

July 6, 1993

A GUIDE TO H.R. 2434: THE PUTTING JOBS AND THE AMERICAN FAMILY FIRST ACT OF 1993

INTRODUCTION

Less than three years after being asked to pay higher taxes as a result of the disastrous 1990 budget deal, American families once again face household belt-tightening as Washington raises taxes in an effort to stem the tide of government red ink. The so-called deficit reduction package, currently working its way through Congress, will by most accounts contain the largest tax increase in American history—between \$250 billion and \$300 billion over the next five years. This is twice the size of the tax hike that helped to make George Bush a one-term President.

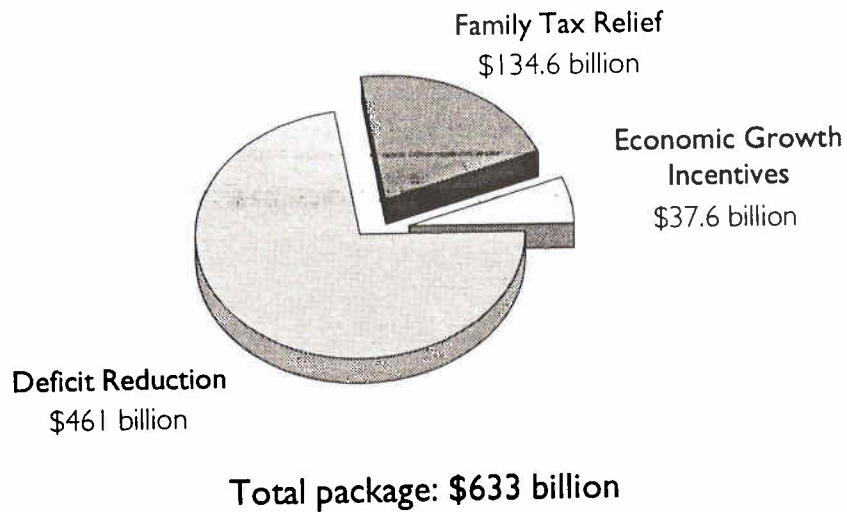
Vowing not to repeat such a mistake, a group of nearly fifty lawmakers led by Rod Grams, the Minnesota Republican, and Tim Hutchinson, the Arkansas Republican, have introduced a starkly different plan; H.R. 2434, the Putting Jobs and the American Family First Act of 1993. This alternative budget plan not only cuts the deficit in half within five years, it also provides tax cuts for American families as well as tax incentives for investment to stimulate economic growth and job creation. This is not done by raising taxes on other Americans, but by clamping strict controls on the rampant growth of federal spending.

After sending another slice of their hard-earned pay to Washington under the Clinton plan, taxpayers will not see real long-term deficit reduction. According to Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projections, this current plan will produce only a small decline in the deficit during the next five years—from \$310 billion this year to about \$250 billion in fiscal 1998. But after that, says the CBO, the deficit will begin to soar again, reaching over \$400 billion by 2003.

The reason: the plan will have little substantive effect on the rampant growth of federal spending. The CBO estimates that the House version of the tax and budget package will allow total federal outlays to climb \$338 billion over the next five years, from \$1.443 trillion in fiscal year 1993 to \$1.781 trillion in fiscal 1998. This growth represents an average annual rate of 4.3 percent per year—or 63 percent faster than the projected inflation rate. The final bill emerging from Congress is not likely to change this growth rate significantly.

Whatever the exact shape of the tax bill when it finally comes out of Congress, the measure will not fulfill the four economic policy promises Bill Clinton made during the campaign. He pledged that his Administration would:

Putting Jobs and the American Family First Act of 1993: H.R. 2434



Heritage DataChart

- 1) **Cut the deficit in half;**
- 2) **Provide tax relief to middle-class Americans;**
- 3) **Enact measures to spur investment and economic growth; and**
- 4) **Put policies in place that would assure a continuous decline in the deficit.**

The net effect for American families: real pain and few, if any, real benefits.

A REAL ALTERNATIVE: PUT JOBS AND FAMILIES FIRST

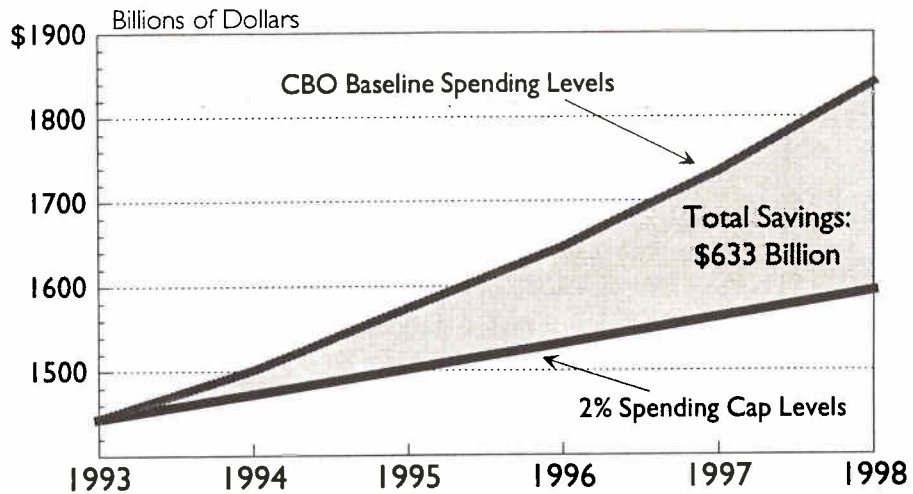
The Putting Jobs and the American Family First Act of 1993 (H.R. 2434) is based in large measure on a proposal developed last February by the staff of The Heritage Foundation.¹ H.R. 2434 is a five-year \$633 billion package that would:

- ◆ **Cut the deficit in half by fiscal 1998.**
- ◆ **Grant \$135 billion in family tax relief.**
- ◆ **Provide nearly \$38 billion in tax incentives for investment to stimulate economic growth and job creation.**
- ◆ **Control the long-term growth of federal spending, which will put the federal budget on a course toward balance by 2003.**

To achieve these results, the Grams-Hutchinson plan contains five major policy components. The measure would:

1 Scott A. Hodge, "Putting Families First: A Deficit Reduction and Tax Relief Strategy," Heritage Foundation *Backgrounder* No. 927, February 16, 1993.

Cap Annual Spending Growth at 2%, Save: \$633 Billion



Billions of Dollars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total Federal Outlays: CBO March Baseline*	\$1,443.5	\$1,501.1	\$1,574.1	\$1,645.4	\$1,734.5	\$1,840.2
Total Federal Outlays: When Limited to 2% Annual Growth**	1,443.5	1,472.3	1,501.8	1,531.8	1,562.4	1,593.7
Savings	\$0.0	\$28.8	\$72.3	\$113.6	\$172.1	\$246.5

Source: Congressional Budget Office, May 18, 1993

*Assumes compliance with the discretionary spending limits in the Budget Enforcement Act through 1995; discretionary outlays are assumed to grow at the same pace as inflation after 1995.

