participation). For higher income providers, the maximum daily benefit per individual is \$1.74 (or \$417.60 a year, assuming 240 days of participation). Administrative payment rates also apply to sponsors of the family child care homes, depending on the number of homes sponsored.

Note: These benefits are received by the providers and are not available directly to families. The subsidy is assumed to benefit families indirectly through reduced day care costs charged to families and enhanced nutrition services for enrollees.

Cost Sharing: None, but day care costs are reduced by amount of subsidy provided.

Accessibility: Entitlement program.

Regional Variations: Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

School Breakfast Program

Program Description:	Paid, free, and reduced-price school breakfasts.
Legal Basis:	Federal entitlement program (Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265) authorized in Title 7 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	Federal funds to schools and residential child care institutions for each breakfast served to students if the breakfast meets nutrition standards (U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the American Academy of Sciences). State funds are used to supplement federal funds to meet a federal maintenance of effort requirement.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Funding is based on the number of paid, free, or reduced-price meals served. The school breakfast fiscal 2007 budget includes \$22.7 million in federal funds and \$843,000 in State general funds.
Eligibility:	All children up to the age of 21 who are enrolled in K-12 public schools, private nonprofit schools, or residential child care institutions. A basic subsidy is provided for all meals served to students. Additionally, free or reduced-price breakfasts are available to children from families meeting income eligibility guidelines: family income of less than 130 percent of poverty qualifies a child for a free breakfast while family income of between 130 percent and 185 percent of poverty qualifies a child for a reduced-price breakfast. The following individuals are automatically eligible for free breakfasts: (1) homeless children or youth as defined under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; (2) youth served under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and (3) a migratory child as defined under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
Participants:	In fiscal 2006, the number of meals served included 5.7 million paid breakfasts, 2.4 million reduced-price breakfasts; and 12.7 million free breakfasts.
Value of Benefit:	Schools are identified as either regular or severe need (schools serving at least 40 percent of the lunches to students at the free or reduced category in the second preceding school year). For regular schools, federal reimbursement rates are 24 cents for paid breakfasts, \$1.01 for reduced-price breakfasts, and \$1.31 for free breakfasts. For severe need schools, federal reimbursement rates are 24 cents for paid breakfasts, \$1.26 for reduced-price breakfasts, and \$1.56 for free breakfasts. State funds reimburse an additional 0.1325 cents for

School Breakfast Program (Continued)

each free or reduced-price breakfast served in regular schools and 5 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served in severe need schools. The State reimbursement rate per meal is an estimated figure derived from the total amount of State funds available divided by the estimated number of meals that will be served.

The maximum federal/State benefit for a free breakfast is \$1.44 per breakfast served in a regular school or \$1.61 per breakfast served in a severe need school (or \$259.20 a year in regular schools and \$289.80 a year in severe need schools, assuming 180 school days of participation). The maximum federal/State benefit for a reduced-price breakfast is \$1.14 per breakfast served in a regular school or \$1.31 per breakfast served in a severe need school (or \$205.20 a year in regular schools and \$235.80 a year in severe need schools, assuming 180 school days of participation). The maximum federal/State benefit for a paid breakfast is 24 cents per breakfast served in a regular or severe need school (or \$43.20 a year, assuming 180 school days of participation).

- Cost Sharing: For reduced-price breakfasts, cost sharing represents the cost of breakfast minus any federal/State/local subsidies. The price to a paying child is determined locally by each school system, depending on the extent to which each local jurisdiction contributes a subsidy. However, the price to a reduced-price student may not exceed 30 cents.
- Accessibility: Entitlement program available in almost all Maryland elementary schools and most secondary schools. By State law, every elementary school is required to offer the school breakfast program unless it meets certain standards of exemption.
- Regional Variations: Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State. The price to a paying child is determined locally by each school system, depending on the extent to which each local jurisdiction contributes a subsidy.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Maryland Meals for Achievement In-classroom Breakfast Program

Program Description:	The program provides an additional subsidy for paid and reduced-price breakfasts served to children. Meals must meet nutritional standards of the U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the American Academy of Sciences.
Legal Basis:	Authorized in Title 7 (7-704).of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	State funds to schools and residential child care institutions for paid and reduced-price meals under the School Breakfast Program. Funding disbursement is based on the number of free, reduced-price, and paid breakfasts served.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$3.1 million in State funds.
Eligibility:	All children up to age 21 who are enrolled in participating K-12 public schools, nonprofit private schools, and residential child care institutions with 40 percent or more of enrolled students who are eligible for free or reduced-price meal benefits. The department selects participating schools and residential child care institutions based on available funding and geographic and socioeconomic diversity.
Participants:	In fiscal 2006, nearly 6.5 million breakfasts were served throughout the State (2.3 million paid breakfasts, 3.2 million reduced-price breakfasts, and nearly 1 million free breakfasts).
Value of Benefit:	The amount of additional support provided for each breakfast served to a reduced-price eligible student is 30 cents. The amount provided for each paid breakfast ranges from 35 cents to 85 cents based on the percent of free and reduced-price eligible students enrolled in the school. For example, schools with an enrollment of 40 to 50 percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts receive 85 cents for per each paid breakfast served. Schools with 91 to 100 percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts receive 35 cents per each paid breakfast.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	All public schools, nonprofit private schools, and residential child care institutions meeting the eligibility requirements may apply.
Regional Variations:	Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

