

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

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PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) was established August 8, 1969, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1659 and Supplement 1 pursuant to the authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. FNS is the Federal agency responsible for managing the 15 domestic nutrition assistance programs. Its mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and other low-income Americans access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education.

Over the past half-century – beginning with the National School Lunch Program in 1946 – the Nation has gradually built an array of nutrition assistance programs designed to help the most vulnerable populations meet their food needs. Taken together, these programs promote food security and healthy nutritious diets among low-income families and individuals as they seek self-sufficiency. Currently, these programs administered by FNS touch the lives of one in four Americans over the course of a year.

FNS remains focused on improving the health and well-being of all Americans by developing and promoting dietary guidance that links the latest body of scientific research to the nutrition needs of consumers. FNS leads food, nutrition, and economic analyses that inform Federal and State programs; translates science into actionable food and nutrition guidance for all Americans; and leads national communication initiatives that help advance consumers' dietary and economic knowledge and inform choices.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The nutrition assistance programs described below work both individually and in concert with one another to improve the nutrition and health of the Nation's children and other low-income Americans.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, SNAP is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net, touching the lives of approximately 42 million Americans each month. It provides nutrition assistance to participants, the majority of whom are children, the elderly, or people with disabilities, helping them put food on the table using benefits that can be redeemed at authorized food retailers across the country. State agencies are responsible for the administration of the program according to national eligibility and benefit standards set by Federal law and regulations. The Food and Nutrition Service is responsible for authorizing and monitoring participating retailers. Benefits are 100 percent federally financed, while administrative costs are shared between the Federal and State Governments.

SNAP provides the basic nutrition assistance benefits for low-income people in the United States. Other FNS programs supplement this program with benefits targeted to special populations, dietary needs, and delivery settings. (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands receive grant funds to provide food and nutrition assistance in lieu of SNAP).

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR): FDPIR provides USDA Foods to income-eligible households living on Indian reservations, and to American Indian households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. Many households participate in FDPIR as an alternative to SNAP because they do not have easy access to SNAP offices or authorized food stores. Dual participation in SNAP and FDPIR is not permitted. State agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) that operate the program are responsible for eligibility certification, nutrition education, local warehousing and transportation of food, distribution of food to recipient households, and program integrity. The Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of USDA Foods distributed through the program and provides cash payments for administrative expenses to Tribal Organizations operating the program.

Child Nutrition Programs (CNP): The Child Nutrition Programs - National School Lunch (NSLP), School Breakfast (SBP), Special Milk (SMP), Child and Adult Care Food (CACFP), and Summer Food Service (SFSP) - provide reimbursement to State and local governments for nutritious meals and snacks served to children in schools, child care institutions, summer sites and after school care programs. CACFP also supports meal service in adult day care centers. FNS provides cash and USDA-purchased foods on a per-meal basis to offset the cost of food service at the local level and a significant portion of State and local administrative expenses, and provides training, technical assistance, and nutrition education. Payments are higher for meals served free or at a reduced price to children from low-income families.

In addition, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) provides access to fresh fruits and vegetables for students in low-income elementary schools across the nation. FFVP, authorized and funded under Section 19 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and expanded by the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008, operates in selected low-income elementary schools in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin

Islands. States select schools to participate based on criteria in the law and participating students receive between \$50 and \$75 worth of fresh produce over the school year.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): WIC addresses the supplemental nutritional needs of at-risk, low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to five years of age. It provides participants monthly supplemental food packages targeted to their dietary needs, breastfeeding support to nursing mothers, nutrition education, and referrals to a range of health and social services – benefits that promote a healthy pregnancy for mothers and a healthy start for their children. Appropriated funds are provided to State agencies for food packages and nutrition services and administration for the program; State agencies operate the program pursuant to plans approved by FNS.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP): This program supports the emergency food organization network by distributing USDA-purchased, 100 percent domestically grown foods for use by emergency feeding organizations including soup kitchens, food recovery organizations, and food banks. Food is also provided to other types of local organizations, such as community action agencies, which distribute the foods directly to low-income households. TEFAP also provides administrative funds to defray State and local costs associated with transportation, processing, storage, and distribution of USDA Foods or those provided through private donations. The allocation of both Federal food and administrative grants to States is based on a formula that considers the States' unemployment levels and the number of persons with income below the poverty level.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP): CSFP works to improve the health of low-income elderly persons at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA Foods. Participants receive a monthly food package of USDA Foods. State agencies are provided funding to cover State and local administrative costs such as nutrition education, warehousing, food delivery, and participant certification. States work with local agencies to distribute the monthly food package to participants.

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP): This program provides coupons to low-income seniors that can be exchanged for fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables, herbs and honey at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs.

Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP): FMNP provides WIC participants, including women, infants older than 4 months, and children up to the age of five with special coupons to purchase and consume fresh, locally grown fruits, vegetables, and herbs directly from farmers, farmers' markets and roadside stands.

Pacific Island and Disaster Assistance: Pacific Island Assistance includes assistance to the nuclear-affected islands of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in the form of cash-in-lieu of food and administrative funds through the Special Food Assistance Program and is authorized under the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-188). Disaster relief in the form of USDA Foods can be provided to the RMI and Federated States of Micronesia for use in Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Federal nutrition assistance programs operate as partnerships between FNS and the State and local organizations that interact directly with program participants. States voluntarily enter into agreements with the Federal Government to operate programs according to Federal standards in exchange for program funds that cover all benefit costs, and a significant portion, if not all, of administrative expenses.

Under these agreements, FNS is responsible for implementing statutory requirements that set national program standards for eligibility and benefits, providing Federal funding to State and local partners, and for conducting monitoring and evaluation activities to make sure that program structures and policies are properly implemented and effective in meeting program missions. State and local organizations are responsible for delivering benefits efficiently, effectively, and in a manner consistent with federal regulations.

Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP): Through the work of CNPP, FNS serves as a Federal authority on evidence-based food, nutrition and economic analyses, guidance, and consumer nutrition education. It is non-regulatory, with several initiatives that serve as the foundation for many Federal departments' and agencies' policies and programs. CNPP's work includes:

- *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, mandated under the 1990 National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act to provide dietary guidance for people aged 2 years and older, expanded to include guidance for infants and toddlers from birth to 24 months, and for pregnant women, per the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill), written for a professional audience, it forms the foundation for Federal nutrition policies and programs and is a central source that nutrition programs across the Federal Government can implement "with one voice" as they tailor it for their specific program audiences;

- Healthy Eating Index (HEI), an analytic tool used to assess how well diets align with the Dietary Guidelines, used widely by Academic institutions, organizations, and Federal agencies including many agencies within the USDA, such as FNS, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and the Economic Research Service;
- Nutrition Evidence Systematic Reviews (NESR), formerly known as the Nutrition Evidence Library (NEL), the only resource in the Federal Government that specializes in food- and nutrition-related systematic reviews that answer important public health questions by evaluating the scientific evidence on topics relevant to Federal policy and programs;
- USDA Food Plans (Thrifty, Low Cost, Moderate Cost, and Liberal) that exemplify nutritious diets at four cost levels and can help Americans eat healthfully on a budget, and a reference source for other Federal needs such as setting the maximum allotment for SNAP, per Congressional mandate, being used in bankruptcy courts to ensure people are left with enough money to buy food, and serving as the source (Moderate Cost and Liberal Food Plans) for the Department of Defense to determine the Basic Allowance for Subsistence (the food allowance) paid to U.S. service members, as well as the Basic Daily Food Allowance used for reimbursement rates for dining facilities on military bases; and
- MyPlate, which is the Federal nutrition symbol and serves as the foundation to Federal, State and local agencies' consumer nutrition education initiatives and is recognized by 6 in 10 Americans surveyed.

FNS Staff

FNS employees are an important resource for advancing the key outcomes sought through the nutrition assistance programs. The agency staff serves to ensure and leverage the effective use of program appropriations.

About half of FNS staff is funded by the Nutrition Programs Administration account, which represents less than two-tenths of one percent of the total FNS budget. The agency employment level represents less than two percent of the total employment within USDA and is similarly small in proportion to the total State-level staff needed to operate the programs. The agency employs people from a variety of disciplines, including policy and management analysts, nutritionists, computer experts, communication experts, communications professionals, accountants, investigators, and program evaluators. Because of the small size of the agency's staff relative to the resources it manages, FNS has created clear and specific performance measures and must focus its management efforts in a limited number of high-priority areas.

Program operations are managed through FNS' seven regional offices and 13 field offices/satellite locations. A regional administrator directs each regional office. These offices maintain direct contact with State agencies that administer the FNS programs and conduct on-site management reviews of State operations. The Retailer Operations Division monitors 250,920 stores and other outlets as of September 30, 2020 authorized to redeem SNAP benefits.

As of September 2020, there were approximately 1,398 full-time permanent employees in the agency. There were 543 employees in the Washington headquarters office and 855 in the field. The chart below displays staff year utilization.

Staff Year Distribution

Table FNS-1. Staff Year Distribution (From All Sources of Funds)

| FNS Projects and CNPP | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Estimate | Change | 2022 President's Budget |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program | 339 | 335 | 376 | 65 | 441 |
| Child Nutrition Programs | 260 | 257 | 293 | 38 | 331 |
| Commodity Assistance Program | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children | 38 | 39 | 44 | 26 | 70 |
| Nutrition Programs Administration | 733 | 717 | 797 | 100 | 897 |
| Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion* | 26 | 23 | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| Total Available | 1,399 | 1,374 | 1,539 | 229 | 1,768 |

* CNPP Staff Year Distribution includes four staff years funded by the Child Nutrition Programs.