** Starting with CBO 1993 total spending.

Heritage DataChart

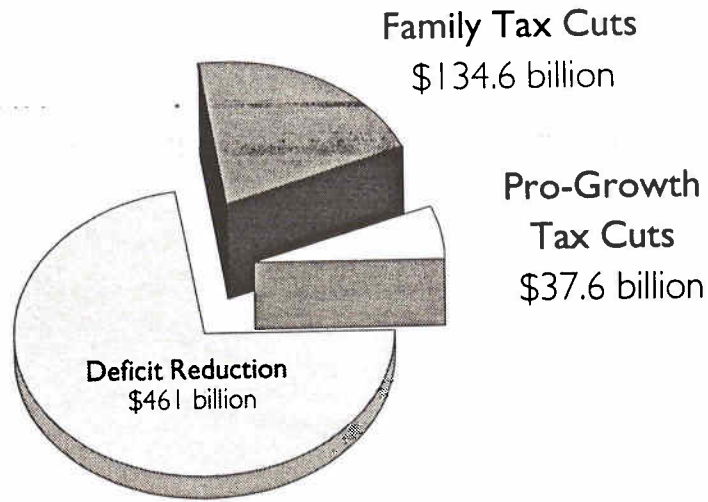
1) Cap the annual growth of total federal spending at two percent.

According to the CBO, baseline federal spending growth (assuming no changes in current law) will average some five percent per year through fiscal 1998, or 1.8 times the inflation rate.

Putting Families First caps this annual growth rate at two percent. This would produce \$633 billion in total program savings below the baseline growth rate. The table above displays the annual savings resulting from this cap, as calculated by CBO.

The two percent cap would be enforced by a sequester. This means there would be automatic across-the-board spending reductions if Congress failed to lower spending sufficiently below the targeted spending levels by making cuts in specific programs. However, the Grams-Hutchinson plan does exempt Social Security benefits from a sequester.

Use One-Third of Capped Savings for Tax Cuts



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Five-Year Total
Pro Family Tax Cuts						
⊗ \$500 per Child Tax Credit	\$25.50	\$26.19	\$26.90	\$27.62	\$28.37	\$134.57
Pro-Growth Tax Cuts:						
⊗ IRA-Plus Plan	(2.70)	(1.40)	(1.10)	0.30	1.40	(3.50)
⊗ Accelerated Depreciation Plan	0.60	(2.70)	(5.90)	(4.80)	1.20	(11.60)
⊗ Index Capital Gains and Lower Rate to 15%	0.50	7.50	13.50	15.10	17.10	52.70
Revenues Lost from All Tax Cuts	\$22.90	\$29.59	\$33.40	\$38.22	\$48.07	\$172.17
Note: Amounts in parentheses denote increases in revenues.						Heritage DataChart

2) Give every working family in America a \$500 tax credit for each child.

The plan uses \$135 billion of the savings obtained from the cap to provide a \$500 per child non-refundable tax credit for every American family. The plan indexes the credit to the inflation rate, raising its value to roughly \$560 after five years.

There are some 51 million American children eligible for such a tax credit. At \$500 per child, the first-year revenue loss to the Treasury due to the credit would be about \$25.5 billion. By fiscal 1998, indexation would push this revenue loss to an estimated \$28.4 billion. This portion of H.R. 2434 would not increase the deficit however, because the plan more than offsets these lost revenues with the reductions in government spending.

Family tax relief is the centerpiece of this plan. Based upon Census Bureau data, Heritage Foundation analysts have calculated the total dollar value of a \$500 per child tax credit for every state and congressional district. The appendix to this paper displays these data. The average congressional district contains about 117,000 children. Thus a \$500 tax credit would bring some \$58.68 million per year into the average congressional district in family tax relief.

3) Spur investment and real family wage growth through pro-growth tax cuts.

The plan dedicates nearly \$38 billion of the savings over five years from the cap to fund tax cuts that will generate the new private investment needed to increase the productivity of American workers, and thereby boost real wage growth.

As indicated in the table on page 4, there are three key components to the economic growth portion of the plan. Each of these has been "scored" on the basis of a static economic model—the type of model used by federal budget estimators.² The net revenue loss of these three measures is some \$38 billion over five years. But as with the family tax cut, the revenues lost to the Treasury from these tax cuts are offset by the equal reduction in federal spending, making this portion of the plan also deficit neutral.

Tax Cut #1: Expand Individual Retirement Accounts in what is called a "back-ended" IRA plan. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) reduce the tax bias against savings by either deferring taxes on income placed into the special accounts or by making the interest from such accounts tax-exempt. Unfortunately, the 1986 Tax Reform Act sharply restricted the amount of tax-deferred income that families could place in such accounts. Lawmakers can undo this mistake, without increasing the budget deficit, by enacting a "back-ended" version of the IRA which makes interest tax-exempt. Such a reform would boost savings and also increase the pool of funds available for productive new investments.

This element of the plan raises \$3.5 billion in revenues over five years.

Tax Cut #2: Enact a neutral cost recovery plan for capital investments. Called the Investment Tax Incentive Act of 1993 (H.R. 539), this proposal was introduced earlier this year by Representative Nick Smith, the Michigan Republican. Smith's proposal would index the depreciation schedules for business investments to inflation. Such a change in the tax code would effectively give businesses the present-value equivalent of immediate expensing of any major investment in new plants or equipment.

This element of the plan is estimated by Congress's Joint Committee on Taxation to raise some \$11.6 billion over five years.

2 Many experts believe that reducing the tax rate on savings and investment would so stimulate economic growth that overall federal tax revenues would rise. Thus, according to these analysts, tax cuts on investments and savings would help reduce the deficit. However, this view is not shared by the Congressional Budget Office or the Joint Tax Committee of the Congress. According to the economic models employed by these organizations, such tax cuts will "lose" money for the Treasury. Thus, these tax cuts must be "paid for" by either increases in taxes elsewhere or via spending cuts. While Heritage analysts disagree with this latter view, CBO revenue loss estimates are being assumed for the purposes of this plan.

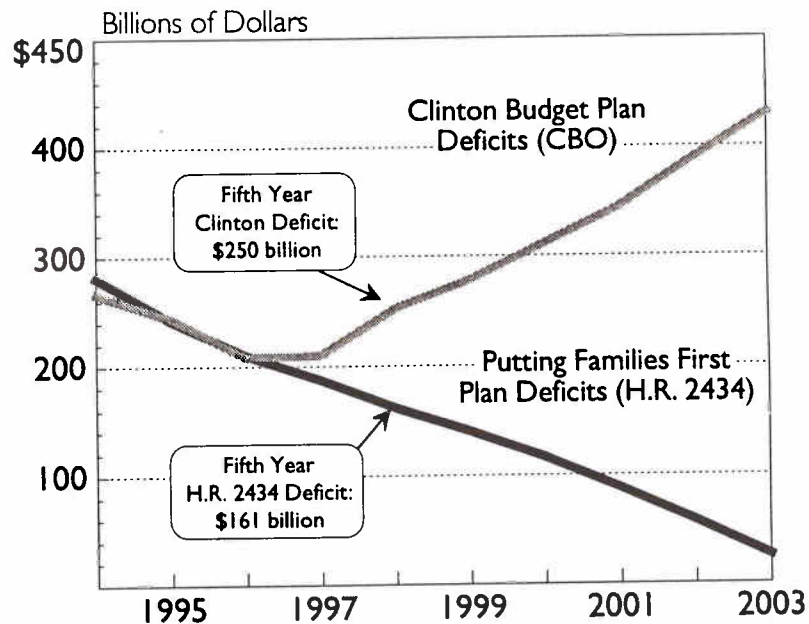
Tax Cut #3: Index the capital gains tax to the rate of inflation and lower the maximum rate to 15 percent for both individuals and corporations. Currently the top rate is 28 percent and it would rise to 30.8 percent if the Senate version of the Clinton package becomes law.