School Lunch Program

Program Description:	Paid, free, and reduced-price school lunches.
Legal Basis:	Federal entitlement program (Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265) authorized in Title 7 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	Federal funds to schools and residential child care institutions for each lunch served to students if the lunch meets nutrition standards (U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the American Academy of Sciences). State funds are used to supplement federal funds to meet a federal maintenance of effort requirement.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	Funding is based on number of paid, free, or reduced-price meals served. The school lunch program fiscal 2007 budget includes \$90.9 million in federal funds and \$3.5 million in State general funds.
Eligibility:	All children up to the age of 21 who are enrolled in K-12 public schools, private nonprofit schools, or residential child care institutions. A basic subsidy is provided for all meals served to students. Additionally, free or reduced-price lunches are available to children from families meeting income eligibility guidelines: family income of less than 130 percent of poverty qualifies a child for a free lunch or snack while family income of between 130 and 185 percent of poverty qualifies a child for a reduced-price lunch or snack. The following individuals are automatically eligible for free lunches: (1) homeless children or youth as defined under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; (2) youth served under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and (3) a migratory child as defined under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
Participants:	In fiscal 2007, the estimated number of meals to be served includes 37.4 million paid lunches, 7.6 million reduced-price lunches, and 30.5 million free lunches.
Value of Benefit:	Federal reimbursement rates are currently 23 cents for paid lunches, \$2.00 for reduced-price lunches, and \$2.40 for free lunches. State funds reimburse an additional 11.5 cents (approximately) for each free and reduced-price lunch served. The State reimbursement rate per meal is an estimated figure derived from the total amount of State funds available divided by the estimated number of meals that

School Lunch Program (Continued)

will be served. The maximum federal/State benefit is \$2.52 per free lunch (or \$453.60 a year assuming 180 school days), \$2.12 per reduced-price lunch (or \$381.60 a year assuming 180 school days), and 23 cents for paid lunches (or \$41.40 a year assuming 180 school days).

- Cost Sharing:** For reduced-price lunches and snacks, cost sharing represents the cost of lunch/snack minus any federal/State/local subsidies. The price to a paying child is determined locally by each school system, depending on the extent to which each local jurisdiction contributes a subsidy. The price to a student receiving a reduced-price lunch or snack may not exceed 40 cents for a lunch or 15 cents for a snack.
- Accessibility:** Entitlement program that is available in all Maryland public and nonprofit private schools.
- Regional Variations:** Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State. The price to a paying child is determined locally by each school system.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Summer Food Service Program

Program Description:	Funds meals and snacks served to children enrolled in eligible summer programs. The meals and snacks must meet federal meal pattern requirements (U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements regarding the amount and types of food served for each meal for each age group).
Legal Basis:	Federal entitlement program (Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265) authorized in <i>Code of Maryland Regulations</i> 13A.06.01.
Funding Source:	Federal funds. Amount of funding is based on number of meals and snacks served.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	The fiscal 2007 budget includes \$4.1 million in federal funds for Summer Program sponsors.
Eligibility:	All children enrolled in summer programs sponsored by public or nonprofit schools, local government agencies, camps, or similar institutions. Sponsors must document that 50 percent of the children enrolled in the facility are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals or that 50 percent of children in an area served by the site are approved for free or reduced-price meals.
Participants:	In fiscal 2006, 1.7 million meals and/or snacks were served.
Value of Benefit:	Federal reimbursement rates are currently \$1.47 for breakfast, \$2.56 for lunch/supper, and 59 cents for snacks. The maximum daily benefit allowable is \$6.59 (or \$263.60 a year, assuming 40 days). Note: These benefits are received by the providers and are not available directly to families. The subsidy is assumed to benefit families indirectly through reduced activity costs charged to families and by improved nutritional services.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Entitlement program.
Regional Variations:	Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program)

Program Description:	A preventive health program designed to ensure the healthy growth and development of young children by providing nutrition assessments and education, supplemental foods, and health care and social service referrals to pregnant, post-partum and breastfeeding women, as well as infants and children less than five-years old.
Legal Basis:	Federal grant program under the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-265).
Funding Source:	68.4 percent federal, 31.3 percent Manufacturer Rebates, 0.3 percent State.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$62.6 million federal funds; \$250,000 State funds; \$29.3 million in manufacturer rebates.
Eligibility:	Children under the age of five, pregnant women, women who gave birth within the last six months or who are breastfeeding up to one year after the date of birth; have a nutritional risk, such as poor diet or anemia; and have a family income below 185 percent of federal poverty level or are receiving Medical Assistance benefits or Food Stamps.
Participants:	Fiscal 2006 average monthly participation is 113,083.
Value of Benefit:	In State fiscal 2006, participants received food benefits averaging \$54.61 per month. The benefits related to nutritional assessment and education are a part of the Nutrition Services and Administrative funding, which was \$15.25 per month per participant in federal fiscal 2006.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	The number of participants is limited by the funds allocated. Estimates for federal fiscal 2006 indicate that Maryland will serve 100 percent of the eligible infants, 57 percent of eligible women, and 67 percent of eligible children under five.
Regional Variations:	Eligibility criteria are standard across the State. Benefits vary by health/nutritional status of individual being served.

