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United States General Accounting Office
Washington, DC 20548

February 27, 2001

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
United States Senate

Subject: Food Stamp Program: Implementation of the Employment and Training Program for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) amended the Food Stamp Act of 1977 by, among other things, tightening work requirements for food stamp participants who are between the ages of 18 and 50, able-bodied, and do not have dependents. (These participants are referred to as able-bodied adults without dependents, or ABAWDs). Specifically, the act prohibits ABAWDs from receiving food stamp benefits if they had received food stamp benefits for at least 3 months during the preceding 36-month period, unless they either meet the work requirement or live in an area that has been waived from the requirement because of high unemployment or an insufficient number of available jobs.[1] ABAWDs can meet the work requirement by (1) working a minimum of 80 hours per month; (2) participating in qualifying state employment and training programs for 20 hours per week; or (3) participating in workfare, public service work for which ABAWDs receive food stamp benefits.

In response to concerns that some ABAWDs were willing to work but were unable to find opportunities to meet the Food Stamp Program's new work requirement, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33) authorized increased funding for food stamp employment and training programs from fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2002, when the Food Stamp Program is scheduled to be reauthorized. To qualify for these additional federal funds, the states must maintain their state-funded expenditures for employment and training at a level no lower than in fiscal year 1996; these additional funds are referred to as maintenance-of-effort funds. To ensure that employment and training programs are targeted at ABAWDs, the act requires that at least 80 percent of all employment and training funds be spent on ABAWDs. The Balanced Budget Act also gave the states the option to exempt from the work

[1]The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), which oversees the Food Stamp Program, reviews the states' requests for waivers and approves those that meet the criteria.

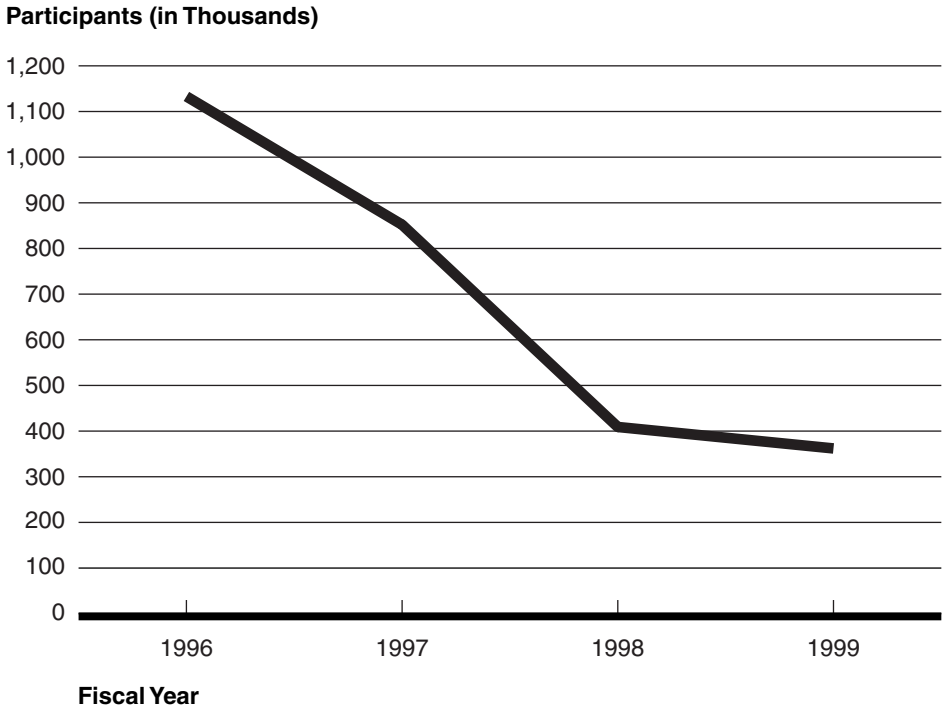
requirement up to 15 percent of their ABAWD population not residing in a waived area or otherwise exempted from the work requirement.

This letter provides information on (1) trends in ABAWD participation in the Food Stamp Program, including recent data on ABAWDs who are living in waived areas, exempted from work requirements, participating in qualifying employment and training activities, or working; and (2) the extent to which the states have used employment and training program funding.