This element of the Putting Families First plan is estimated by the Joint Committee on Taxation to lose nearly \$53 billion in revenues to the Treasury over five years.

4) **Apply the remaining \$461 billion of these total savings to cutting the deficit in half by fiscal 1998.**

The plan dedicates the remaining \$461 billion of savings achieved by the spending cap to cut the deficit by more than half in five years. This means the fiscal 1998 deficit will fall from roughly \$360 billion, the current baseline projection, to roughly \$161 billion. By contrast, the Clinton plan is estimated to lower the deficit to \$250 billion in fiscal 1998.

Long-Term Deficit Impact of Putting Families First vs. Clinton Budget Plan



Use Remaining Two Thirds of Savings for Deficit Reduction

Billions of Dollars	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Five-Year Total
CBO Baseline Deficit Estimates	\$286.70	\$284.40	\$290.00	\$321.70	\$359.70	\$1,439.40
Less:						
Savings Used for Deficit Reduction	-5.90	-42.71	-80.20	-133.78	-198.43	-461.03
Equals:						
Putting Families First Estimated Deficits	\$280.80	\$241.69	\$209.80	\$187.92	\$161.27	\$1,081.47

Heritage DataChart

If the two percent annual spending cap were extended for an additional five years, the federal budget would be in near balance by fiscal 2003. This compares with the CBO's projected baseline deficit of \$655 billion for that year, and the \$431 billion CBO estimate for the deficit produced by the Clinton budget plan in fiscal 2003.

5) Create a bi-partisan commission to identify the specific savings to comply with the two percent cap.

The unique feature of the Grams-Hutchinson plan is that it would create a bi-partisan commission to identify the policy changes necessary to meet the two percent annual spending caps. Such a commission would be modeled on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Supporters of the Grams-Hutchinson plan recognize that few lawmakers are willing to back specific spending cuts even if these cuts lead to reducing the deficit or to tax relief. This is because lawmakers face severe political pressure if they vote for a program cut. For example, until the creation of the Base Closing Commission, Congress had been unable to close a single obsolete military base since 1977. But the recommendations generated by the Commission will lead to the eventual closure of over 100 facilities with the minimum amount of political pain. This is possible because the Commission is an independent body, largely free of political pressure, and Congress and the President must either approve or reject the Commission's recommendations in their entirety. Members of Congress thus acquire significant political protection from the fallout accompanying a vote to close a base.

The Grams-Hutchinson spending reduction commission would give similar protection for domestic program cuts. It would also allow sensible, balanced cuts to be achieved, rather than cuts that are distorted by pressure from powerful committees and interest groups. The commission would be made up of forty Members of Congress (twenty Representatives and twenty Senators), with an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. The plan also establishes an advisory council composed of 150 private citizens to assist commission members. Twenty citizens would be selected at random by the Internal Revenue Service, and the remaining citizens would be appointed by the majority and minority leaders in the respective houses of Congress.

The commission would have six months to develop its recommendations, at which point Congress would have seven legislative days to vote up or down on the package, without amendment.

If Congress failed to approve the commission's recommendations, or to take any other actions that would keep spending within the cap limitations, an across-the-board sequester would take effect to lower spending to the required level. Social Security benefits, however, would be exempt from the sequester.

CONCLUSION

The Grams-Hutchinson Putting Jobs and the American Family First Act of 1993 (H.R. 2434) is a sound alternative to the tax and spend plan now moving through Congress. H.R. 2434 offers taxpayers the prospects of real long-term deficit reduction, tax relief rather than tax hikes, and economic growth rather than economic stagnation. Those lawmakers now supporting a record tax increase should be prepared to explain to American families why a huge tax increase, causing severe belt-tightening by every household, is preferable to a plan that requires only modest belt-tightening by the federal government.

Scott A. Hodge
Grover M. Hermann Fellow
in Federal Budgetary Affairs

All Heritage Foundation papers are now available electronically to subscribers of "Town Hall," the conservative meeting place, and "Nexis," the on-line data retrieval service. For information about Town Hall services, please call 1-(800) 441-4142. On Nexis, The Heritage Foundation's Reports (HFRPTS) can be found in the OMNI, CURRNT, NWLTRS, and GVT group files of the NEXIS library and in the GOVT and OMNI group files of the GOVNS library.

APPENDIX

Based on Census Bureau data, Heritage Foundation scholars have calculated the total value of a \$500 per-child tax credit for each state and congressional district.

Nationally, there are nearly 51 million children eligible for such a credit. Thus in the first year of the plan, nearly \$25.5 billion would be returned to American families. These results are summarized in the first table in this appendix.

While the number of children in each congressional district varies greatly, the average district has 117,000 children. At \$500 per child, this means the average district will receive some \$58.7 million in family tax relief each year. The second table lists the congressional districts by state. Included in the table are: the number of eligible children in the district, the total amount of money the district will receive in family tax relief, and the name of the member representing the district.

Heritage analysts also have calculated the value of a \$500 per-child tax credit for every county in the U.S. These data are available upon request.