Source: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Medical Assistance (Medicaid)

Program Description:	Comprehensive health care insurance program for the indigent. Covered services include in-patient hospital, out-patient hospital, pharmacy, physician, nursing homes, medical day care, personal care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment.
Legal Basis:	Federal entitlement program (Title XIX of Social Security Act) authorized in Title 15 of the Health-General Article of Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	50 percent federal/50 percent State.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$4,441.0 million (\$2,103.1 million general funds, \$150.9 million special funds, \$2,180.0 million federal funds, \$7.0 million reimbursable funds).
Eligibility:	Recipients of Temporary Cash Assistance and federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits automatically qualify for Medicaid. Low-income pregnant women and children under the age of 19 also qualify. Other eligible populations include adults with dependent children if they experience extraordinary medical expenses or their family income falls below 46 percent of the federal poverty level, certain low-income Medicare recipients, and indigent disabled and elderly adults who are not receiving SSI. With the exception of pregnant women and children, an immigrant also must be a qualified alien (a United States resident for more than five years) to be eligible for benefits.
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes 537,480 enrollees per month.
Value of Benefit:	Average cost per enrollee was \$7,131 in fiscal 2006. Costs vary by health care needs of beneficiaries with elderly and disabled recipients incurring higher than average costs and welfare recipients (generally women and children) incurring lower than average costs. The average cost per welfare recipient in fiscal 2006 was \$3,015.
Cost Sharing:	Co-payments are required of adults for prescriptions and certain transportation services.
Accessibility:	Entitlement program.
Regional Variations:	Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Maryland Children's Health Program

Program Description:	Expands comprehensive health insurance coverage to uninsured low-income children.
Legal Basis:	Authorized in Title 15 of the Health-General Article of Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	65 percent federal/35 percent State.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$177.2 million (\$114.0 million federal funds, \$59.1 million State general funds, and \$4.1 million in special funds, of which \$1.9 million was enrollee premiums.
Eligibility:	Uninsured children from birth up to age 19 from families with incomes above the Medicaid eligibility limit but at or below 300 percent of the federal poverty level and pregnant and two months postpartum women with incomes at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. With the exception of pregnant women and children, an immigrant also must be a qualified alien (a United States resident for more than five years) to be eligible to benefits.
Participants:	111,220 children are projected to participate in fiscal 2007.
Value of Benefit:	The average cost per child in fiscal 2006 was \$1,495.
Cost Sharing:	No premiums are required of families with incomes at or below 185 percent of poverty. Families with incomes between 200 and 250 percent of poverty pay roughly \$42 per month and families with incomes between 250 and 300 percent of poverty pay about \$53 per month.
Accessibility:	Entitlement program.
Regional Variations:	Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Maryland Primary Adult Care Program

Program Description: Covers primary care benefits (including somatic care, prescription drugs, outpatient mental health, and some additional services for individuals with diabetes) for Maryland residents ages 19 and older who are not eligible for Medicare or full Medicaid benefits. The program does not cover specialty care or inpatient and outpatient hospital care. DHMH combined two of its programs – the Maryland Pharmacy Assistance Program and the Maryland Primary Care Program – to create the Maryland Primary Adult Care Program.

Legal Basis: §15-140 Annotated Code of Maryland.

Funding Source: 50 percent State, 50 percent federal.

Fiscal 2007 Budget: \$68.0 million (\$34.0 million general funds, \$34.0 million federal funds).

Eligibility: Eligibility for the Maryland Primary Adult Care Program is based on the financial resources of the family unit. An immigrant also must be a qualified alien (a United States resident for more than five years) to be eligible for benefits.

Income Standard:

The current (July 2006) annual maximum income limits are:

Family of one (1)	\$11,368	Family of four (4)	\$20,000
Family of two (2)	\$13,200	Family of five (5)	\$23,400
Family of three (3)	\$16,600	Family of six (6)	\$26,800

Asset Standard:

The asset standard is not more than the level established by the Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) under the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary program. The current maximum asset levels are:

Family of one (1)	\$4,000	Family of four (4)	\$10,000
Family of two (2)	\$6,000	Family of five (5)	\$12,000
Family of three (3)	\$8,000	Family of six (6)	\$14,000

Participants: The fiscal 2007 budget assumes 28,000 enrollees.

Maryland Primary Adult Care Program (Continued)

Value of Benefit:	The estimated average cost per enrollee is \$2,429 for fiscal 2007.
Cost Sharing:	Co-payments of \$2.50 for all generic drugs and brand-name drugs on the State's preferred drug list and \$7.50 for brand-name drugs not on the State's preferred drug list.
Accessibility:	Entitlement program.
Regional Variations:	Benefits and eligibility criteria are standard across the State.

Source: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Section 8 Housing

Program Description: The program provides rental assistance through a voucher that subsidizes the rent of low-income families. Voucher recipients may choose any type of rental housing that meets certain safety and health quality standards. In 1998 HUD regulations merged the Section 8 Certificate Program with the Section 8 Rental Voucher Program, and began converting all existing certificates and vouchers to the new Housing Choice voucher program on a rolling schedule. By October 1, 2001, all Section 8 certificates and Section 8 rental vouchers were converted to Housing Choice (Section 8) vouchers.

The program also provides housing assistance for low-income tenants living in housing projects constructed under the Section 8 program, and for projects rehabilitated under the program. Families living in housing projects assisted by these programs will be transferred into the Housing Choice voucher program and may choose to find new housing or remain in their current unit, using the voucher.

Legal Basis: U.S. Housing Act of 1937, Public Law 93-383, Sections 8(b) and 89(d).

Funding Source: Federal funds.

Federal Fiscal 2007 Budget: \$20.9 billion proposed nationwide. No Maryland specific data are available.

