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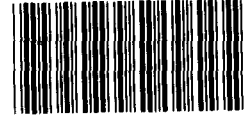


United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-251277

November 25, 1992



148094

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Chairman
The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
United States Senate

The Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman
The Honorable E. Thomas Coleman
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives

In response to Public Law 102-237 (sec. 908) and subsequent meetings with your offices, this correspondence provides information on two provisions of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624), Title XVII, (the "Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act"), regarding the administration of the Food Stamp Program on Indian reservations.

The first provision of the 1990 act (sec. 1723) exempts reservation households from the Food Stamp Program's monthly income reporting requirement. State agencies certify households to participate in the program continuously for up to a year, during which time they are eligible to receive food stamps. State agencies use monthly reports from households to update their eligibility status and to ensure that benefit issuances are correct. The exemption for reservation households was intended to overcome perceived problems encountered by these households in complying with the program's monthly income reporting requirement.

The second provision of the 1990 act (sec. 1728) requires state agencies to stagger the issuance of food stamp benefits throughout the month for recipients residing on

GAO/RCED-93-70R, Food Stamp Program Provisions

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Indian reservations. State agencies issue food stamps to eligible households, including those located on Indian reservations, on or about the same day each month. Some reservation households have claimed that food stores appear to raise their prices time when food stamps are issued. This provision was intended to discourage food stores from increasing their prices to coincide with food stamp issuances.

Under Public Law 102-237, the Congress temporarily suspended the implementation of the two provisions and required us to provide information on the difficulties that reservation households experience in obtaining and using food stamps. We agreed with your Committee to summarize the views of 13 state agencies that provided written comments to congressional offices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and our office, regarding the provisions' potentially disruptive impacts on program administration and on recipient reservation households. About half of the Indian reservations nationwide are located in these 13 states whose comments we agreed to summarize. In addition to the state agencies' comments, we also solicited comments from four nationally prominent Indian organizations regarding the anticipated impacts of the two provisions. We received responses from two of the four Indian organizations. The remaining two organizations did not provide comments on either of the two provisions.

MONTHLY REPORTING EXEMPTION FOR
RESERVATION HOUSEHOLDS IS OPPOSED

State agencies and Indian organizations that provided comments on this provision oppose the exemption of reservation households from the Food Stamp Program's monthly income reporting requirement. A majority of state agencies commented that the exemption would increase the potential for food stamp benefit errors. Benefit errors are used as a basis to determine what, if any, penalties should be imposed on state agencies for inaccurate benefit issuances. Eleven of the 13 state agencies commented on the monthly reporting exemption. Four of these 11 state agencies were potentially liable for penalties in fiscal year 1991. The state agencies also commented that monthly reporting standards should apply consistently throughout the program.

The two Indian organizations commented that the elimination of monthly reporting might cause some state agencies to require that reservation households be

recertified for food stamp benefits more than once a year to account for frequent changes in their income and household circumstances. To obtain benefits, program participants would have to complete a new application and appear for an interview with a caseworker. In this regard, some state agencies did, in fact, comment that they would shorten the program's certification period if the monthly reporting requirement is eliminated.

Enclosure I contains more detailed information on the comments provided by the state agencies and Indian organizations on this provision.

STAGGERED ISSUANCE OF FOOD
STAMPS IS OPPOSED

State agencies and Indian organizations that provided comments on this provision oppose staggering the issuance of food stamps to households on Indian reservations. State agencies commented that the provision would require them to modify their existing administrative procedures and systems to stagger the issuance of food stamps throughout the month. According to the agencies, these modifications would increase the time and cost required to administer the program. None of the state agencies provided estimates of the increased costs that they would incur to implement this provision. Since the federal government shares the costs of administering the program with the state agencies, any increase in allowable administrative costs would require additional federal funding. We estimated that if the staggered issuance provision had been in effect during fiscal year 1991 and had raised the federal administrative costs in those states with Indian reservations by 1 percent, 5 percent, or 10 percent, then approximately \$5 million, \$26 million, or \$53 million, respectively, in additional federal funds would have been needed to administer the program.