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT PER STATE

State	Number of Children Eligible for Credit	Total State Value of \$500/Child Tax Credit
Alabama	794,974	\$397,487,000
Alaska	149,189	\$74,594,500
Arizona	750,145	\$375,072,500
Arkansas	349,625	\$174,812,500
California	6,183,054	\$3,091,527,000
Colorado	717,733	\$358,866,500
Connecticut	660,326	\$330,163,000
Delaware	141,345	\$70,672,500
Florida	2,285,513	\$1,142,756,500
Georgia	1,362,740	\$681,370,000
Hawaii	243,574	\$121,787,000
Idaho	254,810	\$127,405,000
Illinois	2,412,256	\$1,206,128,000
Indiana	1,231,494	\$615,747,000
Iowa	607,356	\$303,678,000
Kansas	559,570	\$279,785,000
Kentucky	709,846	\$354,923,000
Louisiana	831,962	\$415,981,000
Maine	261,961	\$130,980,500
Maryland	1,013,579	\$506,789,500
Massachusetts	1,157,175	\$578,587,500
Michigan	1,974,515	\$987,257,500
Minnesota	1,006,189	\$503,094,500
Mississippi	490,563	\$245,281,500
Missouri	1,066,310	\$533,155,000
Montana	173,817	\$86,908,500
Nebraska	365,813	\$182,906,500
Nevada	249,224	\$124,612,000
New Hampshire	254,262	\$127,131,000
New Jersey	1,574,560	\$787,280,000
New Mexico	317,778	\$158,889,000
New York	3,381,525	\$1,690,762,500
North Carolina	1,313,678	\$656,839,000
North Dakota	143,817	\$71,908,500
Ohio	2,273,457	\$1,136,728,500
Oklahoma	646,613	\$323,306,500
Oregon	597,002	\$298,501,000
Pennsylvania	2,322,808	\$1,161,404,000
Rhode Island	192,523	\$96,261,500
South Carolina	718,859	\$359,429,500
South Dakota	156,070	\$78,035,000
Tennessee	947,350	\$473,675,000
Texas	3,614,317	\$1,807,158,500
Utah	544,063	\$272,031,500
Vermont	124,330	\$62,165,000
Virginia	1,282,705	\$641,352,500
Washington	1,053,287	\$526,643,500
West Virginia	324,034	\$162,017,000
Wisconsin	1,082,302	\$541,151,000
Wyoming	114,046	\$57,023,000
Total =	50,984,044	\$25,492,022,000