Eligibility: Households with annual incomes of 50 percent or less of the area median income are eligible for the program. Under federal rules, 75 percent of annual admissions must be families with annual incomes at or below 30 percent of the area median income. The 2005 median income in Maryland for a family of four is estimated at \$61,298.

Participants: About 35,000 units in Maryland are occupied by residents receiving Section 8 housing choice vouchers.

Section 8 Housing (Continued)

Value of Benefit/ Cost Sharing:	Local housing authorities determine a payment standard for each area. With a Housing Choice voucher, eligible families may choose a housing unit that rents for more or less than the payment standard for that area. Housing assistance payments paid under the Housing Choice voucher program are the difference between the local payment standard and 30 percent of the family's adjusted income, and thus will vary from family to family. Families pay the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord for the unit they select and the housing assistance payment. Rents vary by region, unit size (number of bedrooms), and size of the household. In Maryland, the average tenant payment from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, was \$343 per month, and the average assistance payment was \$665 per month. The housing choice voucher program also provides an allowance for utility costs paid either directly to the landlord or to the tenant to assist in the payment of monthly utility bills.
Accessibility:	The program is available to all State residents who fall within the income requirements. The demand for the program, however, exceeds the supply of resources.
Regional Variations:	Rents and income limits vary by region, Assistance payments, as explained above, are adjusted to reflect these variations.

Source: The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development; the State's Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing

Program Description:	This federal program provides a subsidy to public housing agencies for operating and maintaining public housing units. Funds are also provided for major capital improvements to buildings and units.
Legal Basis:	U.S. Housing Act of 1937, Public Law 93-383.
Funding Source:	Federal funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$5.7 billion proposed nationwide. No Maryland specific data are available.
Eligibility:	Limited to “low income” and “very low income” households. Households with annual incomes of 50 percent or less of the area median income are considered “very low income.” Households with annual incomes of 80 percent of the area median income are considered “low income.”
Participants:	There are about 21,390 public housing units in Maryland, which are occupied by very low income or low income residents. While many of these residents are on welfare, some residents may be senior citizens or the disabled.
Value of Benefit:	This program subsidizes housing authorities; there are no direct assistance payments. The main benefit to the tenant is affordable housing. Each housing authority receives \$25 per occupied unit per year as part of the operating subsidy calculation to be used for resident activities.
Cost Sharing:	The tenant’s rent is the highest of the following, rounded to the nearest dollar: (1) 30 percent of the monthly-adjusted income; (2) 10 percent of monthly income; (3) welfare rent, if applicable; or (4) a rent up to \$50 set by an housing authority.
Accessibility:	The program is available to all State residents who fall within the income requirements. As with Section 8, the demand for public housing exceeds the supply.
Regional Variations:	Wages and income limits vary by region, rent payments, as explained above, are adjusted to reflect these variations.

Source: Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development

Rental Allowance Program

Program Description:	This State program provides grants to local governments to provide fixed rent subsidies to low-income families who are homeless or have an emergency housing need. The program enables these households to move from homelessness or temporary emergency housing into more permanent housing. The program is linked to other social services provided by local governments and a portion is targeted to families leaving welfare for work. Eligible housing may include rooms, apartments, group homes, single family houses, and mobile homes.
Legal Basis:	Article 83B of the Laws of Maryland, Sections 2-901 – 2-907.
Funding Source:	State general funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$1.7 million in general funds.
Eligibility:	The program serves Maryland residents who are low-income families, in danger of becoming homeless, or in need of emergency housing. Incomes of households cannot exceed 30 percent of the statewide or area median income, whichever is higher. In the Baltimore region, which includes Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne’s counties, and Baltimore City, the income limit is \$20,493 per year for a three-person household. In the Washington region, which includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George’s counties, the income limit is \$24,400 per year for a three-person household. Cecil County has a \$20,500 income limit per year for a three-person household. The remaining counties all have a \$20,493 per year income limit for a three-person household.
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget expects about 700 households will receive assistance.
Value of Benefit:	The value of the benefit is based on household size and region. The median value statewide is \$250 per month. In the high cost region, for a three- to four-person household, the benefit is \$300 per month. In the medium cost region, for a three- to four-person household, the benefit is \$250 per month. In the low cost region, for a three- to four-person household, the benefit is \$175 per month. Payments may be increased or decreased up to 10 percent at the discretion of the local jurisdiction.

Rental Allowance Program (Continued)

- Cost Sharing: Local governments may use up to 10 percent of their total grant allocation towards the cost of administration. Households pay any difference in rent between the Rental Allowance Program payment and the total rent for the housing unit.
- Accessibility: Households can only receive payments for 12 months. DHCD may approve payment extensions not to exceed six months in cases that would result in undue hardship to the household. If the household is receiving Section 8 housing assistance, it is ineligible for this program.
- Regional Variations: See Eligibility section.