The state agencies also noted that the provision could increase transportation difficulties for reservation households that rely on car pooling to obtain and use their food stamps. The Indian organizations agreed that staggering the issuance of food stamps could create additional transportation problems for reservation households, unless recipients were permitted to choose their food stamp issuance date to facilitate carpooling.

Also, the state agencies and Indian organizations differ on whether retailers are increasing their food prices when food stamps are issued--the problem that the provision was

intended to address. About half of the state agencies commenting on the staggered issuance provision said that there are no indications that food retailers on or near reservations are raising their food prices to coincide with the issuance of food stamps. However, according to one Indian organization, some retailers may be increasing their prices by removing sale signs when food stamps are issued.

We issued two reports--one in 1989 and one in 1990¹--that contained information on various obstacles affecting food stamp recipient households on four Indian reservations. Our June 1990 report included a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture to explore with state officials in North Dakota and South Dakota whether state agency food stamp issuance practices resulted in increased food prices and to take corrective action, as appropriate. In response, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted surveys of grocery stores authorized to accept food stamps in two reservation areas in both states. In January 1991 FNS concluded that there was no appreciable difference in the pricing of selected food items in either of the two reservation areas surveyed.

Enclosure II contains more detailed information on the comments provided by the state agencies and Indian organizations on this provision.

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We conducted our work from May to November 1992 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. As noted previously, we reviewed comments and information provided to congressional offices, USDA, and our office by 13 agencies that administer the Food Stamp Program in their respective states. These states contain about 158, or about 47 percent, of the approximately 337 Indian reservations located in a total of 29 states. Eleven state agencies commented on the monthly reporting exemption, and all 13 state agencies commented on the provision to stagger the issuance of food stamps.

¹Food Assistance Programs: Nutritional Adequacy of Primary Food Programs on Four Indian Reservations, (GAO/RCED-89-177, Sept. 29, 1989) and Food Assistance Programs: Recipient and Expert Views on Food Assistance at Four Indian Reservations, (GAO/RCED-90-152, June 18, 1990).

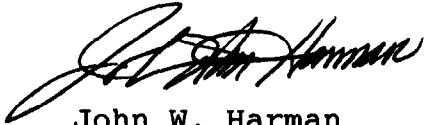
B-251277

We also requested comments on both provisions from four nationally prominent Indian organizations concerning the impact of the provisions on reservation households. We selected these organizations on the basis of our previous work on Indian issues and the recommendations of representatives from several Indian organizations. We received comments from two of the four Indian organizations. The comments provided by the state agencies and Indian organizations contained information on their overall concerns regarding the implementation of the two provisions and offered some examples of specific difficulties that would be encountered by the agencies and recipient households. The comments from the state agencies and Indian organizations contained limited quantitative support for their stated positions. We also gathered information on the Food Stamp Program and met with FNS officials to obtain their views on these issues.

Enclosure III lists the 13 state agencies that provided comments and the four Indian organizations from which we requested comments on the two provisions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 275- 5138.

Sincerely yours,



John W. Harman
Director, Food and
Agriculture Issues

Enclosures - 5

COMMENTS ON MONTHLY REPORTING EXEMPTION PROVISION

This enclosure contains information on the Food Stamp Program's monthly reporting requirement and a summary of the comments provided by 11 state agencies and 2 Indian organizations on the provision to exempt reservation households from the requirement.

MONTHLY REPORTING REQUIREMENT

To obtain food stamps, individuals must complete and file an application with a state agency indicating that they are seeking Food Stamp Program benefits. A face-to-face certification interview must also be completed, during which a caseworker obtains detailed information on the applicant household's income, assets, and expenses. If eligible, the household is certified to receive food stamps for a continuous period of up to 12 months.