OIG and GAO Reports of National Significance**Table FNS-2. OIG Completed OIG Reports**

| Area | Number | Date | Title | Status |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|--|---|
| SNAP | 27601-0004-22 | 12-2019 | SNAP Employment and Training Pilot Projects | Final action pending on open recommendations |
| WIC | 27601-0003-23 | 12-2019 | Nationwide Implementation of Women, Infants, and Children Electronic Benefits Transfer | Final action pending on open recommendations |
| FDD | 27601-0001-21 | 2-2020 | Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations | Final action pending on open recommendations |
| SNAP | 27801-0002-22 | 2-2020 | Timeliness of the Disbursement of the \$600 Million Disaster Nutrition Assistance Grant to Puerto Rico | Closed |
| SNAP & CMD | 27801-0001-22 | 3-2020 | Contract for SNAP EBT Services at Farmers Markets and Direct Marketing Farmers | Closed |
| WIC | 27601-0002-23 | 5-2020 | Assessment of Women, Infants, and Children National Program Integrity and Monitoring Branch Activities | Final action pending on open recommendations |
| CN | 27601-0005-41 | 9-2020 | Consolidated Report of FNS and Selected State Agencies' Controls Over SFSP | Management decision pending for recommendations 5, 6, and 7. Final action pending on all other open recommendations |
| Financial Management | 27401-0005-11 | 11-2020 | Food and Nutrition Service Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2020 and 2019 | Closed. Report contained an unmodified opinion with no recommendations |

*Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency.

Table FNS-3. Completed GAO Reports

| Area | Number | Date | Title | Result |
|--------------|------------|---------|---|---|
| CN | GAO-20-18 | 11-2019 | Nutrition Assistance Programs: Agencies Could Do More to Help Address the Nutritional Needs of Older Adults | At a minimum, FNS will update GAO annually on our progress with the one recommendation. |
| All Programs | GAO-20-701 | 9-2020 | COVID-19: Federal Efforts Could Be Strengthened by Timely and Concerted Actions | Closed |
| All Programs | GAO-21-191 | 11-2020 | COVID-19: Urgent Actions Needed to Ensure and Effective Federal Response | Closed |
| All Programs | GAO-21-625 | 1-2021 | COVID-19: Critical Vaccine Distribution, Supply Chain, Program Integrity, and Other Challenges Require Focused Federal Attention | Closed |
| All Programs | GAO-21-387 | 3-2021 | COVID-19: Sustained Federal Action Is Crucial as Pandemic Enters Its Second Year | Closure pending on open recommendations. |
| SNAP | GAO-21183 | 3-2021 | Federal Low-Income Programs: Use of Data to Verify Eligibility Varies Among Selected Programs and Opportunities Exist to Promote Additional Use | Closed |
| All Programs | GAO-20-701 | 9-2020 | COVID-19: Federal Efforts Could Be Strengthened by Timely and Concerted Actions | Closed |

*Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency.

Table FNS-4. In Process OIG Reports

| Area | Number | Start Date | Title | Current Audit Stage |
|------|---------------|------------|--|---------------------|
| SNAP | 27601-0006-41 | 10-2019 | SNAP Waiver Process | Fieldwork ongoing |
| SNAP | 27801-0003-22 | 6-2020 | COVID-19: SNAP Online Purchasing in Response to Coronavirus Disease 2019 | Fieldwork ongoing |
| FDD | 27801-0001-21 | 11-2020 | COVID-19: Oversight of the Emergency Food Assistance Program | Fieldwork ongoing |

*Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency.

Table FNS-5. In Process GAO Reports

| Area | Number | Start Date | Title | Current Audit Stage |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|
| OIT | 104260 | 6-2020 | Federal Agencies' IT Preparedness to Support Telework in Response to Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic | Fieldwork ongoing |
| FM | 104060 | 7-2020 | Cancelled Appropriations | Draft Report |
| CN | 104328 | 8-2020 | Child Nutrition During the COVID-19 Pandemic | Fieldwork ongoing |
| FDD, FM, WIC, P-EBT, SNAP | 104281 | 8-2020 | Nutrition Assistance COVID-19 | Fieldwork ongoing |
| All Programs | 104436 | 11-2020 | Compacts of Free Association Grants and Trust Funds Update | Fieldwork ongoing |
| SNAP, OPS | 104740 | 3-2021 | Veteran Food Insecurity | Fieldwork ongoing |
| All Programs | 105035 | 3-2021 | Monitoring and Oversight of Response to Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic (July 2021 Report) | Fieldwork ongoing |
| All Programs | 105051 | 3-2021 | Monitoring and Oversight of Response to Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic (October 2021 Report) | Fieldwork ongoing |

*Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency.

AVAILABLE FUNDS AND STAFF YEARS**Table FNS-6. Available Funds and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Budget | SY |
| Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: | | | | | | | | |
| SNAP | \$63,833,456 | 339 | \$82,627,130 | 335 | \$129,348,197 | 376 | \$104,987,197 | 441 |
| SNAP Other Supplement Funds | 0 | 0 | 15,849,949 | 0 | 18,246,048 | 0 | 2,100,000 | 0 |
| Pandemic EBT..... | 0 | 0 | 12,647,000 | 0 | 27,000,000 | 0 | 16,000,000 | 0 |
| Child Nutrition Programs: | | | | | | | | |
| Appropriation | 14,063,707 | 239 | 6,840,796 | 236 | 4,089,198 | 267 | 12,615,412 | 305 |
| Transfer from Section 32 | 9,092,869 | 0 | 13,536,959 | 0 | 21,040,058 | 0 | 22,919,000 | 0 |
| Permanent Appropriation..... | 193,250 | 25 | 204,049 | 25 | 214,250 | 30 | 206,250 | 30 |
| CARES Act Supplemental Funding..... | 0 | 0 | 7,038,590 | 0 | 1,760,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Supplemental Funding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,760,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Child Nutrition..... | 23,349,826 | 264 | 27,620,394 | 261 | 24,499,254 | 297 | 35,850,662 | 335 |
| WIC (including Supplemental Funds)..... | 5,905,901 | 38 | 5,959,878 | 39 | 6,611,000 | 44 | 6,871,280 | 70 |
| CAP (including Supplemental Funds)..... | 481,107 | 3 | 980,951 | 3 | 1,146,066 | 3 | 466,442 | 3 |
| Nutrition Programs Administration..... | 156,424 | 755 | 149,376 | 736 | 154,805 | 819 | 182,533 | 919 |
| Congressional Hunger Center..... | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dietary Guidelines for Americans..... | 6,030 | 0 | 5,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 0 |
| Total, Food and Nutrition Service Funds..... | \$93,734,744 | 1,399 | \$129,992,173 | 1,374 | \$192,544,376 | 1,539 | \$164,367,114 | 1,768 |
| Obligations under other USDA Appropriations: | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Hearing and Appeals | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office of the Chief Information Officer | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Officer of the Secretary..... | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office of Congressional Relations..... | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Research Service | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Appeals Division..... | 451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm Service Agency..... | 10 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural Development | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Agriculture Appropriations..... | 726 | 0 | 293 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Food and Nutrition Service Funds..... | \$93,735,470 | 1,399 | \$129,992,466 | 1,374 | \$192,544,376 | 1,539 | \$164,367,114 | 768 |

Note: For additional explanation of specific program figures, please see the supporting project statements.

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND STAFF YEARS*Table FNS-7. Permanent Positions by Grade and SYs*

| Item | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|---------------|------|-------|--------------|
| | D.C. | Field | Actual Total | D.C. | Field | Actual Total | D.C. | Field | Enacted Total | D.C. | Field | Budget Total |
| SES | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| GS-15 | 44 | 31 | 75 | 53 | 32 | 85 | 58 | 30 | 88 | 65 | 34 | 99 |
| GS-14 | 109 | 86 | 195 | 126 | 89 | 215 | 135 | 83 | 218 | 154 | 96 | 250 |
| GS-13 | 298 | 229 | 527 | 295 | 274 | 569 | 318 | 255 | 573 | 361 | 295 | 656 |
| GS-12 | 69 | 542 | 611 | 51 | 427 | 478 | 54 | 399 | 453 | 61 | 460 | 521 |
| GS-11 | 29 | 37 | 66 | 46 | 55 | 101 | 49 | 51 | 100 | 56 | 59 | 115 |
| GS-9 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 10 | 34 | 44 | 11 | 32 | 43 | 12 | 37 | 49 |
| GS-8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| GS-7 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| GS-6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| GS-5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| GS-4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| GS-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 591 | 966 | 1,557 | 608 | 949 | 1,557 | 653 | 886 | 1,539 | 743 | 1,025 | 1,768 |
| Unfilled, EOY | 53 | 149 | 202 | 60 | 99 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Perm. FT EOY | 538 | 817 | 1,355 | 548 | 850 | 1,398 | 653 | 886 | 1,539 | 743 | 1,025 | 1,768 |
| Staff Year Estimate | 560 | 839 | 1,399 | 558 | 816 | 1,374 | 653 | 886 | 1,539 | 743 | 1,025 | 1,768 |

VEHICLE FLEET

The FNS General Services Administration (GSA) vehicles consists largely of sedans and minivans. Fleet vehicles are used by the National Office and Regional Offices. Vehicles assigned to the Regional Offices shared vehicles are used for travel within their area of responsibility. The four (4) fleet vehicles at the National Office in Alexandria, Virginia are used for shuttle service to transport employees to/from the Department and to transport the FNCS Deputy Under Secretary and FNS Administrator.

Replacement Criteria

Leased vehicles are replaced according to the respective GSA guidelines for years and/or miles driven. Vehicles are not automatically replaced without evaluating use/benefits and cost effectiveness in support of the mission. Utilization rates are also reviewed prior to requesting replacements.

Changes to Motor Vehicle Fleet

In FY 2020, FNS disposed of one (1) additional vehicle and nine (9) vehicles in FY2021. FNS currently has (twenty-three) 23 GSA leased vehicles in-use. A change in requirements by the Office of Retailer Operations and Compliance (ROC), due mainly to a shift in the management of investigative operations, has significantly reduced the FNS optimal fleet level.

Impediments to Managing the Motor Vehicle Fleet

One impediment to managing the motor vehicle fleet in the most cost-effective manner is the availability of FLEX fuel stations that are accessible in the National Capital Region and rural areas.