Source: Department of Housing and Community Development

Electric Universal Service Program

Program Description:	The program, administered by the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP), helps the State's vulnerable populations and other traditionally underserved populations pay their electric bills; minimize crises; and reduce their electric costs. Benefits include bill payment assistance and arrearage retirement.
Legal Basis:	The Electric Competition and Customer Choice Act of 1999. Authority: Article 41, §6-104(b); Public Utility Commission Article, §7-512; Annotated Code of Maryland.
Funding Source:	Funding for the program is provided through fees collected by electric companies.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$42.4 million special funds.
Eligibility:	Families with incomes at or below 200 percent of poverty with an electric bill responsibility.
Participants:	Fiscal 2007 budget assumes 98,000 families served.
Value of Benefit:	The average benefit for fiscal 2007 is anticipated to be \$415. Participants may also receive a grant for electric bill arrearages. Selected households will receive assistance in reducing their electric usage through a variety of measures, including weatherization services.
Cost Sharing:	The program will pay between 25 and 75 percent of participants' fiscal 2007 electric consumption. The remainder is paid by the participant.
Accessibility:	The program is open to all eligible individuals on a first-come, first-served basis. A single application is required for this program and the Maryland Energy Assistance Program.
Regional Variations:	OHEP will index an applicant's benefit by a percentage above or below the statewide weighed average depending on the utility territory where the applicant lives to mitigate the anticipated significant increases in utility rates.

Source: Department of Human Resources

Maryland Energy Assistance Program

Program Description:	The program, administered by the Office of Home Energy Programs, helps the State's vulnerable populations pay their heating bills; minimize crises; and make heating costs more affordable. Benefits include utility and fossil fuel payments, a Utility Service Protection Program, referrals to weatherization services, waivers on utility fees, and discounts on fuel purchases.
Legal Basis:	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act (LIHEAP), Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public law 97-35, as amended.
Funding Source:	Federal funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	The State fiscal 2007 appropriation is expected to be \$35.0 million.
Eligibility:	Families with incomes at or below 200 percent of poverty with a heating bill responsibility and who are United States citizens.
Participants:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes 110,000 families participating.
Value of Benefit:	The fiscal 2007 budget assumes an average benefit per family of \$415. Participants may also receive discounts on fuel purchases, waivers on utility fees, credits on utility bills, and access to other energy-related services.
Cost Sharing:	It is anticipated that the program will pay 25 to 60 percent of participants' fiscal 2007 heating bills. The remainder is to be paid by the participant.
Accessibility:	The program is open to all eligible individuals on a first-come, first-served basis. Only one application is required for this program and the Electric Universal Service Program.
Regional Variations:	<p>In Garrett County, payments are 110 percent of the State average grant due to an earlier and longer heating season.</p> <p>In Prince George's County, \$72 (a rebate from a local energy tax) is added to the energy grant payment.</p> <p>In Montgomery County, a \$40 rebate from a local energy tax is added to the energy grant payment.</p>

Source: Department of Human Resources

Weatherization Assistance Program

Program Description:	The program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, helps eligible low-income households, through the installation of energy conservation materials, to reduce energy consumption and maintenance costs.
Legal Basis:	Federal law.
Funding Source:	Federal funds.
Fiscal 2007 Budget:	\$2.48 million federal funds.
Eligibility:	Household must be at or below 150 percent of poverty, and the residents must prove ownership. If it is a rental unit, the landlord must prove ownership and be willing to participate and invest in the program.
Participants:	In fiscal 2007, 1,255 units will receive assistance.
Value of Benefit:	The federal government requires that the average amount of assistance not exceed \$2,826 per household for fiscal 2007.
Cost Sharing:	None.
Accessibility:	Accessibility is limited to the above income limits and amount of funds available.
Regional Variations:	The State distributes the federal funds to local entities, who then distribute the funds to eligible households. The distribution statewide is based on census information on the number of low-income people in each jurisdiction.

Source: Department of Housing and Community Development

Section II

Comparisons Across Jurisdictions of Benefits Received and Taxes Paid for Families of Selected Incomes

Comparison for Family of Three with No Income*

	<u>Income After Taxes**</u>	<u>Cash Benefits/ Food Stamps</u>	<u>Child Care Subsidy</u>	<u>Health Coverage</u>	<u>Other Benefits</u>	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>Housing***</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Allegany	\$0	\$11,884	\$5,132	\$12,043	\$3,539	\$32,598	\$6,228	\$38,826
Anne Arundel	0	11,884	7,588	12,043	3,539	35,054	11,292	46,346
Baltimore City	0	11,884	6,624	12,043	3,539	34,090	11,292	45,382
Baltimore Co.	0	11,884	8,168	12,043	3,539	35,634	11,292	46,926
Calvert	0	11,884	7,588	12,043	3,539	35,054	15,432	50,486
Caroline	0	11,884	5,496	12,043	3,539	32,962	7,248	40,210
Carroll	0	11,884	7,588	12,043	3,539	35,054	11,292	46,346
Cecil	0	11,884	6,256	12,043	3,539	33,722	11,076	44,798
Charles	0	11,884	7,588	12,043	3,539	35,054	15,432	50,486
Dorchester	0	11,884	5,496	12,043	3,539	32,962	6,924	39,886
Frederick	0	11,884	8,168	12,043	3,539	35,634	15,432	51,066
Garrett	0	11,884	5,132	12,043	3,581	32,639	6,228	38,867
Harford	0	11,884	8,168	12,043	3,539	35,634	11,292	46,926
Howard	0	11,884	10,112	12,043	3,539	37,578	11,292	48,870
Kent	0	11,884	5,496	12,043	3,539	32,962	8,136	41,098
Montgomery	0	11,884	10,112	12,043	3,579	37,618	15,432	53,050
Prince George's	0	11,884	7,588	12,043	3,611	35,126	15,432	50,558
Queen Anne's	0	11,884	6,256	12,043	3,539	33,722	11,292	45,014
Somerset	0	11,884	5,496	12,043	3,539	32,962	6,624	39,586
St. Mary's	0	11,884	6,256	12,043	3,539	33,722	11,712	45,434
Talbot	0	11,884	6,256	12,043	3,539	33,722	8,496	42,218
Washington	0	11,884	6,256	12,043	3,539	33,722	8,076	41,798
Wicomico	0	11,884	5,496	12,043	3,539	32,962	7,836	40,798
Worcester	0	11,884	5,132	12,043	3,539	32,598	7,788	40,386

*Family with one adult and two kids ages three and seven.