During the certification period, households are required to report changes in income and to verify information that may affect the amount of their benefits. Most state agencies require monthly reporting by all participating households or selected groups of participating households. Households are permitted to submit the monthly reports by mail or deliver the reports in person to local food stamp offices. These monthly reporting procedures were established to reflect changes in the circumstances of recipient households in a timely manner and to ensure the adequacy of benefits. As a quality control measure, state agencies review samples of their active food stamp cases and determine whether the amounts of past benefits issued were correct. The federal government levies financial penalties against state agencies for excessive erroneous benefit issuances. The amount of the penalty varies with the extent to which a state agency's issuance errors exceed a predetermined threshold. Enclosure IV shows the error rates for the 11 state agencies that commented on the monthly reporting exemption.

Certain households have been legislatively exempted from the monthly reporting requirement, including (1) migrant farm workers, (2) the homeless, and (3) the elderly or disabled with no earned income. Section 1723 of Public Law 101-624 adds Indian reservation households to the list of households exempted from the monthly reporting requirement. This provision is intended to eliminate reservation households' difficulties in completing and submitting monthly reports. However, in response to concerns expressed by state agencies regarding the potentially disruptive impact of the exemption on their administration of the program as well as on reservation households, the Congress included a provision in Public

Law 102-237 that suspended implementation of the exemption until April 1, 1993.

STATE AGENCY COMMENTS

The 11 state agencies that commented on the monthly reporting exemption cited the following three key issues.

Monthly Reporting Exemption Will
Increase Potential for Benefit Errors

Seven state agencies commented that the monthly reporting exemption for reservation households will increase the potential for food stamp benefit errors. For example, the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services commented that because extended families are common among Indian households, frequent changes occur in household composition and income. The Montana agency stated that without monthly reporting, recipients would have to report changes as they occur rather than once a month. According to the agency, this process would likely increase the probability of over- and underissuances of food stamp benefits. Several other state agencies also expressed concerns that implementing the monthly reporting exemption would lead to increases in benefit errors. For example, the South Dakota Department of Social Services stated that errors in benefits would increase for most reservation families if the families were exempted from monthly reporting.

GAO Comment: U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service officials told us that state agencies are concerned about the possible increase in error rates resulting from the elimination of the monthly reporting requirement. They explained that higher error rates may result if recipient households do not report changes in income and other household circumstances with the same reliability as they would under monthly reporting.

As enclosure IV shows, three of the seven state agencies that cited the potential for increased error rates exceeded the national average error rate for fiscal year 1991, and two of these state agencies may be liable for penalties.

Monthly Reporting Requirement Should Be Consistent Throughout the Food Stamp Program

Seven state agencies commented that monthly reporting standards should be applied consistently throughout the entire Food Stamp Program. For example, the Wyoming State Department of Family Services stated that monthly reporting requirements are currently the same for all food stamp recipients throughout the state. However, if these requirements are changed for reservation households, the Wyoming agency recommends that the same changes be made for all Food Stamp Program households. According to the state agency, exceptions to monthly reporting requirements would create confusion for recipients and caseworkers. For example, the agency noted that in the counties where an Indian reservation is located, about 85 percent of all recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) also receive food stamps. Because AFDC requires monthly reporting by recipient households, the majority of AFDC households that also receive food stamps would still be required to report monthly, even though the households would be exempt from monthly reporting under the Food Stamp Program, according to the Wyoming agency.

Certification Periods May Be Shortened

Four state agencies commented that monthly reporting is advantageous for food stamp recipients because it allows yearlong program certification periods. In addition, three of these agencies stated that if reservation households are exempt from the monthly reporting requirement, shorter certification periods would be needed to account for frequent changes in household income and composition. For example, the South Dakota agency commented that if monthly reporting is eliminated, it intends to shorten the certification period to reflect the frequent changes in reservation household circumstances. This change would require recipients to have face-to-face visits with their local caseworker more than once a year to be recertified for the program.