ABAWD PARTICIPATION IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM HAS DROPPED RAPIDLY SINCE FISCAL YEAR 1996

As presented in figure 1, FNS' preliminary estimates show that the number of ABAWDs participating in the Food Stamp Program has dropped from a monthly average of 1,133,000 in fiscal year 1996 to a monthly average of 362,000 in fiscal year 1999—an estimated 68-percent drop. This decline has occurred even though most states have used waivers and/or exemptions to exclude portions of their ABAWD population from the work requirement.

Figure 1: Average Monthly ABAWD Participation in the Food Stamp Program, Fiscal Years 1996 to 1999



Source: FNS.

As of January 2001, 36 states and the District of Columbia have waivers for at least one county, city, or Indian reservation with either high unemployment or an

insufficient number of jobs. (See table 1 in enc. I.) The states' use of waivers is comparable to the level we reported for June 1999.[2] FNS does not require the states to report the number of ABAWDs living in areas covered by waivers. However, based on our survey of food stamp officials in 42 states, we estimated that in the spring of 1998 about 40 percent of ABAWDs were living in areas covered by FNS waivers.[3]

The states increased their use of exemptions for ABAWDs between fiscal years 1999 and 2000. In fiscal year 2000, 36 states exempted a total monthly average of about 14,000 ABAWDs not living in areas waived from the work requirement. In fiscal year 1999, 33 states exempted a total monthly average of 9,400 ABAWDs not living in areas covered by waivers—less than 3 percent of the total estimated number of ABAWDs participating in the Food Stamp Program in that year. (See table 2 in enc. I.)

In fiscal year 2000, a monthly average of about 71,400 ABAWDs participated in qualifying food stamp employment and training activities, including workfare.[4] (See enc. II.) About 81 percent of these participants engaged in workfare, while the remaining 19 percent participated in other employment and training activities. About 82 percent of the ABAWDs participating in employment and training activities lived in areas not covered by waivers. In fiscal year 1999, a monthly average of about 71,100 ABAWDs participated in qualifying employment and training programs. About 85 percent of these participants engaged in workfare, while the remaining 15 percent participated in other employment and training activities. About 78 percent of the ABAWDs participating in employment and training activities lived in areas not covered by waivers.

Data are not currently available on the number of ABAWDs participating in the Food Stamp Program who work. FNS does not require the states to collect and report these data. However, preliminary data from an FNS study of the ABAWD population indicates that a substantial portion of ABAWDs who receive food stamp benefits are working, according to an FNS official.

THE STATES HAVE NOT USED A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

In fiscal year 2000, the states spent $98 million, or only 30 percent, of the $330 million available for employment and training programs. (See table 3 in enc. III.) As shown in figure 2, funds available for food stamp employment and training programs have

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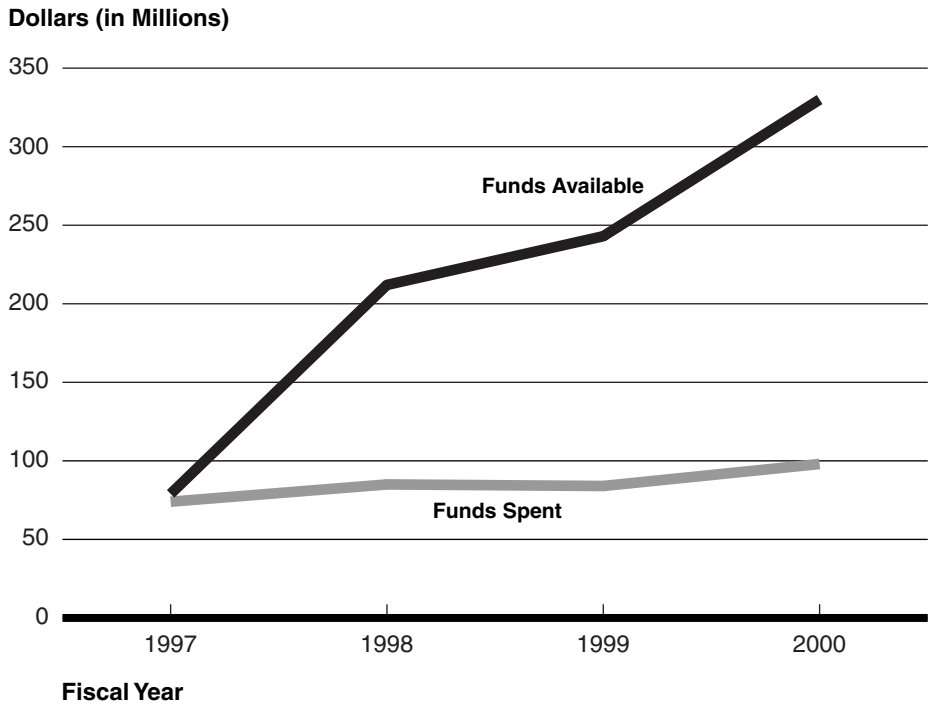
[2]For example, only four states changed their waiver status: Arkansas, California, and Utah used waivers for certain areas in June 1999, but did not use waivers in January 2001; Oregon did not use waivers in June 1999, but used waivers for certain areas in January 2001. See *Food Stamp Program: How States Are Using Federal Waivers of the Work Requirement* (GAO/RCED-00-5, Oct. 20, 1999).