Table FNS-8. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet^a

| Fiscal Year | Sedans and Station Wagons | Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x2) | Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x4) | Medium Duty Vehicles | Heavy Duty Vehicles | Total Vehicles | Annual Operating Costs ^b |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2019 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 37 | \$165 |
| Change | -2 | 0 | -2 | -1 | 0 | -5 | |
| 2020 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 32 | \$160 |
| Change | -7 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 0 | -9 | |
| 2021 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 23 | \$109 |
| Change | -1 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | -0 | |
| 2022 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 23 | \$109 |

^a Vehicle count are all GSA leased vehicles.

^b These numbers revise data in the FAST System.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSED PURCHASE OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES (SEDANS & STATION WAGONS)

Table FNS-9. Proposed Purchase of Passenger Vehicles

| Fiscal Year | Net Active Fleet, SOY | Disposals | Acquisitions | | | Net Active Fleet, EOY |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | Replacements | Additions to Fleet | Total | |
| FY 2019 | 19 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| FY 2020 | 17 | -7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| FY 2021 | 10 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| FY 2022 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS*Table FNS-10. Shared Funding Projects (dollars in thousands)*

| <i>Item</i> | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Working Capital Fund: | | | | |
| Administration: | | | | |
| Material Management Service Center | \$62 | \$71 | \$92 | \$15 |
| Mail and Reproduction Services..... | 48 | 20 | 60 | 67 |
| Integrated Procurement Systems | 280 | 281 | 246 | 247 |
| Procurement Operations Division..... | 10 | 23 | 78 | 44 |
| HR Enterprise System Management..... | 17 | 13 | 18 | 18 |
| Subtotal | 417 | 408 | 494 | 391 |
| Communications: | | | | |
| Creative Media and Broadcast Center | 697 | 379 | 474 | 216 |
| Finance and Management: | | | | |
| National Finance Center | 1,139 | 1,322 | 1,194 | 1,159 |
| Internal Control Support Services | 161 | 191 | 156 | 156 |
| Financial Shared Services..... | 988 | 534 | 950 | 1,056 |
| Subtotal | 2,288 | 2,047 | 2,300 | 2,371 |
| Information Technology: | | | | |
| Client Experience Center..... | 1,319 | 1,692 | 7,591 | 7,693 |
| Dept. Admin. Information Technology Office | - | 893 | 1,094 | 1,528 |
| Digital Infrastructure Services Center | 2,165 | 3,498 | 4,189 | 4,292 |
| Enterprise Network Services | 744 | 1,100 | 1,280 | 1,389 |
| Subtotal | 4,228 | 7,183 | 14,154 | 14,902 |
| Office of the Executive Secretariat..... | 182 | 184 | 209 | 208 |
| Total, Working Capital Fund..... | 7,812 | 10,201 | 17,631 | 18,088 |
| Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs: | | | | |
| Advisory Committee Liaison Services | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Agency Partnership Outreach..... | 118 | 121 | 109 | 104 |
| Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard | 9 | 9 | 9 | - |
| Human Resources Transformation | - | - | - | - |
| Office of Customer Experience | 47 | 99 | 139 | 139 |
| People's Garden..... | - | - | - | - |
| Personnel and Document Security..... | 42 | 44 | 44 | 49 |
| Physical Security | - | 91 | 91 | 63 |
| Security Detail..... | 65 | 72 | 71 | 67 |
| Security Operations | 158 | 90 | 90 | 89 |
| TARGET Center | 18 | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services..... | - | 125 | 84 | 72 |
| Virtual University..... | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Departmental Shared Cost Programs..... | 460 | 673 | 660 | 604 |
| E-Gov: | | | | |
| Budget Formulation and Execution LOB | 17 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan..... | 37 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Enterprise HR Integration..... | 31 | - | - | - |
| E-Rulemaking..... | 196 | 153 | 224 | 275 |
| Financial Management LOB | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Geospatial LOB..... | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| GovBenefits..... | 140 | 128 | 125 | 121 |
| Grants.gov | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| HR Management LOB..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Integrated Acquisition Environment..... | 253 | 108 | - | - |
| Total, E-Gov | 716 | 478 | 438 | 486 |
| Agency Total..... | 8,988 | 11,352 | 18,729 | 19,178 |

ACCOUNT I: CHILD NUTRITION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; [~~\$25,118,440,000~~] \$26,877,922,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023, of which such sums as are made available under section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for the same time period and purposes as provided herein: *Provided*, That of the total amount available, [~~\$18,004,000~~] \$20,004,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. [1771 et seq.]~~1788~~): *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, [~~\$15,299,000~~] \$15,607,000 shall be available to carry out studies and evaluations and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$6,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 23 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1793): *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, in addition to amounts otherwise provided, \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out activities authorized under subsections (a)(2) and (e)(2) of Section 21 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769b-1(a)(2) and (e)(2)): *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, [~~\$30,000,000~~] \$35,000,000 shall be available to provide competitive grants to State agencies for sub grants to local educational agencies and schools to purchase the equipment, with a value of greater than \$1,000, needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and to help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, [~~\$42,000,000~~] \$45,000,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out section 749(g) of the Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-80): *Provided further*, That section 26(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769g(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "2010 through [2021]2022" and inserting "2010 through [2022]2023": *Provided further*, That section 9(h)(3) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(3)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "For fiscal year [2020]2021" and inserting "For fiscal year [2021]2022": *Provided further*, That section 9(h)(4) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(4)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "For fiscal year [2020]2021" and inserting "For fiscal year [2021]2022": *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 18(g)(3)(C) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769(g)(3)(C)), the total grant amount provided to a farm to school grant recipient in fiscal year 2022 shall not exceed \$500,000.

Change Description

The first change (line 7) corrects the legal reference for the Team Nutrition Network.

The second change (line 9) adds the funding that was provided for School Breakfast Expansion Grants as a General Provision in FY 2021 into the account bill language for FY 2022.

The third change (line 11) adds the funding that was provided for additional School Meals Training as a General Provision in FY 2021 into the account bill language for FY 2022.