Two other state agencies also commented that the exemption from monthly reporting would require more frequent recertification of reservation households. For example, the Montana agency stated that these yearlong certification periods, in conjunction with monthly reports, were more responsive to the "severe transportation difficulties" commonly experienced by reservations households. The Washington Department of Social and Health Services provided similar comments, noting that the lack of monthly reports would necessitate shorter certification periods to keep track of recipients' circumstances and would therefore require more frequent interviews with recipients. The shorter certification periods would also increase work loads for Washington's community services offices, according to the agency.

INDIAN ORGANIZATION COMMENTS

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) provided comments on the monthly reporting exemption for reservation households. Both organizations commented that eliminating monthly reporting might cause some state agencies to require reservation households to be recertified for food stamps more often than once a year to account for frequent changes in their income and family circumstances. Requiring more frequent recertification would increase the burden on households applying for and receiving food stamps, according to these organizations.

NCAI commented that the composition of Indian households may change frequently because of extended family relationships and that many households have unstable monthly incomes. These changes must be reported to local food stamp authorities. However, reservation households often have transportation difficulties or limited access to telephones. The organization commented that without monthly reporting recipients would be required to report changes in income and household composition as they occurred--rather than only one time each month.

COMMENTS ON THE STAGGERED ISSUANCE PROVISION

This enclosure contains information on the Food Stamp Program's benefit issuance procedures and a summary of the comments provided by 13 state agencies and 2 Indian organizations on the provision to stagger the issuance of food stamps throughout the month on Indian reservations.

FOOD STAMP BENEFIT ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

Each state agency is responsible for the timely and accurate issuance of Food Stamp Program benefits to certified eligible households. Certified households are placed on an issuance schedule so that they receive their benefits on or about the same date each month. Depending on the state agency involved, households receive their benefits through a number of issuance systems, including direct mail, authorization to participate cards, electronic benefit transfer cards, and manual delivery of benefits at local food stamp offices.

Currently, the only program requirement concerning staggered issuance applies to direct mailings of food stamps. State agencies that issue benefits by direct mail must stagger the mailings of food stamp benefits over at least 10 days of the month. In addition, state agencies have the option to stagger the issuance of benefits to households throughout the entire month.

Section 1728 of Public Law 101-624 requires state agencies to stagger the issuance of benefits throughout the month to all eligible households on Indian reservations, regardless of the issuance system used to deliver benefits. This provision is intended to discourage retail stores from increasing their food prices on the day that food stamps are issued, thereby improving the delivery of benefits to reservation households. However, in response to concerns expressed by state agencies regarding the potentially disruptive impact of this section, the Congress included a provision in Public Law 102-237 that temporarily suspended its implementation until April 1, 1993.

STATE AGENCY COMMENTS

The 13 state agencies that commented on the staggered issuance provision cited the following three key issues.

Staggered Issuance Will Increase
State Agency Administrative Burdens

Comments from 10 state agencies indicated that administrative problems could occur if the staggered issuance provision was implemented. For example, the Washington Department of Social and Health Services commented that reservation boundaries are not well known to either recipients or eligibility workers, making identification of affected households difficult. The Washington agency also noted that Indian recipients represent only 4.3 percent of Washington's food stamp caseload and that many Indians do not live on reservations. As a result, the agency is concerned that it will be required to establish a separate and expensive issuance system to implement the provision for a very small portion of the state agency's caseload.

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare also commented that, although its data system collects ethnic information from food stamp recipients, the agency has no means to identify Indian recipients who live on reservations. According to the Idaho agency, not all Indian recipients live on reservations and not all residents of reservations are Indians. In addition, the agency noted that it cannot use U.S. mail zip codes to identify Indian reservation residents, since reservations are located in rural areas where zip codes include much larger geographical areas than reservation boundaries. The Idaho agency added that some reservations are intersected by multiple zip codes, each encompassing nonreservation areas.