[3]*Food Stamp Program: Information on Employment and Training Activities* (GAO/RCED-99-40, Dec. 14, 1998).

[4]The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act excluded job search and job search training as allowable employment and training program components.

grown rapidly since fiscal year 1997, while spending has remained fairly constant. Funds available for employment and training programs have grown, in part, because they can be carried over to subsequent fiscal years. In fiscal year 2001, $426 million are available for employment and training programs through fiscal year 2001 appropriations and the carryover of prior-year funds.

Figure 2: Funds Available and Spent for Food Stamp Employment and Training Programs, Fiscal Years 1997 to 2000



Source: FNS.

In fiscal year 2000, 30 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands spent less than half of their employment and training allocations. (See table 4 in enc. III.) This low level of spending reflects both the rapid decline in the number of ABAWDs receiving food stamp benefits as well as states' decisions about how to structure their programs. For example, eight states and the Virgin Islands have elected not to provide any qualifying employment and training activities for ABAWDs and had to limit their spending to at most 20 percent of their allocation.[5] According to the Economic Research Service's October 2000 report, these states said that they

[5]The Balanced Budget Act requires that the states spend at least 80 percent of their employment and training funds to serve ABAWDs. Even though these states do not spend any funds on ABAWDs, they are still eligible to spend up to 20 percent of their allocated funds to serve non-ABAWDs.

did not have enough participating ABAWDs to justify the cost of expanding services.[6] These states generally disagreed with the Balanced Budget Act's requirement that 80 percent of the food stamp employment and training funds be spent on ABAWDs.[7]

In addition, 20 states and the District of Columbia were ineligible to receive maintenance-of-effort funding in at least 1 year from fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 because their use of state funds was less than their fiscal year 1996 expenditures. (See table 5 in enc. III.) For example, New York spent more than $19 million of state funds per year in fiscal years 1998 to 2000 but was not eligible for maintenance-of-effort funding in any of these years because it had spent $22.9 million on employment and training in fiscal year 1996. Conversely, 15 states and the Virgin Islands were automatically eligible for maintenance-of-effort funding because they did not spend any state funds on employment and training in fiscal year 1996 and, therefore, did not have a maintenance-of-effort requirement. For example, North Dakota qualified for $145,000 in maintenance-of-effort funding in fiscal year 2000, even though it did not spend any of its own funds on employment and training activities in that year.

AGENCY COMMENTS

We provided the U.S. Department of Agriculture with a draft of this report for review and comment. Officials from the Department's Food and Nutrition Service agreed with the factual accuracy of the information presented.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

To accomplish our objectives, we interviewed FNS officials and obtained FNS data for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 on ABAWD participation in the Food Stamp Program, the states' use of work requirement waivers and exemptions for ABAWDs, and the states' use of employment and training funds. This report updates information in our October 1999 report on ABAWD participation in the Food Stamp Program and states' waivers of ABAWDs from work requirements. This report also updates information in our December 1998 report and the Economic Research Service's October 2000 report on the extent to which the states have used employment and training program funds. We conducted our review in January 2001 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

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[6]U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Report to Congress on State Use of Funds to Increase Work Slots for Food Stamp Recipients* (Oct. 2000).