**Income minus taxes adjusted for both refundable and non-refundable credits.

***Housing subsidies are not available for new applicants in most jurisdictions.

Note: Detailed footnotes on assumptions are provided in Section 3.

Comparison for Family of Three with Income at 100 Percent Poverty*

	<u>Income After Taxes**</u>	<u>Cash Benefits/ Food Stamps</u>	<u>Child Care Subsidy</u>	<u>Health Coverage</u>	<u>Other Benefits</u>	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>Housing***</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Allegany	\$21,414	\$2,892	\$4,068	\$6,296	\$3,539	\$38,209	\$1,248	\$39,457
Anne Arundel	21,414	2,892	6,204	6,296	3,539	40,345	5,400	45,745
Baltimore City	21,414	2,892	5,300	6,296	3,539	39,441	5,400	44,841
Baltimore Co.	21,414	2,892	6,688	6,296	3,539	40,829	5,400	46,229
Calvert	21,414	2,892	6,204	6,296	3,539	40,345	8,112	48,457
Caroline	21,414	2,892	4,480	6,296	3,539	38,621	2,268	40,889
Carroll	21,414	2,892	6,204	6,296	3,539	40,345	5,400	45,745
Cecil	21,414	2,892	5,116	6,296	3,539	39,257	5,220	44,477
Charles	21,414	2,892	6,204	6,296	3,539	40,345	8,112	48,457
Dorchester	21,414	2,892	4,480	6,296	3,539	38,621	1,944	40,565
Frederick	21,414	2,892	6,688	6,296	3,539	40,829	8,112	48,941
Garrett	21,414	2,892	4,068	6,296	3,581	38,250	1,248	39,498
Harford	21,414	2,892	6,688	6,296	3,539	40,829	5,400	46,229
Howard	21,414	2,892	8,248	6,296	3,539	42,389	5,400	47,789
Kent	21,414	2,892	4,480	6,296	3,539	38,621	3,156	41,777
Montgomery	22,285	2,892	8,248	6,296	3,579	43,300	8,112	51,412
Prince George's	21,414	2,892	6,204	6,296	3,611	40,417	8,112	48,529
Queen Anne's	21,414	2,892	5,116	6,296	3,539	39,257	5,400	44,657
Somerset	21,414	2,892	4,480	6,296	3,539	38,621	1,644	40,265
St. Mary's	21,414	2,892	5,116	6,296	3,539	39,257	5,580	44,837
Talbot	21,414	2,892	5,116	6,296	3,539	39,257	3,204	42,461
Washington	21,414	2,892	5,116	6,296	3,539	39,257	3,096	42,353
Wicomico	21,414	2,892	4,480	6,296	3,539	38,621	2,856	41,477
Worcester	21,414	2,892	4,068	6,296	3,539	38,209	2,808	41,017

*Family with one adult and two kids ages three and seven.

**Income minus taxes adjusted for both refundable and non-refundable credits.

***Housing subsidies are not available for new applicants in most jurisdictions.

Note: Detailed footnotes on assumptions are provided in Section 3.

Comparison for Family of Three with Income at 200 Percent Poverty*

	<u>Income After Taxes**</u>	<u>Cash Benefits/ Food Stamps</u>	<u>Child Care Subsidy</u>	<u>Health Coverage</u>	<u>Other Benefits</u>	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>Housing***</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Allegany	\$33,194	\$0	\$0	\$6,296	\$475	\$39,965	\$0	\$39,965
Anne Arundel	33,251	0	0	6,296	475	40,022	480	40,502
Baltimore City	33,176	0	0	6,296	475	39,947	480	40,427
Baltimore Co.	33,210	0	0	6,296	475	39,981	480	40,461
Calvert	33,214	0	0	6,296	475	39,985	3,240	43,225
Caroline	33,240	0	0	6,296	475	40,011	0	40,011
Carroll	33,176	0	0	6,296	475	39,947	480	40,427
Cecil	33,214	0	0	6,296	475	39,985	372	40,357
Charles	33,199	0	0	6,296	475	39,970	3,240	43,210
Dorchester	33,242	0	0	6,296	475	40,013	0	40,013
Frederick	33,190	0	0	6,296	475	39,961	3,240	43,201
Garrett	33,237	0	0	6,296	475	40,008	0	40,008
Harford	33,175	0	0	6,296	475	39,946	480	40,426
Howard	33,153	0	0	6,296	475	39,924	480	40,404
Kent	33,207	0	0	6,296	475	39,978	0	39,978
Montgomery	33,153	0	0	6,296	475	39,924	3,240	43,164
Prince George's	33,153	0	0	6,296	475	39,924	3,240	43,164
Queen Anne's	33,207	0	0	6,296	475	39,978	480	40,458
Somerset	33,161	0	0	6,296	475	39,932	0	39,932
St. Mary's	33,184	0	0	6,296	475	39,955	3,540	43,495
Talbot	33,299	0	0	6,296	475	40,070	0	40,070
Washington	33,214	0	0	6,296	475	39,985	0	39,985
Wicomico	37,176	0	0	6,296	475	43,947	0	43,947
Worcester	33,452	0	0	6,296	475	40,223	0	40,223

*Family with one adult and two kids ages three and seven.