The fourth change (line 24) maintains the total grant amount for a farm to school grant recipient at \$500,000, as was provided as a General Provision in FY 2021 and incorporates it into the account bill language for FY 2022.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-11. Child Nutrition Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| Item | Amount |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2021 Enacted | \$25,118,440,000 |
| Change in Appropriation | +1,759,482,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2022..... | <u>26,877,922,000</u> |
| Budget Estimate, Current Law 2022..... | \$26,877,922,000 |
| Change Due to Proposed Legislation..... | +1,210,000,000 |
| Net 2022 Request | <u>\$28,087,922,000</u> |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-12. Project Statement Appropriated CN Funding (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Chg | | 2022 | | |
|--|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----------------|------------|------|--------|------------|-----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY Inc. or Dec. | Key | SY | Budget | SY | |
| Discretionary Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Nutrition/HUSSC | \$17,004 | 27 | \$18,004 | 27 | \$18,004 | 27 | \$2,000 | (1) | 0 | \$20,004 | 27 |
| Child Nutrition Training/ICN..... | 0 | | 0 | | 1,000 | | 0 | | | 1,000 | |
| Summer Demonstration Projects | 28,000 | | 35,000 | | 42,000 | | 3,000 | (2) | | 45,000 | |
| School Meal Equipment Grants..... | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | 5,000 | (3) | | 35,000 | |
| School Breakfast Expansion Grants | 0 | | 5,000 | | 6,000 | | 0 | | | 6,000 | |
| Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations . | 75,004 | 27 | 88,004 | 27 | 97,004 | 27 | 10,000 | | 0 | 107,004 | 27 |
| Mandatory Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National School Lunch Program | 12,091,834 | | 12,507,478 | | 13,539,797 | | 1,126,058 | (4) | | 14,665,855 | |
| School Breakfast Program | 4,816,238 | | 4,831,384 | | 5,039,086 | | 149,664 | (5) | | 5,188,750 | |
| Child Adult Care Food Program..... | 3,815,328 | | 3,835,706 | | 4,015,116 | | 299,489 | (6) | | 4,314,605 | |
| Summer Food Service Program..... | 519,456 | 13 | 526,385 | 16 | 551,944 | 16 | 29,130 | (7) | 0 | 581,074 | 16 |
| Special Milk Program..... | 8,065 | | 7,064 | | 7,309 | | -1,059 | (8) | | 6,250 | |
| State Administrative Expenses | 302,571 | | 314,922 | | 317,044 | | 14,956 | (9) | | 332,000 | |
| Commodity Procurement..... | 1,436,458 | 11 | 1,419,968 | 14 | 1,460,769 | 14 | 106,894 | (10) | 0 | 1,567,663 | 14 |
| Food Safety Education | 2,929 | 5 | 2,929 | 6 | 2,988 | 6 | 60 | (11) | 0 | 3,048 | 6 |
| Coordinated Review | 10,000 | 56 | 10,000 | 71 | 10,000 | 71 | 0 | | 0 | 10,000 | 71 |
| Computer Support | 12,124 | 15 | 12,124 | 17 | 19,366 | 17 | 7,387 | (12) | 0 | 26,753 | 17 |
| Training Tech. Assistance | 13,935 | 40 | 33,935 | 45 | 34,214 | 45 | 7,284 | (13) | 28 | 41,498 | 73 |
| CN Studies | 21,639 | 8 | 14,999 | 10 | 15,299 | 10 | 308 | (14) | 0 | 15,607 | 10 |
| CN Payment Accuracy | 11,203 | 54 | 11,203 | 49 | 11,427 | 49 | 229 | (15) | 0 | 11,656 | 49 |
| Farm to School Team | 3,997 | 10 | 3,997 | 12 | 4,077 | 12 | 2,082 | (16) | 10 | 6,159 | 22 |
| Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations | 23,065,777 | 212 | 23,532,094 | 240 | 25,028,436 | 240 | 1,742,482 | | 38 | 26,770,918 | 278 |
| Supplemental Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARES Act Supplemental..... | 0 | | 8,800,000 | | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| CNP Emergency Supplemental | 0 | | 0 | | 1,100,000 | | -1,100,000 | | | 0 | |
| CACFP Rescue Plan Supplemental | 0 | | 0 | | 180,000 | | -180,000 | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations . | 0 | | 8,800,000 | | 1,280,000 | | -1,280,000 | | | 0 | |
| Total Adjusted Appropriation..... | 23,140,781 | 239 | 32,420,098 | 267 | 26,405,440 | 267 | 570,322 | | 38 | 26,877,922 | 305 |
| Sequestration | -3,754 | | -3,288 | | -3,520 | | 0 | | | -3,988 | |
| Total Available..... | 23,137,027 | | 32,416,810 | | 26,401,920 | | 472,482 | | | 26,873,934 | |
| Proposed Legislation | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | | 1,210,000 | |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-13. Project Statement Permanent CN Funding (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. | | 2022 | |
|--|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | or Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Mandatory Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Clearinghouse | \$250 | | \$250 | | \$250 | | 0 | | \$250 | |
| Institute of Child Nutrition | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 0 | | 5,000 | |
| Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | 175,000 | 2 | 179,000 | 5 | 183,000 | 5 | \$4,000 | 0 | 187,000 | 5 |
| Technical Assistance Program Integrity | 4,000 | 19 | 4,000 | 20 | 4,000 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 20 |
| Administrative Review | 4,000 | 3 | 4,000 | 4 | 4,000 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 4 |
| Prof. Standards - Foodservice..... | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1 |
| Farm to School Grants..... | 5,000 | | 9,000 | | 17,000 | | -12,000 | | 5,000 | |
| Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations | 194,250 | 25 | 202,250 | 30 | 214,250 | 30 | -8,000 | 0 | 206,250 | 30 |
| Total Adjusted Appropriation..... | 194,250 | 25 | 202,250 | 30 | 214,250 | 30 | -8,000 | 0 | 206,250 | 30 |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-14. Project Statement Appropriated CN Funding (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or | | 2022 | |
|---|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------|----|------------|-----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Discretionary Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Nutrition/HUSSC | \$21,828 | 27 | \$12,000 | 27 | \$21,820 | 27 | -\$1,816 | 0 | \$20,004 | 27 |
| Child Nutrition Training/ICN..... | 0 | | 0 | | 1,000 | | 0 | | 1,000 | |
| Summer Demonstration Projects | 38,531 | | 3,000 | | 42,000 | | 3,000 | | 45,000 | |
| School Meal Equipment Grants..... | 30,440 | | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | 5,000 | | 35,000 | |
| School Breakfast Expansion Grants | 0 | | 0 | | 6,000 | | 0 | | 6,000 | |
| Subtotal, Discretionary Obligations..... | 90,799 | 27 | 45,000 | 27 | 100,820 | 27 | 6,184 | 0 | 107,004 | 27 |
| Mandatory Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| National School Lunch Program | 12,091,834 | | 8,431,000 | | 10,428,252 | | 11,676,840 | | 22,104,452 | |
| School Breakfast Program | 4,816,238 | | 3,356,000 | | 4,151,000 | | 2,219,341 | | 6,370,341 | |
| Child Adult Care Food Program..... | 3,815,328 | | 2,764,000 | | 3,419,000 | | 931,868 | | 4,350,868 | |
| Summer Food Service Program..... | 519,456 | 16 | 4,165,000 | 16 | 5,150,000 | 16 | -4,568,926 | 0 | 581,074 | 16 |
| Special Milk Program..... | 8,065 | | 4,000 | | 5,000 | | 1,250 | | 6,250 | |
| State Administrative Expenses | 302,571 | | 308,000 | | 317,044 | | 14,956 | | 332,000 | |
| Commodity Procurement..... | 1,436,458 | 14 | 1,240,000 | 14 | 1,460,769 | 14 | 106,894 | 0 | 1,567,663 | 14 |
| Food Safety Education | 2,929 | 6 | 2,000 | 6 | 2,988 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 3,048 | 6 |
| Coordinated Review | 10,000 | 68 | 8,443 | 71 | 10,000 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 71 |
| Computer Support | 12,124 | 17 | 11,522 | 17 | 19,366 | 17 | 7,427 | 0 | 26,793 | 17 |
| Training Tech. Assistance | 13,935 | 45 | 8,166 | 45 | 34,214 | 45 | 7,284 | 28 | 41,498 | 73 |
| CN Studies | 21,639 | 10 | 22,000 | 10 | 15,299 | 10 | 307 | 0 | 15,606 | 10 |
| CN Payment Accuracy | 11,203 | 49 | 10,040 | 49 | 11,427 | 49 | 229 | 0 | 11,656 | 49 |
| Farm to School Team | 3,997 | 13 | 2,584 | 12 | 4,077 | 12 | 2,082 | 10 | 6,159 | 22 |
| Subtotal, Mandatory Obligations..... | 23,065,777 | 238 | 20,332,755 | 240 | 25,028,436 | 240 | \$10,399,612 | 38 | 35,427,408 | 278 |
| Supplemental Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARES Act Supplemental..... | 0 | | 7,038,590 | | 1,760,698 | | -1,760,698 | | 0 | |
| CNP Covid-19 Emergency Supplemental | 0 | | 0 | | 1,100,000 | | -1,100,000 | | 0 | |
| CACFP Rescue Plan Supplemental | 0 | | 0 | | 70,000 | | 40,000 | | 110,000 | |
| Subtotal, Supplemental Obligations | 0 | | 7,038,590 | | 2,930,698 | | -2,820,698 | | 110,000 | |
| Total Obligations..... | 23,156,576 | 265 | 27,416,345 | 267 | 28,059,954 | 267 | 7,585,098 | 38 | 35,644,412 | 305 |
| Sequestration | -3,754 | | -2,714 | | -3,520 | | 0 | | -3,988 | |
| Recoveries | -831,003 | | -1,914,287 | | -1,654,514 | | 1,548,594 | | -105,920 | |
| Bal. Available, SOY | -1,372,206 | | -2,081,960 | | -9,000,000 | | 0 | | -9,000,000 | |
| Lapsing Balances..... | 105,454 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Bal. Available, EOY..... | 2,081,960 | | 9,000,000 | | 9,000,000 | | -8,660,570 | | 339,430 | |
| Total Obligations..... | 23,137,027 | 265 | 32,417,384 | 267 | 26,401,920 | 267 | 473,122 | 38 | 26,873,934 | 305 |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-15. Project Statement Permanent CN Funding (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | SY | 2022 | |
|--|---------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | | | Budget | SY |
| Mandatory Obligations ^a | | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Clearinghouse | \$250 | | \$250 | | \$250 | | 0 | | \$250 | |
| Institute of Child Nutrition | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 0 | | 5,000 | |
| Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | 175,000 | 2 | 182,000 | 5 | 183,000 | 5 | \$4,000 | 0 | 187,000 | 5 |
| Technical Assistance Program Integrity | 4,000 | 19 | 4,075 | 20 | 4,000 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 20 |
| Administrative Review | 4,000 | 3 | 292 | 4 | 4,000 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 4 |
| Professional Standards – Foodservice ... | 0 | 1 | 487 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1 |
| Farm to School Grants | 5,000 | | 11,945 | | 17,000 | | -12,000 | | 5,000 | |
| Subtotal, Mandatory Obligations | 193,250 | 25 | 204,049 | 30 | 214,250 | 30 | -8,000 | 0 | 206,250 | 30 |
| Total Adjusted Obligations | 193,250 | 25 | 204,049 | 30 | 214,250 | 30 | -8,000 | 0 | 206,250 | 30 |
| Transfers In: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh Fruit and Vegetable | 175,000 | | 182,000 | | 183,000 | | 4,000 | | 187,000 | |
| Total Transfers In | 175,000 | | 182,000 | | 183,000 | | 4,000 | | 187,000 | |
| Recoveries | -22,312 | | 6,590 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Bal. Available, SOY | -92,827 | | -305,724 | | -292,544 | | 0 | | -292,544 | |
| Lapsing Balances | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bal. Available, EOY | 234,260 | | 292,544 | | 292,544 | | 0 | | 292,544 | |
| Total Obligations | 312,371 | 25 | 197,459 | 30 | 214,250 | 30 | -8,000 | 0 | 206,250 | 30 |

^aThe program lines in table FNS-15 are not subject to appropriation.

Table FNS-16. Direct Appropriations Authorities

| Direct Appropriation and Transfer Activities | Authorization |
|--|--|
| Information Clearinghouse | National School Lunch Act (NSLA) Sect. 26(d) |
| Institute of Child Nutrition | NSLA Sect. 21(e)(1)(A) |
| Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (transfer) | NSLA Sect. 19(i)(1) |
| Technical Assistance Program Integrity | NSLA Sect. 21(g)(1)(A) |
| Grants to States (Administrative Review) | Child Nutrition Act (CNA) Sect. 7(h)(1) |
| Professional Standards – Foodservice | CNA Sect. 7(g)(3)(A) |
| Farm to School Grants | NSLA Sect. 18(g)(8)(A) |

Child Nutrition

Base funds for Child Nutrition Programs will continue to fund school, child and adult care, and summer meal programs that are correlated with a long-term improvement in the nutritional content of American diets.

The FY 2022 request for the Child Nutrition Programs reflects a net increase of \$1.742 billion and an increase of 38 staff years (\$25.028 billion and 267 staff years estimated in FY 2021).

The numbers of the following listing relate to values in the Chg Key column of the Project Statement:

- (1) An increase of \$2,000,000 for Team Nutrition (\$18,004,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Team Nutrition supports the Child Nutrition Programs through training and technical assistance for food service, nutrition education for children and their caregivers, and school and community support for healthy eating and physical activity. Team Nutrition is an integrated, behavior-based, comprehensive plan for promoting the nutritional health of the Nation's children. This plan involves schools, parents, and the community in efforts to continuously improve school meals, and to promote the health and education of school children nationwide. The funding supports FNS' efforts to establish policy, develop materials that meet needs identified by FNS and its state and local partners, disseminate materials in ways that meet state and local needs, and develop partnerships with other Federal agencies and national organizations. The increase of \$2 million will allow FNS to increase training and technical assistance to help schools provide nutritious meals that meet meal standards as they transition out of pandemic operations. In addition, the funding will help FNS develop materials, media or other products necessary

to help schools implement any changes to meal patterns or nutrition education that arise from the new *2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

(2) An increase of \$3,000,000 for Summer Demonstration Projects (\$42,000,000 enacted in FY 2021).