[7]The states also have expressed concern about the amount of available funding for each ABAWD employment and training slot. In response, FNS has designated 13 states as alternative reimbursement states, which are not limited to the reimbursement rate of $175 for each filled slot, provided they agree to offer a qualifying employment and training slot to all ABAWDs who do not live in waived areas.

As arranged with your office, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 7 days after the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies of the report to the House Committee on Agriculture; the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations; and other appropriate congressional committees; the Honorable Ann M. Veneman, the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Director, Office of Management and Budget. In addition, we will make copies available to others on request.

Please contact me at (202) 512-7215 if you or your staff have any questions about this report. Major contributors to this report were Richard Cheston and Debra Prescott.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Robertson
Director, Education, Workforce, and
Income Security Issues

WAIVERS AND EXEMPTIONS OF THE WORK REQUIREMENT FOR ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS

Table 1: Approved Waivers of the ABAWD Work Requirement, by State, as of January 2001

State	Waiver state	Unemployment greater than 10 percent	Insufficient jobs	Areas included in waiver
Alabama	Yes	X	X	36 counties
Alaska	Yes	X	X	21 census areas
Arizona	Yes	X	X	9 counties, 1 partial county, 5 Indian reservations
Arkansas	No			
California	No			
Colorado	Yes		X	5 counties, 2 Indian reservations
Connecticut	Yes		X	4 cities and towns
Delaware	No			
District of Columbia	Yes		X	Entire District
Florida	Yes	X	X	21 counties, 1 partial county, 1 city
Georgia	Yes		X	50 counties, 5 cities
Guam	No			
Hawaii	Yes	X	X	3 islands
Idaho	Yes	X	X	5 Indian reservations
Illinois	Yes	X		52 counties, 18 cities, 180 municipalities
Indiana	Yes		X	3 counties, 2 cities
Iowa	No			
Kansas	No			
Kentucky	Yes		X	57 counties, 1 partial county
Louisiana	Yes		X	48 parishes, 2 cities
Maine	Yes		X	6 counties, 5 local metropolitan areas, 4 cities and towns, 1 Indian reservation
Maryland	Yes	X	X	7 counties, 2 cities
Massachusetts	No			
Michigan	No			
Minnesota	Yes	X	X	15 counties, 8 Indian reservations
Mississippi	No			
Missouri	Yes		X	26 counties, 1 city
Montana	Yes	X	X	17 counties, portions of 5 Indian reservations
Nebraska	Yes		X	3 Indian reservations
Nevada	Yes	X	X	5 counties, 1 city, 16 Indian reservations/colonies
New Hampshire	No			
New Jersey	Yes	X	X	2 counties, 29 municipalities
New Mexico	Yes	X	X	15 counties, 3 partial counties, 1 city, 5 Indian reservations
New York	Yes	X	X	23 counties, 13 cities
North Carolina	No			
North Dakota	Yes		X	3 counties
Ohio	No			
Oklahoma	No			
Oregon	Yes		X	26 counties, 1 city

State	Waiver state	Unemployment greater than 10 percent	Insufficient jobs	Areas included in waiver
Rhode Island	Yes		X	5 towns
South Carolina	Yes	X	X	17 counties
South Dakota	Yes	X	X	9 counties, portions of 11 counties with Indian reservations
Tennessee	Yes	X	X	39 counties
Texas	Yes	X	X	20 counties
Utah	No			
Vermont	Yes		X	2 counties
Virgin Islands	No			
Virginia	Yes		X	13 counties, 3 cities
Washington	Yes	X	X	26 counties,17 Indian reservations
West Virginia	Yes	X	X	12 counties, 28 low service areas
Wisconsin	No			
Wyoming	Yes		X	1 Indian reservation
Total	**Yes: 37** **No: 16**	**20**	**36**	

Note: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 authorizes the states to apply for and FNS to grant a waiver of the work requirement for ABAWDs living in an area with either an unemployment rate above 10 percent or an insufficient number of available jobs.

Source: FNS.