Several state agencies cited other administrative problems that might accompany staggered issuance on reservations. For example, the Iowa Department of Human Services commented that it uses the direct mail issuance system to deliver food stamp benefits throughout the state. Using this system, the agency staggers the issuance of food stamps through the first 10 business days of each calendar month. However, if required to stagger food stamp issuance throughout the month on Indian reservations, the agency would have to make "significant" changes to its existing issuance system. In addition, the agency noted that Iowa has only 47 food stamp reservation households, which represent about 0.06 percent of the total number of food stamp households in the state. According to the Iowa agency, the amount of time and money needed to make the necessary changes would be "astronomical considering the percentage of the population affected."

GAO Comment: Seven state agencies commented that costly modifications to their food stamp issuance systems would be needed to implement this provision. However, no agency estimated the possible increase in costs. The costs of administering food stamps is shared between the federal government and the state agencies. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS) Food Stamp Program State Activity Report for fiscal year 1991, the federal share of administering the Food Stamp Program in the 29 states that contain Indian reservations was about \$525 million. We estimated that if the staggered issuance provision had been in effect during fiscal year 1991 and had raised the federal share of allowable administrative costs by 1 percent, 5 percent, or 10 percent, then approximately \$5 million, \$26 million, or \$53 million, respectively, in additional federal funds would have been needed to administer the program. Enclosure V lists the federal costs of administering food stamps in those states containing Indian reservations.

Staggered Issuance Could Increase
Participation Barriers for Reservation
Households

According to 10 state agencies, the staggered issuance provision could make it more difficult for reservation households to participate in the Food Stamp Program. In particular, increased transportation difficulties were cited by nine state agencies as a potential participation barrier. For example, the Montana State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services commented that carpooling is a common means of transportation, since many reservation households do not own a vehicle and access to public transportation is limited on reservations. When food stamps are issued once a month, reservation households can share rides to purchase groceries at distant off-reservation retailers. However, if the issuance of food stamps is staggered throughout the month, carpooling would not be feasible for food stamp recipients who share rides over long distances to shop at off-reservation food stores, according to the Montana agency.

The South Dakota Department of Social Services agreed that the staggered issuance provision would make carpooling impractical for many reservation households. The South Dakota agency added that the provision would create great financial hardship for many reservation households, especially those who cannot carpool, since vehicle owners often charge reservation residents \$20 to \$50 for transportation to shopping areas. The agency also provided the

results of a survey that the agency conducted in June 1991 which included 2,808 reservation households receiving food stamps in South Dakota. This survey sought public comment concerning the provision to stagger the issuance of food stamps on Indian reservations. According to the South Dakota agency, over 44 percent of the households responded to the survey, and, of these households, about 48 percent stated that the staggered issuance provision "would be a hardship for them."

State Agencies Report Few Price
Increases Associated With Issuance
of Food Stamps

Eight state agencies commented that there were no indications that food retailers on or near Indian reservations were raising their food prices to coincide with the issuance of food stamps. For example, the South Dakota agency stated that food price surveys conducted by FNS in North Dakota and South Dakota showed that food prices did not vary with food stamp issuance cycles in reservation areas. For this reason, state agencies view the provision to stagger the issuance of food stamps on reservations as unnecessary, administratively burdensome, and, in most cases, detrimental to reservation households.

Although state agencies did not regard increases in food prices associated with the issuance of food stamps as a widespread problem, they did propose a number of possible ways to address potential price-increasing by retailers. For example, Nebraska's Department of Social Services suggested that rather than burdening recipients and state agencies with mandated staggered issuance, state agencies should impose penalties on retailers that increased prices. Arizona and South Dakota state agencies recommended that retailers be monitored for potential food price increases associated with food stamp issuance. In particular, the South Dakota agency recommended that appropriate penalties should be applied in cases of unfair grocery pricing during food stamp issuance cycles on reservations.

GAO Comment: FNS officials told us that, although they are concerned about equal treatment for food stamp coupon customers, food stamp regulations do not provide FNS with the authority to specify the prices at which retailers may sell food. FNS can impose a penalty on retailers who raise their food prices if the increase is directed at food stamp customers.