General Provision 749(g) of the 2010 Agriculture Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80) authorized demonstration projects to develop and test alternative methods of providing access to food for low-income children during the summer months when schools are not in regular session, as well as rigorous independent evaluations of each project's effectiveness. As part of those original demonstrations, FNS implemented the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) pilots in 8 States and 2 Indian Tribal Nations providing low income families with children more resources to use at retail food stores on EBT cards similar to those used in SNAP and WIC. Data-driven evaluations of previous projects have found that Summer EBT can significantly reduce very low food security among children by one-third. Summer EBT projects allow States to continue to test new strategies to reach children with limited access to sufficient food during the summer months. This increase will allow FNS to continue to expand the demonstration projects to new States or new areas within currently participating States.

(3) An increase of \$5,000,000 for School Meal Equipment Grants (\$30,000,000 enacted in FY 2021).

School Meals Equipment grants help schools purchase kitchen and other equipment needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, expand access and/or improve energy efficiency. The grants are targeted to schools, particularly in low-income areas, that need additional assistance to make these types of purchases. State agencies competitively award equipment assistance grants to eligible school food authorities participating in the National School Lunch program. The increase in School Equipment grants will help schools recover from pandemic operations and prepare for any changes in meal patterns that result from changes in the *2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

(4) An increase of \$1,126,058,000 for National School Lunch Program (\$13,539,797,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Note that, due to waivers that have been established for Child Nutrition Program operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, normal obligational patterns in these programs have been disrupted. About half of the meals served in schools in FY 2021 are being served and claimed under the Summer Food Service Program, while half are being served and claimed under the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, primarily using the Seamless Summer Option. As a result, the following increase/decrease statements about meal service use estimates of how these lunches, breakfasts, and summer meals would be claimed in a more normal year. For example, the number of lunches being claimed in the Summer Food Service Program are being added to the lunches served in National School Lunch Program when discussing expected lunch service in FY 2022 as compared to FY 2021.

USDA recently announced the extension of the Seamless Summer Option through school year 2021-2022 to enable schools to continue school meals' operations without interruption as the National Public Health Emergency expires. Due to the uncertainty of when/whether schools will be able to return to normal operations during FY 2022, USDA issued a broad range of flexibilities designed to allow school meal and child care programs to return to serving healthy meals in the fall while maintaining social distancing and ensuring that all children continue to be served healthy meals. As a result of the waivers, schools may choose to continue serving meals free of charge throughout the school year, using the meal pattern requirements of regular school and child care meals, while being reimbursed at the Summer Food Service Program reimbursement rates. This extension of school meals waivers is anticipated to expand participation in these important programs as children return to in-person classroom instruction.

The total number of school lunches and snacks in FY 2022 is projected to be 5.241 billion, an increase of 1.129 billion (or 27.5 percent) over the current estimate for FY 2021 of 4.112 billion. The higher Summer Food Service Program reimbursement rates provided for schools participating in the Seamless Summer Option, coupled with increases in participation due to the waivers, will result in higher obligations for this program, which are expected to increase by over \$10 billion in FY 2022. The majority of these obligations (about \$9 billion) will be made using funding carried over from FY 2021 into FY 2022, which result from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (Public Law 116-13) supplemental appropriation received in March, 2020.

Table FNS-17. National School Lunch Program Performance Measure ^a

| NSLP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Lunches Served (millions): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 1,252 | 740 | 915 | 1,204 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 279 | 157 | 194 | 256 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 3,307 | 2,308 | 2,855 | 3,580 |
| Total Lunches..... | 4,838 | 3,205 | 3,964 | 5,040 |
| Average Daily Participation (millions)..... | 29 | 22 | 28 | 30 |
| Lunch Rate per meal (blended, cents): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 45 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 314 | 325 | 335 | 342 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 354 | 365 | 375 | 383 |
| Snacks Served (millions): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 191 | 114 | 141 | 193 |
| Total Snacks..... | 199 | 119 | 147 | 201 |
| Snack subsidy per meal (blended)(cents): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 45 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 91 | 94 | 96 | 98 |
| TOTAL, Lunches and Snacks..... | 5,096 | 3,324 | 4,112 | 5,241 |
| Total Meal Reimbursement (millions)..... | \$12,091 | \$8,431 | \$10,428 | \$22,105 |

^aMeals served under the Seamless Summer Option will be reimbursed at the Summer Food Service Program rates in FY 2022.

Other information: Income Eligibility

Even though the Seamless Summer Option will be available to all schools, FNS anticipates that there will be a percentage of schools that will choose to operate the regular programs using regular program eligibility rules. Eligibility for rates of payment in the Child Nutrition Programs is tied to family income with free meal eligibility set at 130 percent of the Federal poverty level and reduced-price meals at 185 percent. The pertinent income levels for a family of four are shown below (rates are higher for Alaska and Hawaii):

Table FNS-18. Income Eligibility for a Family of Four

| Poverty Level (Family of 4) | 2019-2020 School Year | 2020-2021 School Year |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 100 Percent..... | \$25,750 | \$26,200 |
| 130 Percent..... | \$33,475 | \$34,060 |
| 185 Percent..... | \$47,638 | \$48,470 |

(5) An increase of \$149,664,000 for the School Breakfast Program (\$5,039,086,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Due to returning to the classroom, as well as the availability of the Seamless Summer Option, the number of breakfasts served is projected to increase by 520 million meals (an increase of approximately 25 percent).

Table FNS-19. School Breakfast Program Performance Measure ^a

| SBP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Meals Served (millions): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 364 | 223 | 309 | 393 |
| Reduce Price, Regular..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Reduce Price, Severe Need..... | 113 | 64 | 97 | 129 |
| 130%-185% of poverty, Total..... | 122 | 69 | 104 | 137 |
| Free, Regular..... | 62 | 68 | 53 | 65 |
| Free, Severe Need..... | 1,887 | 1,455 | 1,604 | 1,995 |
| Below 130% of poverty, Total..... | 1,949 | 1,523 | 1,657 | 2,060 |
| TOTAL, Meals..... | 2,435 | 1,815 | 2,070 | 2,590 |
| Average Daily participation (millions)..... | 15 | 12 | 12 | 16 |
| Average Subsidy Per Meal (cents): | | | | |
| Paid..... | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Reduced Price:..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regular..... | 149 | 154 | 159 | 162 |
| Severe Need..... | 184 | 190 | 196 | 200 |
| Free:..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regular..... | 179 | 184 | 189 | 193 |

| SBP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Severe Need..... | 214 | 220 | 226 | 231 |
| Program Total (millions)..... | \$4,816 | \$3,356 | \$4,151 | \$6,370 |

^aMeals served under the Seamless Summer Option will be reimbursed at the Summer Food Service Program rates in FY 2022.

(6) An increase of \$299,489,000 for the Child and Adult Care Food Program (\$4,015,116,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Year to year funding fluctuations are affected by increased participation and changes in the CPI for Food Away from Home (for centers) and for Food at Home (for homes). The current estimate projects 2.158 billion meals served in child care centers, family day care homes and adult care centers in FY 2022. This represents an increase of 402 million meals (or 23 percent) above the FY 2021 estimate of 1.756 billion meals. This change is the result of an anticipated 314 million more meals provided in centers and approximately 88 million more meals provided in family day care homes.

Table FNS-20. Child and Adult Care Program Performance Measure

| CACFP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Meals Served Centers (millions): | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 372 | 170 | 316 | 409 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 84 | 64 | 71 | 86 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 1,147 | 866 | 975 | 1,181 |
| TOTAL, Centers..... | 1,603 | 1,100 | 1,362 | 1,676 |
| Tier 1 Homes (Low Income)..... | 419 | 329 | 356 | 438 |
| Tier 2 Homes (Upper Income)..... | 45 | 34 | 38 | 44 |
| TOTAL, Family Day Care Homes..... | 435 | 363 | 394 | 482 |
| Total Child & Adult Care Program Meals..... | 2,066 | 1,463 | 1,756 | 2,158 |
| | | | | |
| Above 185% of poverty..... | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 130% - 185% of poverty..... | 162 | 169 | 174 | 180 |
| Below 130% of poverty..... | 223 | 234 | 238 | 245 |
| | | | | |
| Tier 1 (Low Income)..... | 159 | 163 | 166 | 167 |
| Tier 2 (Upper Income)..... | 73 | 74 | 74 | 75 |
| Meal Reimbursement..... | \$3,651 | \$2,603 | \$3,227 | \$4,154 |
| Sponsor Admin..... | 93 | 88 | 118 | 122 |
| Audits..... | 68 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| Training & Tech. Assistance..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Program Total (millions)..... | \$3,815 | \$2,764 | \$3,419 | \$4,351 |

(7) An increase of \$29,130,000 for the Summer Food Service Program (\$551,944,000 enacted in FY 2021).

During FY 2021, about half of school lunches and breakfasts are being served and claimed under the Summer Food Service Program, which is distorting the normal meal forecast trajectory. Because Seamless Summer Option meals will be counted and claimed within the regular School Lunch and Breakfast programs in FY 2022, FNS assumes that the Summer Food Service Program will return to a more traditional volume of meal service in FY 2022. The current forecast for FY 2022 projects 158 million meals will be served, which is a decrease of approximately 1.427 billion meals (or 89 percent) below the estimate for FY 2021 – but an increase from pre-pandemic levels of service.

Table FNS-21. Summer Food Service Program Performance Measure

| SFSP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Meals Served (millions): | | | | |
| Summer Food Program..... | 142 | 1,282 | 1,585 | 158 |
| Average Subsidy Per Meal (cents): | | | | |
| Lunch..... | 403 | 415 | 432 | 441 |
| Breakfast..... | 230 | 238 | 246 | 251 |
| Supplements..... | 95 | 98 | 102 | 104 |
| Program Total (millions)..... | \$519 | \$4,165 | \$5,150 | \$581 |

(8) A decrease of \$1,059,000 for the Special Milk Program (\$7,309,000 enacted in FY 2021).