Table 2: Average Monthly Number of ABAWDs Exempted From the Work Requirement, Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

State	FY 1999	FY 2000
Alabama	0	111
Alaska	17	24
Arizona	74	379
Arkansas	276	329
California	392	325
Colorado	42	50
Connecticut[a]	83	203
Delaware	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	407	926
Georgia	105	72
Guam	0	0
Hawaii	29	31
Idaho	11	25
Illinois	1,992	3,365
Indiana	10	124
Iowa	0	239
Kansas	304	387
Kentucky	566	656
Louisiana	1,180	1,003
Maine	20	230

State	FY 1999	FY 2000
Maryland	280	165
Massachusetts	527	276
Michigan	0	0
Minnesota[b]	518	249
Mississippi	568	742
Missouri	18	61
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	120	108
Nevada	33	1
New Hampshire	19	58
New Jersey	0	152
New Mexico[b]	0	0
New York	67	376
North Carolina	968	1,084
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Oregon	91	1,202
Pennsylvania	0	203
Rhode Island	0	0
South Carolina	84	350
South Dakota	0	0
Tennessee	22	0
Texas	0	0
Utah	96	12
Vermont	14	16
Virgin Islands	0	0
Virginia	0	0
Washington	396	423
West Virginia	22	14
Wisconsin	0	0
Wyoming	0	0
Total	**9,352**	**13,970**

Note: The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 authorized the states to exempt from the work requirement up to 15 percent of their ABAWD population not residing in a waived area or otherwise exempted from the work requirement.

[a]Third and fourth quarter data were not available.

[b]Fourth quarter data were not available.

Source: FNS.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF ABAWDS PARTICIPATING IN A QUALIFYING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEAR 2000

	Unwaived areas		Waived areas		Total		
State	Workfare	Employment and training	Workfare	Employment and training	Workfare	Employment and training	Total
Alabama	259	0	0	0	259	0	259
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	10	2	11	1	22	3	24
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	22,669	1,834	0.4	1	22,669	1,835	24,504
Colorado	671	167	0	0	671	167	837
Connecticut[a]	6	11	0	6	6	18	24
Delaware	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
District of Columbia	0	0	7	3	7	3	10
Florida	114	60	594	365	708	424	1,132
Georgia	257	62	0	0	257	62	319
Guam	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hawaii	0	6	0	2	0	8	8
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	3,702	144	3,702	144	3,846
Indiana	61	116	9	156	71	272	342
Iowa	63	0	0	0	63	0	63
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	206	0.2	0	0	206	0.2	206
Louisiana	40	9	123	23	163	32	195
Maine	7	2	1	0.3	8	2	10
Maryland	0	18	0	7	0	25	25
Massachusetts	94	0	0	0	94	0	94
Michigan	177	0.4	0	0	177	0.4	177
Minnesota[b]	15	137	5	41	20	178	198
Mississippi	494	31	0	0	494	31	525
Missouri	0	33	0	0	0	33	33
Montana	0	310	0	61	0	371	371
Nebraska	23	0	0	0	23	0	23
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	147	4	0	0	147	4	151
New Jersey	637	4,261	176	1,506	813	5,768	6,581
New Mexico[b]	0	3	0	1	0	4	4
New York	20,275	883	3,258	200	23,533	1,083	24,617
North Carolina	37	21	0	0	37	21	58
North Dakota	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Ohio	1,326	146	0	0	1,326	146	1,473
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	163	38	82	6	246	44	290
Pennsylvania	2	89	11	588	12	676	689
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	129	551	125	777	254	1,328	1,582

State	Unwaived areas		Waived areas		Total		
	Workfare	Employment and training	Workfare	Employment and training	Workfare	Employment and training	Total
South Dakota	24	2	0	0	24	2	26
Tennessee	278	61	29	6	306	68	374
Texas	415	18	373	12	788	29	817
Utah	44	99	4	0.1	47	99	146
Vermont	9	2	0	0	9	2	11
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	26	20	20	13	46	32	78
Washington	403	1	0	0	403	1	404
West Virginia	0	142	0	242	0	385	385
Wisconsin	269	90	91	0	360	90	450
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**49,349**	**9,231**	**8,623**	**4,161**	**57,972**	**13,392**	**71,364**

Note: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 allows ABAWDs to meet the work requirement by (1) working a minimum of 80 hours per month; (2) participating in qualifying state employment and training programs for 20 hours per week; or (3) participating in workfare, public service work for which ABAWDs receive food stamp benefits. The act excluded job search and job search training as allowable employment and training program components. Totals may not add due to rounding.

[a]Third and fourth quarter data were not available.

[b]Fourth quarter data were not available.