INDIAN ORGANIZATION COMMENTS

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) provided comments on the staggered issuance provision. Both Indian organizations cited the following two key issues in their comments.

Staggered Issuance Could Increase
Transportation Difficulties for
Reservation Households

According to both Indian organizations, staggering the issuance of food stamps throughout the month would make it more difficult for recipients who must rely on limited resources to carpool to off-reservation grocery stores. For example, NCAI commented that it was concerned about the additional transportation problems that the provision would cause for Indian recipients residing on remote areas of reservations and suggested that recipients should be allowed to choose the time of the month when food stamps are issued if this provision is implemented.

AIO agreed that reservation recipients should be allowed to choose their date of benefit issuance, so that families can continue to carpool under the staggered issuance provision.

Indian Organizations Disagree With
State Agencies on Existence of Price
Increasing in Reservation Areas

Both Indian organizations agreed with the state agencies that appropriate penalties should be applied in cases of unfair grocery pricing during food stamp issuance cycles on reservations. However, NCAI does not agree with state agencies that maintain that no price-increasing problems exist. The organization pointed out that "price-gouging may be subtle, such as the disappearance of sale signs when food stamps are issued."

NCAI suggested that additional studies should be conducted if complaints of "price-gouging" were received in other states.

GAO Comment: In our 1990 report, we recommended that FNS and state agency officials in North Dakota and South Dakota explore whether food stamp issuance practices increased food prices on or near Indian reservations. In response, FNS surveyed grocery stores authorized to accept food stamps in two reservation areas in North Dakota and South Dakota. In January 1991 FNS concluded that there was no appreciable difference in the pricing of selected food items on the two reservations surveyed.

Both NCAI and AIO suggested that the current price-increasing penalties should be changed. The current penalty is the withdrawal of a retailer's authority to accept food stamps--a penalty that harms the recipient more than it harms the retailer, according to both Indian organizations. They noted that this penalty reduces the number of locations where reservation households can shop and requires households to travel greater distances to other stores authorized to accept food stamps. The organizations recommended that state agencies impose direct penalties, such as civil fines, upon retailers rather than revoke their food stamp authorization.

STATE AGENCIES AND INDIAN ORGANIZATIONSState Agencies

- Arizona Department of Economic Security
- California Department of Social Services
- Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
- Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Iowa Department of Human Services
- Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
- Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
- Nebraska Department of Social Services
- South Dakota Department of Social Services
- Texas Department of Human Services
- Utah Department of Human Services
- Washington Department of Social and Health Services
- Wyoming Department of Family Services

Indian Organizations

- Americans for Indian Opportunity
- Association on American Indian Affairs (Did not respond)
- National Congress of American Indians
- Native American Rights Fund (Did not respond)

FISCAL YEAR 1991 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM QUALITY CONTROL ERROR RATES

<u>State Agency</u>	<u>Under- issuance error rate (percent)</u>	<u>Over- issuance error rate (percent)</u>	<u>Combined error rate (percent)</u>
Arizona Department of Economic Security *	3.0	8.23	11.23
Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services	2.88	8.01	10.89
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare *	2.01	7.5	9.5
Iowa Department of Human Services *	1.73	5.77	8.5
Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	1.24	6.15	7.4
Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services *	1.54	5.31	6.85
South Dakota Department of Social Services *	0.48	3.52	4.0
Texas Department of Human Services	1.93	8.53	10.46
Utah Department of Human Services *	0.96	6.29	7.25
Washington Department of Social and Health Services *	1.71	9.51	11.22
Wyoming Department of Family Services	2.53	6.59	9.13

In June 1992, FNS published a summary of food stamp quality control error rates for fiscal year 1991. According to this summary, the national combined payment error rate for fiscal year 1991 is 9.31 percent, and the tolerance level above which state agencies are potentially liable for financial penalties is 10.31 percent. Listed above are the quality control error rates for the 11 state agencies that commented on the monthly reporting exemption. Four of the 11 state agencies exceeded the tolerance level of 10.31 percent and were potentially liable for penalties. Seven state agencies, designated by an asterisk, specifically commented that error rates could increase if the monthly reporting

ENCLOSURE IV

ENCLOSURE IV

exemption is implemented. Three of these seven state agencies were potentially liable for penalties.