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
ALABAMA					
AL	District 1	S. Callahan	R	113,674	\$56,837,000.0
AL	District 2	T. Everett	R	119,103	\$59,551,500.0
AL	District 3	G. Browder	D	112,090	\$56,045,000.0
AL	District 4	T. Bevill	D	113,252	\$56,626,000.0
AL	District 5	R. Cramer	D	119,396	\$59,698,000.0
AL	District 6	S. Bachus	R	120,050	\$60,025,000.0
AL	District 7	E. Hilliard	D	97,409	\$48,704,500.0
ALASKA					
AK	Single District	D. Young	R	149,189	\$74,594,500.0
ARKANSAS					
AR	District 1	B. Lambert	D	108,922	\$54,461,000.0
AR	District 2	R. Thornton	D	122,203	\$61,101,500.0
AR	District 3	T. Hutchinson	R	119,447	\$59,723,500.0
AR	District 4	J. Dickey	R	107,975	\$53,987,500.0
ARIZONA					
AZ	District 1	S. Coppersmith	D	128,800	\$64,400,000.0
AZ	District 2	E. Pastor	D	121,408	\$60,704,000.0
AZ	District 3	B. Stump	R	124,693	\$62,346,500.0
AZ	District 4	J. Kyl	R	127,070	\$63,535,000.0
AZ	District 5	J. Kolbe	R	116,957	\$58,478,500.0
AZ	District 6	K. English	D	131,217	\$65,608,500.0
CALIFORNIA					
CA	District 1	D. Hamburg	D	122,746	\$61,373,000.0
CA	District 2	W. Herger	R	113,046	\$56,523,000.0
CA	District 3	V. Fazio	D	123,031	\$61,515,500.0
CA	District 4	J. Doolittle	R	126,640	\$63,320,000.0
CA	District 5	R. Matsui	D	110,893	\$55,446,500.0
CA	District 6	L. Woolsey	D	113,638	\$56,819,000.0
CA	District 7	G. Miller	D	126,473	\$63,236,500.0
CA	District 8	N. Pelosi	D	70,109	\$35,054,500.0
CA	District 9	R. Dellums	D	93,284	\$46,642,000.0
CA	District 10	W. Baker	R	129,594	\$64,797,000.0
CA	District 11	R. Pombo	R	125,812	\$62,906,000.0
CA	District 12	T. Lantos	D	105,678	\$52,839,000.0
CA	District 13	P. Stark	D	130,767	\$65,383,500.0
CA	District 14	A. Eshoo	D	103,289	\$51,644,500.0
CA	District 15	N. Mineta	D	116,862	\$58,431,000.0
CA	District 16	D. Edwards	D	132,585	\$66,292,500.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
CA	District 17	S. Farr	D	123,475	\$61,737,500.0
CA	District 18	G. Condit	D	133,536	\$66,768,000.0
CA	District 19	R. Lehman	D	123,650	\$61,825,000.0
CA	District 20	C. Dooley	D	119,888	\$59,944,000.0
CA	District 21	W. Thomas	R	130,982	\$65,491,000.0
CA	District 22	M. Huffington	R	107,792	\$53,896,000.0
CA	District 23	E. Gallegly	R	137,226	\$68,613,000.0
CA	District 24	A. Beilenson	D	110,108	\$55,054,000.0
CA	District 25	B. McKeon	R	139,018	\$69,509,000.0
CA	District 26	H. Berman	D	120,955	\$60,477,500.0
CA	District 27	C. Moorhead	R	102,936	\$51,468,000.0
CA	District 28	D. Dreier	R	132,227	\$66,113,500.0
CA	District 29	H. Waxman	D	62,282	\$31,141,000.0
CA	District 30	X. Becerra	D	103,014	\$51,507,000.0
CA	District 31	M. Martinez	D	123,865	\$61,932,500.0
CA	District 32	J. Dixon	D	95,176	\$47,588,000.0
CA	District 33	L. Roybal-Allard	D	119,873	\$59,936,500.0
CA	District 34	E. Torres	D	140,397	\$70,198,500.0
CA	District 35	M. Waters	D	115,862	\$57,931,000.0
CA	District 36	J. Harman	D	98,532	\$49,266,000.0
CA	District 37	W. Tucker	D	130,704	\$65,352,000.0
CA	District 38	S. Horn	R	107,150	\$53,575,000.0
CA	District 39	E. Royce	R	127,239	\$63,619,500.0
CA	District 40	J. Lewis	R	133,231	\$66,615,500.0
CA	District 41	J. Kim	R	146,259	\$73,129,500.0
CA	District 42	G. Brown	D	149,579	\$74,789,500.0
CA	District 43	K. Calvert	R	145,308	\$72,654,000.0
CA	District 44	A. McCandless	R	121,488	\$60,744,000.0
CA	District 45	D. Rohrabacher	R	104,976	\$52,488,000.0
CA	District 46	R. Dornan	R	126,718	\$63,359,000.0
CA	District 47	C. Cox	R	118,986	\$59,493,000.0
CA	District 48	R. Packard	R	128,593	\$64,296,500.0
CA	District 49	L. Schenk	D	77,629	\$38,814,500.0
CA	District 50	B. Filner	D	124,918	\$62,459,000.0
CA	District 51	R. Cunningham	R	125,803	\$62,901,500.0
CA	District 52	D. Hunter	R	129,232	\$64,616,000.0
COLORADO					
CO	District 1	P. Schroeder	D	88,797	\$44,398,500.0
CO	District 2	D. Skaggs	D	125,591	\$62,795,500.0
CO	District 3	S. McInnis	R	112,773	\$56,386,500.0
CO	District 4	W. Allard	R	125,982	\$62,991,000.0
CO	District 5	J. Hefley	R	134,533	\$67,266,500.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
CO	District 6	D. Schaefer	R	130,057	\$65,028,500.0
CONNECTICUT					
CT	District 1	B. Kennelly	D	102,938	\$51,469,000.0
CT	District 2	S. Gejdenson	D	113,513	\$56,756,500.0
CT	District 3	R. DeLauro	D	105,205	\$52,602,500.0
CT	District 4	C. Shays	R	105,084	\$52,542,000.0
CT	District 5	G. Franks	R	118,891	\$59,445,500.0
CT	District 6	N. Johnson	R	114,695	\$57,347,500.0
DELAWARE					
DE	Single District	M. Castle	R	141,345	\$70,672,500.0
FLORIDA					
FL	District 1	E. Hutto	D	109,548	\$54,774,000.0
FL	District 2	P. Peterson	D	107,020	\$53,510,000.0
FL	District 3	C. Brown	D	101,452	\$50,726,000.0
FL	District 4	T. Fowler	R	111,760	\$55,880,000.0
FL	District 5	K. Thurman	D	80,865	\$40,432,500.0
FL	District 6	C. Stearns	R	112,575	\$56,287,500.0
FL	District 7	J. Mica	R	112,760	\$56,380,000.0
FL	District 8	B. McCollum	R	109,316	\$54,658,000.0
FL	District 9	M. Bilirakis	R	100,739	\$50,369,500.0
FL	District 10	B. Young	R	81,114	\$40,557,000.0
FL	District 11	S. Gibbons	D	99,247	\$49,623,500.0
FL	District 12	C. Canady	R	111,093	\$55,546,500.0
FL	District 13	D. Miller	R	81,249	\$40,624,500.0
FL	District 14	P. Goss	R	87,548	\$43,774,000.0
FL	District 15	J. Bacchus	D	103,841	\$51,920,500.0
FL	District 16	T. Lewis	R	98,647	\$49,323,500.0
FL	District 17	C. Meek	D	106,864	\$53,432,000.0
FL	District 18	I. Ros-Lehtinen	R	86,211	\$43,105,500.0
FL	District 19	H. Johnston	D	92,597	\$46,298,500.0
FL	District 20	P. Deutsch	D	110,086	\$55,043,000.0
FL	District 21	L. Diaz-Balart	R	116,117	\$58,058,500.0
FL	District 22	C. Shaw	R	60,815	\$30,407,500.0
FL	District 23	A. Hastings	D	104,049	\$52,024,500.0
GEORGIA					
GA	District 1	J. Kingston	R	122,283	\$61,141,500.0
GA	District 2	S. Bishop	D	104,426	\$52,213,000.0
GA	District 3	M. Collins	R	139,487	\$69,743,500.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