Source: FNS.

FUNDING FOR FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Table 3: Appropriations and Expenditures for Employment and Training Programs, Fiscal Years1997-2000

(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal year	Base program appropriation	Maintenance-of-effort appropriation[a]	Carryover of prior year funds	Total available	Total spent
1997	$79,000	[b]	[c]	$79,000	$73,917
1998	$81,000	$131,000	[c]	$212,000	$84,487
1999	$84,000	$31,000[d]	$127,513	$242,513	$84,151
2000	$86,000	$86,000[d]	$158,362	$330,362	$98,099
2001	$88,000	$106,000[d]	$232,263	$426,263	[e]

[a]To qualify for maintenance-of-effort funds in a given year, the states are required to maintain their state-funded expenditures for employment and training at a level no less than they did in fiscal year 1996.

[b]Beginning in fiscal year 1998, additional federal funding was made available for states that met the maintenance-of-effort requirement in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

[c]The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to carry over any unspent base program funding and maintenance-of-effort funding, effective in fiscal year 1998.

[d]The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 originally established maintenance-of-effort funding at $131 million per year for fiscal years 1998-2001. Subsequently, the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-185) reduced the funding to $31 million in fiscal year 1999 and $86 million in fiscal year 2000. Funding for fiscal year 2001 was reduced by $25 million in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001 (P.L. 106-387).

[e]Total spending data for fiscal year 2001 are not yet available.

Source: FNS.

Table 4: FNS' Allocation and the States' Expenditures of Funds for Employment and Training Programs, Fiscal Year 2000

(Dollars in thousands)

State	Base allocation	Maintenance-of -effort allocation[a]	Total FY 2000 allocation	Total expenditures[b]	Percent of allocation expended
Alabama	$1,452	$1,453	$2,905	$994	34
Alaska[c]	182	182	364	73	20
Arizona	1,141	1,141	2,282	718	31
Arkansas[c]	798	798	1,596	151	9
California	10,774	10,780	21,554	27,307	127
Colorado	479	479	958	2,274	237
Connecticut	1,293	1,294	2,587	1,364	53
Delaware	150	150	300	150	50
District of Columbia	846	847	1,693	372	22
Florida	3,852	3,854	7,706	4,585	59

State	Base allocation	Maintenance of effort allocation[a]	Total FY 2000 allocation	Total expenditures[b]	Percent of allocation expended
Georgia	2,372	2,373	4,745	2,089	44
Guam[d]	50	0	50	11	22
Hawaii	718	719	1,437	718	50
Idaho[c]	234	235	469	94	20
Illinois	5,200	5,203	10,403	9,843	95
Indiana	1,386	1,386	2,772	1,116	40
Iowa	462	462	924	229	25
Kansas[c]	403	403	806	161	20
Kentucky	1,091	1,092	2,183	286	13
Louisiana	1,230	1,231	2,461	1,075	44
Maine	555	555	1,110	144	13
Maryland	570	571	1,141	100	9
Massachusetts	998	998	1,996	553	28
Michigan	6,123	6,127	12,250	4,706	38
Minnesota	944	944	1,888	944	50
Mississippi	1,517	1,517	3,034	1,894	62
Missouri	1,385	1,386	2,771	981	35
Montana	204	204	408	533	131
Nebraska	290	290	580	620	107
Nevada[c]	476	477	953	191	20
New Hampshire	90	90	180	56	31
New Jersey	1,369	1,369	2,738	2,738	100
New Mexico	579	579	1,158	579	50
New York	6,502	6,505	13,007	6,502	50
North Carolina	2,009	2,010	4,019	384	10
North Dakota	145	145	290	113	39
Ohio	3,328	3,330	6,658	3,328	50
Oklahoma[c]	1,381	1,382	2,763	95	3
Oregon	1,620	1,621	3,241	1,446	45
Pennsylvania	5,606	5,609	11,215	5,039	45
Rhode Island[c]	253	253	506	58	11
South Carolina	1,077	1,077	2,154	2,345	109
South Dakota	123	123	246	294	120
Tennessee	3,054	3,056	6,110	2,468	40
Texas	6,517	6,521	13,038	4,157	32
Utah	267	267	534	451	84
Vermont	306	306	612	149	24
Virgin Islands[c]	26	26	52	9	17
Virginia	1,938	1,939	3,877	981	25
Washington	739	739	1,478	1,509	102
West Virginia	1,092	1,093	2,185	126	6
Wisconsin	654	654	1,308	957	73
Wyoming[c]	154	154	308	43	14
Total	**$86,000**	**$86,000**	**$172,000**	**$98,099**	**57**

[a]FNS allocates maintenance-of-effort funds among all states. However, the states can spend this allocation only if their state-funded expenditures for employment and training are at least at a level spent in fiscal year 1996.