The cash reimbursement rate for milk served is adjusted annually on July 1 to reflect changes in the Producer Price Index for fresh processed milk.

Table FNS-22. Special Milk Program Performance Measure

| SMP Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Half Pints Served (millions): | | | | |
| Paid (Above 130% of poverty) | 30 | 15 | 20 | 29 |
| Free (130% of poverty or below)..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total, half pints..... | 35 | 17 | 22 | 32 |
| Reimbursement Rates (cents): | | | | |
| Paid..... | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| Free..... | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| Program Total (millions) | \$8 | \$4 | \$5 | \$6 |

(9) An increase of \$14,956,000 for State Administrative Expenses (\$317,044,000 enacted in FY 2021).

An appropriation of \$332,000,000 is requested for FY 2022 for State Administrative Expenses (SAE). The formula for SAE as set forth in Section 7 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 specifies the formula as “an amount equal to not less than 1 ½ percent of the Federal funds expended under sections 4, 11, and 17 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1759a, and 1766) and sections 3 and 4 of this Act during the second preceding fiscal year.” This counts meal reimbursement funding for lunch, breakfast, and child care meals – but excludes meals served under the Summer Food Service Program.

The request includes an SAE “hold harmless” current law proposal to keep funding available for States at a more traditional level rather than allowing it to decrease. The proposal is needed as a result of the pandemic when schools needed to shift operations to use the Summer Food Service Program rather than the Lunch and Breakfast programs, which resulted in lower than normal meal claims. Based solely on the formula, SAE would decline by about 30 percent in FY 2022. This proposal would use existing authority to temporarily increase the reimbursement rate beyond 1 ½ percent, which results in an increase of nearly \$15 million over the FY 2021 appropriation and represents a cost of \$100 million over the baseline. Please refer to the proposal “State Administrative Expenses ‘Hold Harmless’ Adjustment” for more details.

(10) An increase of \$106,894,000 for Commodity Procurement Expenses (\$1,460,769,000 enacted in FY 2021).

An appropriation of \$1,567,663,000 is needed to fund commodity reimbursement and procurement costs in FY 2022. The increase in funding is due to the increase in the number of meals served. Funding is provided for commodity purchases used in the School Lunch, Child and Adult Care Food, and the Summer Food Service Programs, including the costs of procuring those commodities. The estimate is in addition to FNS receiving \$485 million each year in support for entitlement commodities from Section 32 or Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

Section 6(e)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act requires that not less than 12 percent of the total assistance provided under Sections 4, 6, and 11 of the Act be provided in commodities. The FY 2022 request includes funds to cover the 12 percent requirement and procurement costs.

Table FNS-23. Commodity Performance Measure

| Commodity Performance Measure | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| CN Appropriation: | | | | |
| AMS/CCC Commodities | \$485 | \$485 | \$485 | \$485 |
| Section 6 Commodities/Cash/Procurement Costs..... | 1,436 | 1,420 | 1,461 | 1,568 |
| School Lunch Total | 1,921 | 1,905 | 1,946 | 2,053 |
| Child & Adult Care Food Program: | | | | |
| Commodities/Cash | 164 | 146 | 197 | 205 |
| Summer Food Service Program: | | | | |
| Commodities | 1 | 10 | 12 | 1 |
| Program Total (millions) | 2,086 | 2,061 | 2,155 | 2,259 |
| Appropriation (millions)..... | \$1,404 | \$1,419 | \$1,461 | \$1,568 |

(11) An increase of \$60,000 for Food Safety Education (\$2,988,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Food safety education funds are used to reinforce and expand FNS’ efforts to provide Child Nutrition Programs operators with continuous, effective training and technical assistance in food safety and food defense for schools, summer feeding sites, child care centers, family day care homes and adult care centers. FNS develops materials, ensures their delivery at all appropriate levels, makes training available at all possible levels, and facilitates the implementation of food safety requirements into the operators’ food service operations. The funds provide

resources to help ensure the safety of foods served to school children, including training for State and local staff. The change consists of \$60,000 to match state and local index trends.

(12) An increase of \$7,387,000 for Computer Support (\$19,366,000 enacted in FY 2021).

This line supports the essential systems needed to administer the Child Nutrition Programs, including the federal staff required to operate and maintain those systems. A portion of the increase, \$387,000, is related to inflation. The remaining \$7 million increase is being requested under four proposals for the modernization of several information technology tools and related systems:

- The first proposal is for \$2 million to begin the process of replacing the Food Program Reporting System (FPRS). This critical system has not had any significant modifications in over two decades. The costs of modernizing this system will be shared with SNAP. Please refer to the “Modernization of the Food Program Reporting Systems (FPRS)” proposal for more detail.
- The second proposal is for \$3 million to support enhancements to the Web Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) system and Integrated Food Management System (IFMS). Because this system is used by both the Child Nutrition Programs as well as the commodity-based programs in the SNAP account, costs will be shared with SNAP. Please refer to the “Increase funding to support Web Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) modernization” for more detail.
- The third proposal is for \$1 million and is for “Management Evaluation (ME) Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NextGen.” Costs for this initiative are being shared across the Child Nutrition, SNAP and WIC accounts. Please refer to this proposal under the SNAP section of this document for more details.
- The fourth proposal is for \$1 million and is for “Enhanced Program Operations through the Startup of an Innovation Team for Application System Modernization and Cloud Hosting.” Costs for this initiative are being shared with SNAP. Please refer to this proposal under the SNAP section of this document for more details.

(13) An increase of \$7,284,000 for Training and Technical Assistance (\$34,214,000 enacted in FY 2021).

Effective and continual training and technical assistance are necessary to help States properly administer the Child Nutrition Programs and to ensure States are equipped to identify and prevent fraud and abuse. A change of \$284,000 reflects increases to state and local index trends. An additional \$7 million increase is for three current law proposals.

- The first current law proposal increases funding of \$3 million in Child Nutrition for Customer Service and Integration. While FNS provides tools, training, and resources to help state and local operators deliver specific programs, this proposal would build on this work to integrate service delivery across programs, both within and beyond USDA. Because this is a cross-program proposal, the costs of this initiative are being shared with the SNAP, WIC and NPA accounts. The proposal can be referenced for more detail under the NPA section of this document.
- The second proposal is for \$3 million for FNS to restore the ability to provide timely program technical support. This proposal addresses ability to better respond to state and local policy and operational issues and questions. Please refer to the “Restore FNS Ability To Provide Timely Program Technical Support” current law proposal for more details.
- The third proposal is for \$1 million and is for the need for more dedicated grants management and contract resources. Currently FNS manages 700 active CNP grants and expects to award another \$100 million in new grants to States, tribes, schools and districts, non-profit organizations, and agricultural producers in FY 2021. The proposal, entitled, “Provide Dedicated Staff for Development, Management and Oversight of Program Specific Grant Programs and Procurements” addresses this need and can be referenced below for more detail.

(14) An increase of \$308,000 for CN Studies (\$15,299,000 enacted in FY 2021).

FNS conducts a variety of studies, evaluations, and related activities that respond to the needs of policy makers and managers and help ensure that nutrition assistance programs achieve their goals effectively. This line supports the critical evaluations needed for the Child Nutrition Programs, including the federal staff needed to oversee this vital work. The change consists of \$308,000 to match state and local index trends.

(15) An increase of \$229,000 for CN Payment Accuracy (\$11,427,000 enacted in FY 2021).

This funding supports FNS’ robust Federal oversight, monitoring and technical assistance, which are essential to the identification, prevention and resolution of erroneous payments. The change consists of \$229,000 to match state and local index trends.

(16) An increase of \$2,082,000 for the Farm to School Team (\$4,077,000 enacted in FY 2021).

The Farm to School initiative is an effort to connect schools (K - 12) with regional or local farms in order to serve healthy meals using locally produced foods. USDA recognizes the growing interest among school districts and communities to incorporate regionally and locally produced farm foods into the Child Nutrition Programs. The Farm to School Team supports local and regional food systems by facilitating alliances between program operators and their local food producers. Working with local and state authorities, school districts, farmers, and community partners, the Farm to School Team provides guidance to and develops mechanisms for assisting program operators in accessing local markets, enabling food producers to effectively service their local schools and communities, and facilitating communication between interested stakeholders. An increase of \$182,000 is related to inflation. The remaining increase of \$1.9 million is related to a current law proposal to increase FNS staffing, which has not kept pace with program growth. The level of funding for Farm to School Grants and the number of grantees has grown markedly over the last few years, but the Federal staff has not grown. The requested increase will provide 10 additional staff and other resources to manage these grants and provide technical assistance to grantees. For more information, see the current law proposal entitled “Increase Farm to School Team Support.”

Table FNS-24. Summary of FY 2022 Current Law Proposals for CN

| Proposals | FY 2022 (Amount in millions) |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Modernization of the Food Program Reporting Systems (FPRS) | \$2.0 |
| Increase funding to modernize food ordering and inventory management systems | 3.0 |
| Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support | 3.0 |
| Provide dedicated staff for development, management, and oversight of program-specific grant programs and procurements | 1.0 |
| Increase Farm to School team support | 2.0 |
| State Administrative Expenses “Hold Harmless” Adjustment | 100 |

CURRENT LAW PROPOSALS

Child Nutrition

Modernization of the Food Program Reporting Systems (FPRS)

FPRS is a critical link in the Agency’s financial and programmatic data processes and supports effective management and financial integrity of over \$100 billion annually in Federal awards to State and local partners in the nutrition assistance programs. The system is now over 2 decades old and, despite incremental improvements, needs a fundamental modernization to both meet today’s program requirements and to take advantage of current technology.

This budget proposal would fund a requirements and design study that would inform a future procurement for system development. Goals of this redesign would include, but not be limited to:

- Increase flexibility of system to accommodate changing reporting requirements more easily;
- Better integration/exchange of FPRS data with other tools (FMMI, Tableau, ACL, etc.);
- Reduce cost and potential shift of some systems responsibilities to Federal staff (reduced contractor reliance);
- Improve data quality protocols including potential use of AI/Machine Learning; and
- Improved State user experience.