GA	District 4	J. Linder	R	129,266	\$64,633,000.0
GA	District 5	J. Lewis	D	94,211	\$47,105,500.0
GA	District 6	N. Gingrich	R	140,581	\$70,290,500.0
GA	District 7	B. Darden	D	130,921	\$65,460,500.0
GA	District 8	R. Rowland	D	125,801	\$62,900,500.0
GA	District 9	N. Deal	D	126,747	\$63,373,500.0
GA	District 10	D. Johnson	D	125,151	\$62,575,500.0
GA	District 11	C. McKinney	D	123,866	\$61,933,000.0
HAWAII					
HI	District 1	N. Abercrombie	D	109,422	\$54,711,000.0
HI	District 2	P. Mink	D	134,152	\$67,076,000.0
IDAHO					
ID	District 1	L. LaRocco	D	118,777	\$59,388,500.0
ID	District 2	M. Crapo	R	136,033	\$68,016,500.0
ILLINOIS					
IL	District 1	B. Rush	D	95,356	\$47,678,000.0
IL	District 2	M. Reynolds	D	121,042	\$60,521,000.0
IL	District 3	W. Lipinski	D	118,598	\$59,299,000.0
IL	District 4	L. Gutierrez	D	126,128	\$63,064,000.0
IL	District 5	D. Rostenkowski	D	91,122	\$45,561,000.0
IL	District 6	H. Hyde	R	128,942	\$64,471,000.0
IL	District 7	C. Collins	D	89,497	\$44,748,500.0
IL	District 8	P. Crane	R	143,836	\$71,918,000.0
IL	District 9	S. Yates	D	85,522	\$42,761,000.0
IL	District 10	J. Porter	R	136,265	\$68,132,500.0
IL	District 11	G. Sangmeister	D	134,625	\$67,312,500.0
IL	District 12	J. Costello	D	111,498	\$55,749,000.0
IL	District 13	H. Fawell	R	153,095	\$76,547,500.0
IL	District 14	D. Hastert	R	148,156	\$74,078,000.0
IL	District 15	T. Ewing	R	114,626	\$57,313,000.0
IL	District 16	D. Manzullo	R	138,310	\$69,155,000.0
IL	District 17	L. Evans	D	116,759	\$58,379,500.0
IL	District 18	R. Michel	R	125,803	\$62,901,500.0
IL	District 19	G. Poshard	D	111,607	\$55,803,500.0
IL	District 20	R. Durbin	D	121,469	\$60,734,500.0
INDIANA					
IN	District 1	P. Visclosky	D	122,042	\$61,021,000.0
IN	District 2	P. Sharp	D	113,343	\$56,671,500.0
IN	District 3	T. Roemer	D	126,646	\$63,323,000.0
IN	District 4	J. Long	D	139,472	\$69,736,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
IN	District 5	S. Buyer	R	129,730	\$64,865,000.0
IN	District 6	D. Burton	R	136,850	\$68,425,000.0
IN	District 7	J. Myers	R	118,142	\$59,071,000.0
IN	District 8	F. McCloskey	D	110,531	\$55,265,500.0
IN	District 9	L. Hamilton	D	127,494	\$63,747,000.0
IN	District 10	A. Jacobs	D	107,244	\$53,622,000.0
IOWA					
IA	District 1	J. Leach	R	120,912	\$60,456,000.0
IA	District 2	J. Nussle	R	123,116	\$61,558,000.0
IA	District 3	J. Lightfoot	R	114,686	\$57,343,000.0
IA	District 4	N. Smith	D	122,366	\$61,183,000.0
IA	District 5	F. Grandy	R	126,276	\$63,138,000.0
KANSAS					
KS	District 1	P. Roberts	R	139,906	\$69,953,000.0
KS	District 2	J. Slattery	D	133,063	\$66,531,500.0
KS	District 3	J. Meyers	R	143,155	\$71,577,500.0
KS	District 4	D. Glickman	D	143,446	\$71,723,000.0
KENTUCKY					
KY	District 1	T. Barlow	D	115,600	\$57,800,000.0
KY	District 2	W. Natcher	D	130,520	\$65,260,000.0
KY	District 3	R. Mazzoli	D	114,065	\$57,032,500.0
KY	District 4	J. Bunning	R	130,811	\$65,405,500.0
KY	District 5	H. Rogers	R	102,384	\$51,192,000.0
KY	District 6	S. Baesler	D	116,466	\$58,233,000.0
LOUISIANA					
LA	District 1	B. Livingston	R	126,576	\$63,288,000.0
LA	District 2	W. Jefferson	D	97,472	\$48,736,000.0
LA	District 3	B. Tauzin	D	133,014	\$66,507,000.0
LA	District 4	C. Fields	D	94,613	\$47,306,500.0
LA	District 5	J. McCrery	R	120,161	\$60,080,500.0
LA	District 6	R. Baker	R	130,151	\$65,075,500.0
LA	District 7	J. Hayes	D	129,975	\$64,987,500.0
MAINE					
ME	District 1	T. Andrews	D	138,694	\$69,347,000.0
ME	District 2	O. Snowe	R	123,267	\$61,633,500.0
MARYLAND					
MD	District 1	W. Gilchrest	R	124,596	\$62,298,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
MD	District 2	H. Bentley	R	128,629	\$64,314,500.0
MD	District 3	B. Cardin	D	118,927	\$59,463,500.0
MD	District 4	A. Wynn	D	135,163	\$67,581,500.0
MD	District 5	S. Hoyer	D	137,313	\$68,656,500.0
MD	District 6	R. Bartlett	R	134,421	\$67,210,500.0
MD	District 7	K. Mfume	D	100,258	\$50,129,000.0
MD	District 8	C. Morella	R	134,272	\$67,136,000.0
MASSACHUSETTS					
MA	District 1	J. Olver	D	120,493	\$60,246,500.0
MA	District 2	R. Neal	D	122,431	\$61,215,500.0
MA	District 3	P. Blute	R	124,635	\$62,317,500.0
MA	District 4	B. Frank	D	124,181	\$62,090,500.0
MA	District 5	M. Meehan	D	131,771	\$65,885,500.0
MA	District 6	P. Torkildsen	R	120,030	\$60,015,000.0
MA	District 7	E. Markey	D	104,850	\$52,425,000.0
MA	District 8	J. Kennedy	D	76,909	\$38,454,500.0
MA	District 9	J. Moakley	D	110,202	\$55,101,000.0
MA	District 10	G. Studds	D	121,673	\$60,836,500.0
MICHIGAN					
MI	District 1	B. Stupak	D	123,674	\$61,837,000.0
MI	District 2	P. Hoekstra	R	139,178	\$69,589,000.0
MI	District 3	P. Henry	R	141,691	\$70,845,500.0
MI	District 4	D. Camp	R	123,960	\$61,980,000.0
MI	District 5	J. Barcia	D	125,287	\$62,643,500.0
MI	District 6	F. Upton	R	122,483	\$61,241,500.0
MI	District 7	N. Smith	R	129,213	\$64,606,500.0
MI	District 8	B. Carr	D	128,640	\$64,320,000.0
MI	District 9	D. Kildee	D	123,633	\$61,816,500.0
MI	District 10	D. Bonior	D	132,291	\$66,145,500.0
MI	District 11	J. Knollenberg	R	129,916	\$64,958,000.0
MI	District 12	S. Levin	D	125,130	\$62,565,000.0
MI	District 13	W. Ford	D	120,923	\$60,461,500.0
MI	District 14	J. Conyers	D	105,042	\$52,521,000.0
MI	District 15	B. Collins	D	76,987	\$38,493,500.0
MI	District 16	J. Dingell	D	126,467	\$63,233,500.0
MINNESOTA					
MN	District 1	T. Penny	D	131,140	\$65,570,000.0
MN	District 2	D. Minge	D	137,413	\$68,706,500.0
MN	District 3	J. Ramstad	R	139,540	\$69,770,000.0
MN	District 4	B. Vento	D	112,704	\$56,352,000.0
MN	District 5	M. Sabo	D	84,516	\$42,258,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
MN	District 6	R. Grams	R	152,285	\$76,142,500.0
MN	District 7	C. Peterson	D	125,776	\$62,888,000.0
MN	District 8	J. Oberstar	D	122,815	\$61,407,500.0
MISSISSIPPI					
MS	District 1	J. Whitten	D	104,698	\$52,349,000.0
MS	District 2	B. Thompson	D	84,968	\$42,484,000.0
MS	District 3	G.V. Montgomery	D	102,165	\$51,082,500.0