[b]FNS subsequently reallocated its base and maintenance-of-effort allocations for fiscal year 2000 and prior years in response to states' requests for additional funding, as allowed by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended). Expenditures data are preliminary as of February 2001.

[c]Eight states and the Virgin Islands were eligible to spend no more than 20 percent of their allocation for fiscal year 2000 because they elected not to serve ABAWDs.

[d]Data were available for only the first three quarters of fiscal year 2000.

Source: FNS.

Table 5: States' Eligibility for Federal Maintenance-of-Effort Funding for Employment and Training Activities, Fiscal Years 1998 to 2000

(Dollars in thousands)

		Spending toward maintenance-of-effort requirement			States eligible for maintenance-of-effort fundingt			
State	Maintenance-of-effort requirement	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	Number of years eligible
Alabama	$26	$26	$0	$26	X		X	2
Alaska	172	147	93	136				0
Arizona	0	475	0	0	X	X	X	3
Arkansas	116	152	19	39	X			1
California	3,948	2,268	13,060	17,236		X	X	2
Colorado	1,150	1,295	1,247	1,387	X	X	X	3
Connecticut	81	81	139	81	X	X	X	3
Delaware	264	209	287	73		X		1
District of Columbia	128	22	112	13				0
Florida	1,069	1,011	1,106	1,069		X	X	2
Georgia	509	519	144	122	X			1
Guam	33	11	17	59			X	[a]
Hawaii	489	336	471	329				0
Idaho	180	228	372	515	X	X	X	3
Illinois	3,412	6,617	3,552	3,531	X	X	X	3
Indiana	3,443	3,807	3,848	4,884	X	X	X	3
Iowa	28	28	149	131	X	X	X	3
Kansas	0	274	408	74	X	X	X	3
Kentucky	381	0	0	0				0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Maine	164	279	255	376	X	X	X	3
Maryland	0	6	13	5	X	X	X	3
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Michigan	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Minnesota	1,735	1,153	961	965				0
Mississippi	347	370	218	132	X			1
Missouri	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Montana	222	348	20	258	X		X	2
Nebraska	185	222	185	96	X	X		2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	2
New Hampshire	143	143	143	131	X	X		2
New Jersey	0	1,602	3,372	4,113	X	X	X	3
New Mexico	210	80	2,182	957		X	X	2
New York	22,995	20,079	20,833	19,114				0
North Carolina	41	1,011	3,206	3,227	X	X	X	3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Ohio	6,875	2,273	1,887	3,008				0

		Spending toward maintenance-of-effort requirement			States eligible for maintenance-of-effort funds			
State	Maintenance-of-effort requirement	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	Number of years eligible
Oklahoma	37	59	88	0	X	X		2
Oregon	0	688	0	525	X	X	X	3
Pennsylvania	5,130	9,017	9,393	8,869	X	X	X	3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
South Carolina	280	280	280	280	X	X	X	3
South Dakota	143	254	143	160	X	X	X	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
Texas	3,404	3,657	4,035	4,484	X	X	X	3
Utah	580	694	688	1,487	X	X	X	3
Vermont	1,519	2,135	2,224	2,332	X	X	X	3
Virgin Islands	0	12	13	17	X	X	X	3
Virginia	392	577	1,055	694	X	X	X	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3
West Virginia	92	46	85	92			X	1
Wisconsin	17,089	2,706	3,741	3,837				0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	3

Note: To qualify for maintenance-of-effort funds in a given fiscal year, the states are required to maintain their state-funded expenditures for employment and training at a level no lower than in fiscal year 1996.

[a]Guam did not have enough ABAWDs in fiscal years 1998 to 2000 to receive a maintenance-of-effort allocation, regardless of spending toward the maintenance-of-effort requirement, according to an FNS official.

Source: FNS.

(130020)