**Income minus taxes adjusted for both refundable and non-refundable credits.

***Housing subsidies are not available for new applicants in most jurisdictions.

Note: Detailed footnotes on assumptions are provided in Section 3.

Comparison for Family of Three with Income of \$63,383*

	Income After Taxes**	Cash Benefits/ Food Stamps	Child Care Subsidy	Health Coverage	Other Benefits	Sub-total	Housing***	Grand Total
Allegany	\$51,850	\$0	\$0	\$11,839	\$475	\$64,164	\$0	\$64,164
Anne Arundel	52,020	0	0	11,839	475	64,334	0	64,334
Baltimore City	51,795	0	0	11,839	475	64,109	0	64,109
Baltimore Co.	51,896	0	0	11,839	475	64,210	0	64,210
Calvert	51,910	0	0	11,839	475	64,224	0	64,224
Caroline	51,988	0	0	11,839	475	64,302	0	64,302
Carroll	51,795	0	0	11,839	475	64,109	0	64,109
Cecil	51,910	0	0	11,839	475	64,224	0	64,224
Charles	51,864	0	0	11,839	475	64,178	0	64,178
Dorchester	51,993	0	0	11,839	475	64,307	0	64,307
Frederick	51,836	0	0	11,839	475	64,150	0	64,150
Garrett	51,979	0	0	11,839	475	64,293	0	64,293
Harford	51,790	0	0	11,839	475	64,104	0	64,104
Howard	51,726	0	0	11,839	475	64,040	0	64,040
Kent	51,887	0	0	11,839	475	64,201	0	64,201
Montgomery	51,726	0	0	11,839	475	64,040	0	64,040
Prince George's	51,726	0	0	11,839	475	64,040	0	64,040
Queen Anne's	51,887	0	0	11,839	475	64,201	0	64,201
Somerset	51,749	0	0	11,839	475	64,063	0	64,063
St. Mary's	51,818	0	0	11,839	475	64,132	0	64,132
Talbot	52,163	0	0	11,839	475	64,477	0	64,477
Washington	51,910	0	0	11,839	475	64,224	0	64,224
Wicomico	51,772	0	0	11,839	475	64,086	0	64,086
Worcester	52,624	0	0	11,839	475	64,938	0	64,938

*Family with one adult and two kids ages three and seven.

**Income minus taxes adjusted for both refundable and non-refundable credits.

***Housing subsidies are not available for new applicants in most jurisdictions.

Note: Detailed footnotes on assumptions are provided in Section 3.

Section III

County-by-County Analysis of Benefits Received and Taxed Paid by Families with Selected Incomes

Allegany County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	0	16,600	33,200	63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,978	-11,533
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,132	4,068	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	6,228	1,248	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$38,826	\$39,457	\$39,965	\$64,164
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,598	\$38,209	\$39,965	\$64,164

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Anne Arundel County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,921	-11,363
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3, 4}	7,588	6,204	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$46,346	\$45,745	\$40,502	\$64,334
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,054	\$40,345	\$40,022	\$64,334

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Baltimore City

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,996	-11,588
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,624	5,300	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$45,382	\$44,841	\$40,427	\$64,109
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$34,090	\$39,441	\$39,947	\$64,109

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is the calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Baltimore County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>100% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>200% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>State Median</u> <u>Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,962	-11,487
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	8,168	6,688	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$46,926	\$46,229	\$40,461	\$64,210
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,634	\$40,829	\$39,981	\$64,210

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is the calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Calvert County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,958	-11,473
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	7,588	6,204	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	15,432	8,112	3,240	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$50,486	\$48,457	\$43,225	\$64,224
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,054	\$40,345	\$39,985	\$64,224

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Caroline County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,932	-11,395
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3, 4}	5,496	4,480	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	7,248	2,268	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$40,210	\$40,889	\$40,011	\$64,302
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,962	\$38,621	\$40,011	\$64,302

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Carroll County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,996	-11,588
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	7,588	6,204	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$46,346	\$45,745	\$40,427	\$64,109
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,054	\$40,345	\$39,947	\$64,109

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Cecil County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,958	-11,473
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,256	5,116	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,076	5,220	372	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$44,798	\$44,477	\$40,357	\$64,224
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$33,722	\$39,257	\$39,985	\$64,224

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Charles County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,973	-11,519
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	7,588	6,204	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	15,432	8,112	3,240	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$50,486	\$48,457	\$43,210	\$64,178
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,054	\$40,345	\$39,970	\$64,178

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is the calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Dorchester County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,930	-11,390
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,496	4,480	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	6,924	1,944	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$39,886	\$40,565	\$40,013	\$64,307
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,962	\$38,621	\$40,013	\$64,307

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Frederick County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,982	-11,547
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	8,168	6,688	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	15,432	8,112	3,240	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$51,066	\$48,941	\$43,201	\$64,150
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,634	\$40,829	\$39,961	\$64,150

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Garrett County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹</u>			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,935	-11,404
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,132	4,068	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	6,228	1,248	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	457	457	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$38,867	\$39,498	\$40,008	\$64,293
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,639	\$38,250	\$40,008	\$64,293