MS	District 4	M. Parker	D	95,119	\$47,559,500.0
MS	District 5	G. Taylor	D	103,613	\$51,806,500.0
MISSOURI					
MO	District 1	B. Clay	D	103,360	\$51,680,000.0
MO	District 2	J. Talent	R	139,320	\$69,660,000.0
MO	District 3	R. Gephardt	D	122,582	\$61,291,000.0
MO	District 4	I. Skelton	D	121,289	\$60,644,500.0
MO	District 5	A. Wheat	D	109,403	\$54,701,500.0
MO	District 6	P. Danner	D	125,479	\$62,739,500.0
MO	District 7	M. Hancock	R	112,250	\$56,125,000.0
MO	District 8	B. Emerson	R	105,376	\$52,688,000.0
MO	District 9	H. Volkmer	D	127,251	\$63,625,500.0
MONTANA					
MT	Single District	P. Williams	D	173,817	\$86,908,500.0
NEBRASKA					
NE	District 1	D. Bereuter	R	118,784	\$59,392,000.0
NE	District 2	P. Hoagland	D	126,081	\$63,040,500.0
NE	District 3	B. Barrett	R	120,948	\$60,474,000.0
NEVADA					
NV	District 1	J. Bilbray	D	117,892	\$58,946,000.0
NV	District 2	B. Vucanovich	R	131,332	\$65,666,000.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NH	District 1	W. Zeliff	R	126,250	\$63,125,000.0
NH	District 2	D. Swett	D	128,012	\$64,006,000.0
NEW JERSEY					
NJ	District 1	R. Andrews	D	131,473	\$65,736,500.0
NJ	District 2	W. Hughes	D	120,682	\$60,341,000.0
NJ	District 3	J. Saxton	R	132,885	\$66,442,500.0
NJ	District 4	C. Smith	R	126,517	\$63,258,500.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
NJ	District 5	M. Roukema	R	135,438	\$67,719,000.0
NJ	District 6	F. Pallone	D	116,615	\$58,307,500.0
NJ	District 7	B. Franks	R	120,660	\$60,330,000.0
NJ	District 8	H. Klein	D	113,815	\$56,907,500.0
NJ	District 9	R. Torricelli	D	103,197	\$51,598,500.0
NJ	District 10	D. Payne	D	107,949	\$53,974,500.0
NJ	District 11	D. Gallo	R	131,205	\$65,602,500.0
NJ	District 12	R. Zimmer	R	132,994	\$66,497,000.0
NJ	District 13	R. Menendez	D	101,130	\$50,565,000.0
NEW MEXICO					
NM	District 1	S. Schiff	R	105,265	\$52,632,500.0
NM	District 2	J. Skeen	R	104,330	\$52,165,000.0
NM	District 3	B. Richardson	D	108,183	\$54,091,500.0
NEW YORK					
NY	District 1	G. Hochbrueckner	D	135,183	\$67,591,500.0
NY	District 2	R. Lazio	R	129,745	\$64,872,500.0
NY	District 3	P. King	R	119,573	\$59,786,500.0
NY	District 4	D. Levy	R	120,051	\$60,025,500.0
NY	District 5	G. Ackerman	D	110,619	\$55,309,500.0
NY	District 6	F. Flake	D	121,036	\$60,518,000.0
NY	District 7	T. Manton	D	87,200	\$43,600,000.0
NY	District 8	J. Nadler	D	67,101	\$33,550,500.0
NY	District 9	C. Schumer	D	96,236	\$48,118,000.0
NY	District 10	E. Towns	D	94,448	\$47,224,000.0
NY	District 11	M. Owens	D	114,764	\$57,382,000.0
NY	District 12	N. Velazquez	D	90,416	\$45,208,000.0
NY	District 13	S. Molinari	R	111,675	\$55,837,500.0
NY	District 14	C. Maloney	D	55,139	\$27,569,500.0
NY	District 15	C. Rangel	D	72,898	\$36,449,000.0
NY	District 16	J. Serrano	D	86,064	\$43,032,000.0
NY	District 17	E. Engel	D	98,573	\$49,286,500.0
NY	District 18	N. Lowey	D	102,831	\$51,415,500.0
NY	District 19	H. Fish	R	125,966	\$62,983,000.0
NY	District 20	B. Gilman	R	132,789	\$66,394,500.0
NY	District 21	M. McNulty	D	109,583	\$54,791,500.0
NY	District 22	G. Solomon	R	130,121	\$65,060,500.0
NY	District 23	S. Boehlert	R	118,598	\$59,299,000.0
NY	District 24	J. McHugh	R	125,618	\$62,809,000.0
NY	District 25	J. Walsh	R	122,940	\$61,470,000.0
NY	District 26	M. Hinchey	D	111,672	\$55,836,000.0
NY	District 27	B. Paxon	R	131,959	\$65,979,500.0
NY	District 28	L. Slaughter	D	113,064	\$56,532,000.0
NY	District 29	J. LaFalce	D	114,793	\$57,396,500.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
NY	District 30	J. Quinn	R	109,410	\$54,705,000.0
NY	District 31	A. Houghton	R	121,460	\$60,730,000.0
NORTH CAROLINA					
NC	District 1	E. Clayton	D	96,554	\$48,277,000.0
NC	District 2	T. Valentine	D	109,460	\$54,730,000.0
NC	District 3	M. Lancaster	D	112,308	\$56,154,000.0
NC	District 4	D. Price	D	109,887	\$54,943,500.0
NC	District 5	S. Neal	D	104,722	\$52,361,000.0
NC	District 6	H. Coble	R	112,001	\$56,000,500.0
NC	District 7	C. Rose	D	109,228	\$54,614,000.0
NC	District 8	B. Hefner	D	122,080	\$61,040,000.0
NC	District 9	A. McMillan	R	119,541	\$59,770,500.0
NC	District 10	C. Ballenger	R	116,159	\$58,079,500.0
NC	District 11	C. Taylor	R	98,439	\$49,219,500.0
NC	District 12	M. Watt	D	103,299	\$51,649,500.0
NORTH DAKOTA					
ND	Single District	E. Pomeroy	D	143,817	\$71,908,500.0
OHIO					
OH	District 1	D. Mann	D	109,905	\$54,952,500.0
OH	District 2	R. Portman	R	135,699	\$67,849,500.0
OH	District 3	T. Hall	D	112,778	\$56,389,000.0
OH	District 4	M. Oxley	R	128,690	\$64,345,000.0
OH	District 5	P. Gillmor	R	140,327	\$70,163,500.0
OH	District 6	T. Strickland	D	108,952	\$54,476,000.0
OH	District 7	D. Hobson	R	125,077	\$62,538,500.0
OH	District 8	J. Boehner	R	134,512	\$67,256,000.0
OH	District 9	M. Kaptur	D	119,605	\$59,802,500.0
OH	District 10	M. Hoke	R	112,416	\$56,208,000.0
OH	District 11	L. Stokes	D	96,039	\$48,019,500.0
OH	District 12	J. Kasich	R	121,438	\$60,719,000.0
OH	District 13	S. Brown	D	136,823	\$68,411,500.0
OH	District 14	T. Sawyer	D	110,941	\$55,470,500.0
OH	District 15	D. Pryce	R	110,933	\$55,466,500.0
OH	District 16	R. Regula	R	122,852	\$61,426,000.0
OH	District 17	J. Traficant	D	110,379	\$55,189,500.0
OH	District 18	D. Applegate	D	115,297	\$57,648,500.0
OH	District 19	E. Fingerhut	D	120,794	\$60,397,000.0
OKLAHOMA					
OK	District 1	J. Inhofe	R	111,381	\$55,690,500.0
OK	District 2	Mike Synar	D	105,530	\$52,765,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
OK	District 3	B. Brewster	D	96,490	\$48,245,000.0
OK	District 4	D. McCurdy	D	115,166	\$57,583,000.0
OK	District 5	E. Istook	R	112,486	\$56,243,000.0
OK	District 6	G. English	D	105,560	\$52,780,000.0
OREGON					
OR	District 1	E. Furse	D	127,047	\$63,523,500.0
OR	District 2	B. Smith	R	118,125	\$59,062,500.0
OR	District 3	R. Wyden	D	113,746	\$56,873,000.0
OR	District 4	P. DeFazio	D	114,544	\$57,272,000.0
OR	District 5	M. Kopetski	D	123,540	\$61,770,000.0
PENNSYLVANIA					