FISCAL YEAR 1991 FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE
COSTS FOR STATES CONTAINING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

<u>State</u>	<u>Certification</u>	<u>Issuance</u>	<u>Combined</u>
Arizona	\$ 7,852,254	\$ 419,590	\$ 8,271,844
California	97,770,658	5,357,168	103,127,826
Colorado	3,863,062	2,169,025	6,032,087
Connecticut	5,935,780	410,529	6,346,309
Florida	29,618,972	4,047,310	33,666,282
Idaho	2,546,709	241,684	2,788,393
Iowa	5,701,104	627,665	6,328,769
Kansas	2,822,777	234,636	3,057,413
Louisiana	20,221,346	3,273,564	23,494,910
Massachusetts	8,798,472	1,385,442	10,183,914
Maine	3,371,495	289,044	3,660,539
Michigan	14,705,326	2,492,927	17,198,253
Minnesota	11,078,956	1,421,881	12,500,837
Mississippi	9,320,344	1,549,428	10,869,772
Montana	2,586,125	261,435	2,847,560
Nebraska	2,595,203	720,452	3,315,655
Nevada	2,931,075	112,563	3,043,638
New Mexico	6,718,672	606,133	7,324,805
New York	70,809,264	10,849,483	81,658,747
North Carolina	19,869,908	1,822,476	21,692,384
North Dakota	1,579,676	293,749	1,873,425
Oregon	3,807,273	1,019,462	4,826,735
South Dakota	1,678,256	404,937	2,083,193
Texas	75,545,803	9,390,965	84,936,768
Utah	5,638,466	458,270	6,096,736
Washington	18,901,844	1,826,723	20,728,567
Wisconsin	6,904,023	2,086,452	8,990,475
Wyoming	838,383	22,663	861,046
Total	<u>\$468,641,408</u>	<u>\$56,833,175</u>	<u>\$525,474,583</u>

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MCMAHON

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TITLE: Food Assistance Programs: Nutritional Adequacy of Primary Food Programs on Four Indian Reservations
ACCESSION NUMBER: 139708 RPTNO: RCED-89-177
BNUMBER: B-236011 DOCUMENT DATE: 09/29/89
TEMPORARY ACCNO: 546626 DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter Report

SUBJECT TERMS:

Food stamp programs, Public assistance programs, Native Americans, Indian lands, Nutrition surveys, Health care programs, Food relief programs, Federal aid programs

IDENTIFIERS:

Food Stamp Program
FNS Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
Fort Berthold Reservation (ND)
Pine Ridge Reservation (SD)
White Earth Reservation (MN)
Navajo Reservation (AZ/NM/UT)
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children
Commodity Supplemental Food Program
USDA Thrifty Food Plan
WIC

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TITLE: Food Assistance Programs: Recipient and Expert Views on Food Assistance at Four Indian Reservations
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141753 RPTNO: RCED-90-152
BNUMBER: B-236011 DOCUMENT DATE: 06/18/90
TEMPORARY ACCNO: 548764 DOCUMENT TYPE: Chapter Report

SUBJECT TERMS:

Food stamp programs, Food relief programs, Federal aid programs, Public assistance programs, Native Americans, Indian lands, Nutrition surveys, Health care programs, Eligibility criteria

IDENTIFIERS:

Food Stamp Program
FNS Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
Fort Berthold Reservation (ND)
Pine Ridge Reservation (SD)
White Earth Reservation (MN)
Navajo Reservation (AZ/NM/UT)
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children
USDA Thrifty Food Plan
Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program
Supplemental Security Income Program
North Dakota
South Dakota
AFDC
WIC