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Harford County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,997	-11,593
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	8,168	6,688	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$46,926	\$46,229	\$40,426	\$64,104
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,634	\$40,829	\$39,946	\$64,104

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Howard County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹</u>			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-2,019	-11,657
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	10,112	8,248	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$48,870	\$47,789	\$40,404	\$64,040
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$37,578	\$42,389	\$39,924	\$64,040

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Kent County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,965	-11,496
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,496	4,480	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	8,136	3,156	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$41,098	\$41,777	\$39,978	\$64,201
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,962	\$38,621	\$39,978	\$64,201

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Montgomery County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	145	-2,019	-11,657
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	10,112	8,248	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	15,432	8,112	3,240	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	455	455	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$53,050	\$51,412	\$43,164	\$64,040
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$37,618	\$43,300	\$39,924	\$64,040

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ. This includes the Montgomery County nontaxable grant provided to county residents claiming the State refundable earned income credit.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is the calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Prince George's County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three ¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-2,019	-11,657
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	7,588	6,204	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	15,432	8,112	3,240	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	487	487	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$50,558	\$48,529	\$43,164	\$64,040
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$35,126	\$40,417	\$39,924	\$64,040

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Queen Anne's County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>100% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>200% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>State Median</u> <u>Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,965	-11,496
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,256	5,116	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,292	5,400	480	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$45,014	\$44,657	\$40,458	\$64,201
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$33,722	\$39,257	\$39,978	\$64,201

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Somerset County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-2,011	-11,634
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,496	4,480	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	6,624	1,644	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$39,586	\$40,265	\$39,932	\$64,063
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,962	\$38,621	\$39,932	\$64,063

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

St. Mary's County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,988	-11,565
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,256	5,116	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	11,712	5,580	3,540	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$45,434	\$44,837	\$43,495	\$64,132
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$33,722	\$39,257	\$39,955	\$64,132

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Talbot County

Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,873	-11,220
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,256	5,116	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	8,496	3,204	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$42,218	\$42,461	\$40,070	\$64,477
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$33,722	\$39,257	\$40,070	\$64,477

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Washington County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>100% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>200% of</u> <u>Poverty</u>	<u>State Median</u> <u>Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,958	-11,473
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	6,256	5,116	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	8,076	3,096	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$41,798	\$42,353	\$39,985	\$64,224
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$33,722	\$39,257	\$39,985	\$64,224

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Wicomico County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three ¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	2,004	-11,611
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3,4}	5,496	4,480	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	7,836	2,856	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$40,798	\$41,477	\$43,947	\$64,086
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,962	\$38,621	\$43,947	\$64,086

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.

Worcester County

<u>Annual Benefits, Income, and Taxes</u>	Income/Service Benefit Levels for Family of Three¹			
	<u>Below Poverty</u>	<u>100% of Poverty</u>	<u>200% of Poverty</u>	<u>State Median Income 2006</u>
Income	\$0	\$16,600	\$33,200	\$63,383
Federal, State, and Local Taxes ²	0	-726	-1,720	-10,759
Federal EITC – Refundable Amount	0	4,959	1,972	0
State EITC – Refundable Amount	0	581	0	0
Temporary Cash Assistance (Cash)	6,588	0	0	0
Emergency Assistance (Cash)	400	0	0	0
Purchase of Care (Child Care) ^{3, 4}	5,132	4,068	0	0
Food Stamps	4,896	2,892	0	0
School Lunch Program	454	454	41	41
School Breakfast Program	290	290	43	43
WIC	655	655	0	0
Child and Adult Care Food Dist. ⁵	1,046	1,046	127	127
Summer Food Program	264	264	264	264
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12,043	6,296	6,296	11,839
Section 8 Housing ⁷	7,788	2,808	0	0
MD Energy Assistance Program	415	415	0	0
Electric Universal Service Program	415	415	0	0
Total (Value of Benefits/Income Minus Taxes)	\$40,386	\$41,017	\$40,223	\$64,938
Total with No Housing Assistance⁸	\$32,598	\$38,209	\$40,223	\$64,938

¹ Single mother with two children – ages seven and three. Families receive all benefits for which they are eligible.

² State, Federal, and local income and payroll taxes with Earned Income, Poverty, and Child Care Tax Credits applied. All income is assumed to be wage income and family files for tax purposes as a head of household using the standard deduction. To the extent that family income is from other sources, or the family itemizes deductions, the results will differ.

³ This scenario assumes that the parent with no income is performing community service as a welfare work activity and therefore qualifies for a child care subsidy.

⁴ Center day care rate for two children, ages three and seven, minus the appropriate copayment.

⁵ Assume children are receiving child care at a licensed center or family day care home. Younger child requires full-time care.

⁶ Assume family at State median income receives employer sponsored coverage equivalent to State employee benefits program.

⁷ The value for Section 8 Housing is the calculated as the fair market value of two-bedroom rental housing in the jurisdiction minus the maximum gross rent that can be paid by a person. Households waiting for Section 8 Housing or Public Housing may receive Rental Allowance Program assistance of \$250 per month not to exceed 12 months of assistance. In most parts of the State, no housing assistance is currently available for new applicants.

⁸ Total is understated for family at 100 percent of poverty as the food stamp benefit rises when the housing subsidy falls.

Note: Services provided to low-income families that do not act as income supplements such as Head Start are not included. Employment benefits such as pensions are not included as not all families will receive these benefits.