Note: Funding for this initiative is also being requested in SNAP.

Table FNS-25. Modernization of the Food Program Reporting Systems (FPRS) (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.0 | 0 | 0 | \$2.0 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Increase funding to modernize food ordering and inventory management systems

To improve program integrity, FNS is requesting an additional \$3 million to support enhancements to food ordering and inventory management platforms utilized in multiple FNS programs, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). These enhancements will allow FNS to migrate its existing food ordering system to commercial cloud hosting and make necessary upgrades to system software, among other changes intended to modernize the systems.

The Web Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) system is an integrated, internet-based system for commodity acquisition, distribution, and tracking. WBSCM supports domestic and international food and nutrition programs administered by three USDA agencies, including Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Integrated Food Management System (IFMS) provides real-time inventory maintenance at FDPIR program facilities.

Note: Funding for this initiative is also being requested in SNAP.

Table FNS-26. Increase funding to modernize food ordering and inventory management systems (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Budget Authority | \$3.0 | \$3.1 | \$3.1 | \$32.8 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support

The past year demonstrates the importance of FNS capacity to provide timely and thoughtful response to State and local needs, particularly in the face of changing circumstances. FNS staff worked tirelessly to respond, however our ability to respond to policy and operational questions, and waiver and other requests too frequently, did not meet the immediate needs of operators due to staffing constraints. While recent circumstances were extraordinary, they demonstrate the importance of FNS programmatic capacity to respond to complex and/or unexpected circumstances. Additionally, demonstration and expansion efforts, such as those targeted at expanding summer feeding require extensive support from both the national and regional offices. Significant resources are also needed to support State transition to normal program rules post COVID while also considering lessons learned that could improve program access and administrative efficiencies.

Furthermore, key Administration priorities such as expanded use of cross-program certification, online purchasing in SNAP, EBT modernization and improved program delivery in all programs will require expanded focus and resources. Implementing program changes quickly during the pandemic has been an overwhelming challenge for FNS staff and further permanent changes are anticipated as Congress contemplates CN reauthorization and the next Farm Bill.

Concurrently, we must also continue to exercise proper oversight over improper payments and payment accuracy and provide technical assistance to States in implementing effective corrective actions.

In total, this request would add 20 staff to support CN at the regional and national level.

Table FNS-27. Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Budget Authority | \$3.0 | \$3.1 | \$3.2 | \$34.1 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Provide dedicated staff for development, management, and oversight of program-specific grant programs and procurements

Both SNAP and the CNPs have a broad range of grant programs and contracts. Our ability to provide appropriate support and oversight to grantees and contractors to ensure desired outcomes is increasingly limited.

Currently FNS manages 700 active CNP grants and expect to award another \$100 million in new grants to States, tribes, schools and districts, non-profit organizations, and agricultural producers in FY 2021. SNAP has more than \$50 million in grants annually, both competitive and non-competitive, that go to State agencies, community-based providers, and other organizations. FNS also procures specialized services. SNAP also has more than \$66 million in contracts annually, including some of the largest systems in the Agency that track retailer redemptions and provide significant information for integrity and research purposes (e.g., STARS, ALERT, QCS, etc.). CNP contracting efforts include development of wide range of resources for State and local level operators, including educational resources, operator handbooks, and data management tools for State agencies.

There is a significant amount of work associated with stewardship of these investments, not only for a careful selection and vetting of grantees, but also for ongoing monitoring and oversight of grantees once selected. Contracts also require an extended level of FNS staff support as Federal staff are closely involved with the day to day oversight and review of deliverables that occur on contracted projects, which may also be much larger in scope than grants. Lack of staff for grant and contracts management can lead to delays in projects or higher costs which are detrimental to efficient stewardship of resources.

In total, this proposal would add six staff to enhance support for CN program-specific management and oversight of grants and contracts. A similar proposal is included for SNAP.

Table FNS-28. Provide dedicated staff for development, management, and oversight of program-specific grant programs and procurements (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$11.4 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Increase Farm to School team support

This funding will increase the capacity of the Farm to School team to support child nutrition program operators and other stakeholders as they plan, implement, and expand their procurement of local foods and agricultural education.

The Office of Community Food Systems (OCFS) in the Child Nutrition Programs (CNP) promotes farm to school initiatives among CNP operators, including procurement of local foods for use in meals and food and agricultural education for the children and youth participating in the programs. Farm to school initiatives can play an important role in ensuring a resilient, sustainable, and equitable food system. Strong local food systems can help address climate change, improve rural economies, and support communities in their efforts to attain equity and food sovereignty.

Under authority provided in Sections 18(g) and 9(j) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, OCFS advances farm to school initiatives through grants, training and technical assistance, and research. Since the program's inception, USDA has awarded over \$52 million through Farm to School Grants, funding a total of 719 projects, reaching almost 21 million students in 47,000 schools. Total annual grant amounts have grown from \$4.5 million to 68 projects in 2013, to \$12.1 million to 159 projects in 2020. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, OCFS expects to have nearly 400 active grantees.

The exponential growth in farm to school activity demands a level of technical assistance and state and local capacity building that cannot be accomplished without additional staff dedicated to this work, as well as close coordination with USDA partners including Rural Development, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. This proposal will add 10 FTEs to the farm to school team, including one additional team member in each of FNS's seven regions to provide direct technical assistance to stakeholders. The proposal would also add three team members to the national office to support the annual grant making process, coordinate with partners, and develop program-wide materials and training. This will increase the overall team size from 14 to 24.

Increasing the number of staff available to support the growing community of farm to school stakeholders, as well as lifting the grant cap and match requirements, and allowing flexibility in procurement options will help farm to school expand to underserved areas and increase the share of local food on the menu in schools and child care facilities.

Table FNS-29. Increase Farm to School Team support (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.0 | \$2.1 | \$2.1 | \$22.7 |

Child Nutrition Programs

State Administrative Expenses "Hold Harmless" Adjustment

State Administrative Expense (SAE) funds serve a vital role as the primary funding source supporting State administration, supervision, and technical assistance in connection with the National School Lunch Program, the Special Milk Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Food Distribution Program. The total level of SAE resources available to State agencies in each fiscal year is dependent upon the total expenditures in the aforementioned programs during the second preceding fiscal year (i.e. two years ago). Due to the wide-reaching negative impact on program expenditures during the current public health emergency, the SAE funding level in FY 2022 and FY 2023 (which will be based on FY 2020 and FY 2021 program activity) is projected to be substantially lower than in prior years. Current projections show SAE levels down by about 30% compared to the President's Budget projections for FY 2022 SAE.

This change in funding level will be the product of the sharp decline in meals served across school meals and other programs during the present COVID-19 pandemic. The effect would upend a funding stream which historically is very stable and that State agencies rely upon to successfully administer the program.

This proposal seeks to hold harmless SAE funding by requesting an SAE funding amount for FY 2022 and FY 2023 based on the amounts available in FY 2021, excepting any cases where State program activity increased in FY 2020 or FY 2021.

This adjustment will ensure that State agencies operating the Child Nutrition Programs will not experience undue financial distress and/or operational challenges through no fault of their own in FY 2022 and FY 2023. Furthermore, this adjustment broadly serves the interests of effective State stewardship of Federal programs, while promoting full and effective program delivery. Providing adequate funds will ensure continuity of operations post-pandemic and relieve longer-term financial stress as agencies are depleting their available funds due to the increased costs of administering the programs through this public health emergency.

This proposal would increase Child Nutrition baseline costs by \$100 million in FY 2022 and by \$200 million over 10 years.

Table FNS-30. State Administrative Expenses “Hold Harmless” Adjustment (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$100 | \$100 | 0 | \$200 |

TABLE FNS-31. SUMMARY OF FY 2022 PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CN

| Proposals | FY 2022 (Dollars in millions) |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Launch a Healthy Foods Demonstration | \$1,000 |
| Expand Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to All Eligible Children Nationwide | 0 |
| Expand Access to School Meals | 210 |

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Child Nutrition Programs

Launch a Healthy Foods Demonstration

Integrating a strong commitment to healthy eating as a core mission of schools is an investment in the health and well-being of the next generation. Providing children with healthy food and the tools to choose healthy diets at school will not only improve their quality of life but reduce health care costs. For example, we currently spend approximately \$160 billion per year on diabetes-related expenses. Improving diets and reducing overweight and obesity could significantly reduce that cost.

Building on progress made on improving the nutrition standards of school meals, this proposal, part of President Biden’s American Families Plan, would commit \$1 billion for a multi-year demonstration project using incentives to improve the quality of school meals and support the development of healthy lifestyles throughout the school environment. Schools adopting specified measures would receive an enhanced reimbursement as an incentive for adopting the measures. Under this model the Secretary would identify a set of ambitious measures- beyond current school meal standards- which would qualify for additional funding. Examples include:

- Improving School Meals: measures could include committing to use of scratch cooking and reducing use of processed foods; specifically limiting items high in added sugar; and expanding fruit and vegetable offerings.
- Other Enhancements to School Nutrition Environment: measures could include ending or significantly limiting the sale of competitive foods; allowing adequate time for meals at appropriate meal times; providing enhanced time for physical activity; and integrating nutrition, food preparation and planning into curriculum.
- Increased use of fresh/local/culturally appropriate foods: measures could include specific standards incorporating local foods into the district’s meal service and menus designed specifically to use culturally appropriate food items, including those sourced from underrepresented producers, such as women farmers and farmers of color.

As part of this demonstration, USDA would work with States and schools to evaluate the impact of different feeding models on student participation, health and well-being, and educational outcomes.

Table FNS-32. Launch a Healthy Foods Demonstration (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,000 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Expand Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to All Eligible Children Nationwide

Summer has always been a hard time for children at risk of hunger. Children who receive free or reduced-price meals during the school year can no longer rely on those meals as a consistent source of nutrition once school lets out for summer. Typically, fewer than 1 in 5 eligible children get meals through summer feeding programs, meaning that far too many children may be left without access to enough healthy food when school is out of session. In 2019, while 22 million low-income children participated in free and reduced-price school meals, only 3.7 million received meals through the Summer Food Service Program and the Seamless Summer Option.