PA	District 1	T. Foglietta	D	88,848	\$44,424,000.0
PA	District 2	L. Blackwell	D	85,821	\$42,910,500.0
PA	District 3	R. Borski	D	106,807	\$53,403,500.0
PA	District 4	R. Klink	D	111,621	\$55,810,500.0
PA	District 5	W. Clinger	R	108,707	\$54,353,500.0
PA	District 6	T. Holden	D	112,535	\$56,267,500.0
PA	District 7	C. Weldon	R	115,823	\$57,911,500.0
PA	District 8	J. Greenwood	R	135,796	\$67,898,000.0
PA	District 9	B. Shuster	R	115,463	\$57,731,500.0
PA	District 10	J. McDade	R	114,727	\$57,363,500.0
PA	District 11	P. Kanjorski	D	105,331	\$52,665,500.0
PA	District 12	J. Murtha	D	106,002	\$53,001,000.0
PA	District 13	M. Mezvinsky	D	120,212	\$60,106,000.0
PA	District 14	W. Coyne	D	87,209	\$43,604,500.0
PA	District 15	P. McHale	D	116,209	\$58,104,500.0
PA	District 16	R. Walker	R	131,402	\$65,701,000.0
PA	District 17	G. Gekas	R	121,411	\$60,705,500.0
PA	District 18	R. Santorum	R	100,642	\$50,321,000.0
PA	District 19	W. Goodling	R	120,968	\$60,484,000.0
PA	District 20	A. Murphy	D	104,146	\$52,073,000.0
PA	District 21	T. Ridge	R	113,128	\$56,564,000.0
RHODE ISLAND					
RI	District 1	R. Machtley	R	94,175	\$47,087,500.0
RI	District 2	J. Reed	D	98,348	\$49,174,000.0
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SC	District 1	A. Ravenel	R	125,873	\$62,936,500.0
SC	District 2	F. Spence	R	123,075	\$61,537,500.0
SC	District 3	B. Derrick	D	119,370	\$59,685,000.0
SC	District 4	B. Inglis	R	120,170	\$60,085,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
SC	District 5	J. Spratt	D	123,159	\$61,579,500.0
SC	District 6	J. Clyburn	D	107,212	\$53,606,000.0
SOUTH DAKOTA					
SD	Single District	T. Johnson	D	156,070	\$78,035,000.0
TENNESSEE					
TN	District 1	J. Quillen	R	95,264	\$47,632,000.0
TN	District 2	J. Duncan	R	100,301	\$50,150,500.0
TN	District 3	M. Lloyd	D	102,979	\$51,489,500.0
TN	District 4	J. Cooper	D	103,305	\$51,652,500.0
TN	District 5	B. Clement	D	98,887	\$49,443,500.0
TN	District 6	B. Gordon	D	123,572	\$61,786,000.0
TN	District 7	D. Sundquist	R	122,627	\$61,313,500.0
TN	District 8	J. Tanner	D	107,556	\$53,778,000.0
TN	District 9	H. Ford	D	92,859	\$46,429,500.0
TEXAS					
TX	District 1	J. Chapman	D	109,825	\$54,912,500.0
TX	District 2	C. Wilson	D	111,673	\$55,836,500.0
TX	District 3	S. Johnson	R	137,856	\$68,928,000.0
TX	District 4	R. Hall	D	125,497	\$62,748,500.0
TX	District 5	J. Bryant	D	109,521	\$54,760,500.0
TX	District 6	J. Barton	R	144,181	\$72,090,500.0
TX	District 7	B. Archer	R	141,271	\$70,635,500.0
TX	District 8	J. Fields	R	140,953	\$70,476,500.0
TX	District 9	J. Brooks	D	120,229	\$60,114,500.0
TX	District 10	J.J. Pickle	D	108,022	\$54,011,000.0
TX	District 11	C. Edwards	D	115,215	\$57,607,500.0
TX	District 12	P. Geren	D	121,810	\$60,905,000.0
TX	District 13	B. Sarpalius	D	111,293	\$55,646,500.0
TX	District 14	G. Laughlin	D	118,107	\$59,053,500.0
TX	District 15	E. de la Garza	D	101,446	\$50,723,000.0
TX	District 16	R. Coleman	D	114,942	\$57,471,000.0
TX	District 17	C. Stenholm	D	114,473	\$57,236,500.0
TX	District 18	C. Washington	D	96,391	\$48,195,500.0
TX	District 19	L. Combest	R	130,662	\$65,331,000.0
TX	District 20	H. Gonzalez	D	107,900	\$53,950,000.0
TX	District 21	L. Smith	R	126,067	\$63,033,500.0
TX	District 22	T. DeLay	R	143,153	\$71,576,500.0
TX	District 23	H. Bonilla	R	118,630	\$59,315,000.0
TX	District 24	M. Frost	D	133,340	\$66,670,000.0
TX	District 25	M. Andrews	D	129,278	\$64,639,000.0
TX	District 26	R. Armey	R	132,712	\$66,356,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
TX	District 27	S. Ortiz	D	110,352	\$55,176,000.0
TX	District 28	F. Tejada	D	114,359	\$57,179,500.0
TX	District 29	G. Green	D	118,470	\$59,235,000.0
TX	District 30	E. Johnson	D	106,689	\$53,344,500.0
UTAH					
UT	District 1	J. Hansen	R	188,257	\$94,128,500.0
UT	District 2	K. Shepherd	D	173,704	\$86,852,000.0
UT	District 3	B. Orton	D	182,102	\$91,051,000.0
VERMONT					
VT	Single District	B. Sanders	I	124,330	\$62,165,000.0
VIRGINIA					
VA	District 1	H. Bateman	R	127,062	\$63,531,000.0
VA	District 2	O. Pickett	D	125,300	\$62,650,000.0
VA	District 3	R. Scott	D	96,735	\$48,367,500.0
VA	District 4	N. Sisisky	D	122,407	\$61,203,500.0
VA	District 5	L. Payne	D	105,742	\$52,871,000.0
VA	District 6	B. Goodlatte	R	104,819	\$52,409,500.0
VA	District 7	T. Bliley	R	127,941	\$63,970,500.0
VA	District 8	J. Moran	D	100,060	\$50,030,000.0
VA	District 9	R. Boucher	D	98,406	\$49,203,000.0
VA	District 10	F. Wolf	R	140,525	\$70,262,500.0
VA	District 11	L. Byrne	D	133,708	\$66,854,000.0
WASHINGTON					
WA	District 1	M. Cantwell	D	128,938	\$64,469,000.0
WA	District 2	A. Swift	D	124,859	\$62,429,500.0
WA	District 3	J. Unsoeld	D	122,258	\$61,129,000.0
WA	District 4	J. Inslee	D	119,034	\$59,517,000.0
WA	District 5	T. Foley	D	112,770	\$56,385,000.0
WA	District 6	N. Dicks	D	110,063	\$55,031,500.0
WA	District 7	J. McDermott	D	75,747	\$37,873,500.0
WA	District 8	J. Dunn	R	138,841	\$69,420,500.0
WA	District 9	M. Kreidler	D	120,777	\$60,388,500.0
WEST VIRGINIA					
WV	District 1	A. Mollohan	D	108,787	\$54,393,500.0
WV	District 2	R. Wise	D	113,085	\$56,542,500.0
WV	District 3	N. Rahall	D	102,162	\$51,081,000.0

VALUE OF \$500 PER-CHILD TAX CREDIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

State	Congressional District	Name of Member	Party	Number of Children Eligible for \$500 Tax Credit	Total Dollar Value of Credit Per District
WISCONSIN					
WI	District 1	P. Barca	D	122,991	\$61,495,500.0
WI	District 2	S. Klug	R	116,526	\$58,263,000.0
WI	District 3	S. Gunderson	R	121,436	\$60,718,000.0
WI	District 4	G. Kleczka	D	114,365	\$57,182,500.0
WI	District 5	T. Barrett	D	93,267	\$46,633,500.0
WI	District 6	T. Petri	R	125,885	\$62,942,500.0
WI	District 7	D. Obey	D	123,881	\$61,940,500.0
WI	District 8	T. Roth	R	125,731	\$62,865,500.0
WI	District 9	J. Sensenbrenner	R	138,220	\$69,110,000.0
WYOMING					
WY	Single District	C. Thomas	R	114,046	\$57,023,000.0