Previous USDA initiatives have shown that providing EBT benefits over the summer reduces food insecurity among children in need. Summer EBT helps families with low-income children who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals during the school year purchase food during the summer months. Research from the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) pilot projects shows that Summer EBT works– it decreased food insecurity among children receiving benefits by one-third and improved diet quality.

As part of the COVID-19 response, USDA has been administering a similar program -- Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) – to help ensure children not receiving free and reduced-price meals during school closures have nutritious food to eat. A study by the Brookings Institution found that P-EBT decreases food hardship faced by low-income children by 30% in the week following benefit issuance. The American Rescue Plan Act extended the successful P-EBT program through the duration of the pandemic – including during the summer months.

This proposal, part of President’s Biden’s American Families Plan, would make Summer EBT permanent and available to all 29 million children eligible for free and reduced-price school meals. Families of eligible children would receive a summer benefit of \$150 (or \$75 monthly) per eligible child to use to purchase nutritious foods.

Table FNS-33. Expand Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to All Eligible Children Nationwide (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Budget Authority | \$0 | \$1,446 | \$1,980 | \$25,844 |

Child Nutrition Programs

Expand Access to School Meals

Expand the Community Eligibility Provision and Make it More Financially Viable for Schools

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a valuable tool to expand the reach of school meals in low-income communities. CEP allows high-poverty schools – where a high portion of children are eligible for SNAP – to provide free meals to all students. It reduces stigma for children eligible for free or reduced-price meals, and simplifies administration for schools so they can spend less time collecting applications and lunch money and more time preparing and serving nutritious meals. Currently, only 70% of eligible schools participate in CEP, making it harder for children in need to access free meals.

This proposal, part of President Biden’s American Families Plan, would expand free meals in high poverty schools, with a particular focus on elementary schools, so kids start off on the right path from an early age. It would increase the proportion of costs covered by the Federal government to make CEP a cost-effective option for more schools. In elementary schools, the reimbursement will be even higher and the threshold for schools to be eligible to participate in CEP will be lower. Currently in CEP, the Federal share is based on the portion of students eligible for SNAP multiplied by a factor of 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate. This proposal increases the factor from 1.6 to 1.9 for middle and high schools and to 2.5 for elementary schools, meaning that a much higher proportion of meals served are reimbursed at the free rate. The proposal also lowers the threshold for elementary schools participating in CEP from at least 40% of students participating in SNAP to 25%.

This proposal also leverages data sharing, so that children who receive Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income will be automatically eligible for free school meals without requiring their families to complete additional, duplicative paperwork.

Further Expand the Use of Medicaid in Direct Certification and Include SSI

Using verified income data from the Medicaid, as well as other means-tested programs (e.g., SNAP, TANF, FDPIR), to establish eligibility for free school meals serves to reduce burden on families and school districts, reduce labor and resource expenses, improve program access, and improve program integrity. In general, direct certification expansion closely aligns with longstanding Agency efforts to maximize the use of available technologies and data to improve outcomes and promote more effective and efficient program performance at State and local levels. As part of the American Families Plan proposal, this would transition a pilot program to create a permanent option that allows Medicaid direct certification and ensures that all states could take advantage of it. This legislative change would also extend direct certification to disabled children enrolled in SSI. While many of these children should be picked up through SNAP and Medicaid matching, we do not want to miss an opportunity to serve this group. This would require a collaboration with SSA which would be a new endeavor.

Allow States to Use SNAP Data to Establish Children’s Eligibility in CACFP

Unlike school meals, states are not required to make SNAP enrollment data available or to conduct data matching to streamline CACFP eligibility determinations. In an effort to reduce administrative burden, improve program integrity, and streamline processes across Child Nutrition Programs, this proposal would require SNAP State agencies to provide data to CACFP. This match result would replace the household application as proof of eligibility for these households. States would be encouraged, but not required to include FDPIR, TANF (and Medicaid, if expanded) in their CACFP direct certification process. FNS expects that direct certification will streamline operations for providers and families, ensure access to benefits by eligible families, and reduce improper program payments (a concern in CACFP.) We would expect to provide significant lead time to States before the requirements become effective and would expect minimal participation impacts as SNAP participants are already eligible for CACFP. To support this effort, FNS would request a one-time \$20 million x-year appropriation to support a series of grant opportunities for Child Nutrition Program State agencies. These funds can be used to create processes and update systems.

Together, these changes would provide free meals to all students at schools serving an additional 9.3 million children, with about 70% in elementary schools. This proposal targets Federal resources to more than 10,000 elementary schools, helping make sure our nation’s youngest learners have access to healthy food for breakfast and lunch. An estimated 40% of school districts that may be able to expand their participation due to this plan are in rural areas.

Table FNS-34. Expand Access to School Meals (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year Total |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Budget Authority | \$210 | \$1,662 | \$1,746 | \$17,271 |

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS

Table FNS-35. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, FTE)

| State/Territory/Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Budget | SY |
| Arizona..... | \$152 | 1 | \$155 | 1 | \$170 | 1 | \$210 | 1 |
| California | 2,376 | 16 | 2,337 | 15 | 2,556 | 17 | 3,172 | 20 |
| Colorado..... | 3,276 | 22 | 2,635 | 17 | 2,882 | 20 | 3,577 | 22 |
| District of Columbia..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 300 | 2 | 306 | 2 | 335 | 2 | 415 | 3 |
| Georgia..... | 2,936 | 19 | 2,500 | 16 | 2,734 | 19 | 3,393 | 21 |
| Illinois | 2,612 | 17 | 2,524 | 17 | 2,760 | 19 | 3,426 | 21 |
| Indiana..... | 152 | 1 | 135 | 1 | 148 | 1 | 183 | 1 |
| Massachusetts..... | 2,760 | 18 | 2,746 | 18 | 3,004 | 21 | 3,728 | 23 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 147 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 200 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 2,260 | 15 | 2,043 | 13 | 2,234 | 15 | 2,773 | 17 |
| Texas | 2,256 | 15 | 2,253 | 15 | 2,465 | 17 | 3,059 | 19 |
| Virginia | 90,615 | 138 | 73,690 | 144 | 75,750 | 164 | 81,539 | 186 |
| Obligations ^a | 109,699 | 264 | 91,471 | 260 | 95,148 | 297 | 105,675 | 335 |
| Total, Available..... | 109,699 | 264 | 91,471 | 260 | 95,148 | 297 | 105,675 | 335 |

^a The geographic breakdown data reports only federal administrative costs. Non-administrative costs such as grants to states and benefits are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FNS-36. Classification by Objects for Appropriated Funds (thousands of dollars)

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|----------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C. | \$11,704 | \$11,648 | \$11,801 | \$15,381 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field | 13,740 | 17,471 | 17,646 | 23,072 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation | 25,444 | 29,119 | 29,447 | 38,453 |
| 12 | Personal benefits | 8,216 | 10,005 | 10,105 | 11,536 |
| | Total, personnel comp. and benefits | 33,660 | 39,124 | 39,552 | 49,989 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons | 1,921 | 501 | 126 | 2,497 |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 23.2 | Rental payments to others..... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| 24.0 | Printing and reproduction | 3,569 | 1,158 | 2 | 4,640 |
| 25.2 | Other services from non-Federal sources..... | 41,866 | 21,748 | 3,860 | 54,426 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials | 1,186,611 | 1,057,370 | 771,526 | 1,542,594 |
| 31.0 | Equipment..... | 430 | 212 | 156 | 559 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 21,888,515 | 26,296,221 | 27,238,730 | 33,989,702 |
| | Total, Other Objects..... | 23,122,916 | 27,377,221 | 28,014,402 | 35,594,423 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations..... | 23,156,576 | 27,416,345 | 28,053,954 | 35,644,412 |

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FNS-37. Classification by Objects for Permanent Funding (thousands of dollars)

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C..... | \$1,338 | \$1,363 | \$1,377 | \$1,391 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field..... | 1,570 | 1,600 | 1,616 | 1,632 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation..... | 2,908 | 2,963 | 2,993 | 3,023 |
| 12 | Personal benefits | 899 | 916 | 925 | 934 |
| 13.0 | Benefits for former personnel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total, personnel comp. and benefits..... | 3,807 | 3,879 | 3,918 | 3,957 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons | 57 | 29 | 0 | 74 |
| 23.2 | Rental payments to others | 17 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 25.2 | Other services from non-Federal sources | 496 | 1,675 | 1,694 | 645 |
| 25.3 | Other goods and services from Federal sources | 148 | 64 | 282 | 192 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials..... | 11 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions..... | 188,714 | 198,402 | 208,356 | 201,346 |
| | Total, Other Objects..... | 189,443 | 200,170 | 210,332 | 202,293 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations..... | 193,250 | 204,049 | 214,250 | 206,250 |

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Child Nutrition Programs provides funding for the following meal programs: National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Special Milk Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Summer Food Service Program, and Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

Program Mission

The Child Nutrition Programs improve the diets of children when they are away from home through nutritious meals and snacks based on the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs provide benefits in public and private elementary, middle, and secondary schools, and in residential child care institutions. The Special Milk Program provides fluid milk to any participating public or non-profit private school or child care institution that does not participate in other federally subsidized meal programs. The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides food for the nutritional well-being of young children and adults in day care homes and non-residential centers, and for children and teenagers in at-risk afterschool care programs and in emergency shelters. The Summer Food Service Program provides nutritious meals to children in low-income areas and in residential camps during the summer months, and at other times when school is not in session. In participating elementary schools, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program provides fresh fruits and vegetables outside of the regular meal service to all students. These programs are administered in most States by the State education agency, and in some States, by the State agriculture or health agencies.

The Child Nutrition Programs were reauthorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA, P.L. 111-296) on December 13, 2010. The HHFKA amended the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (NSLA) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (CNA) in the areas of program access, improved school meals, healthy school nutrition environments, and integrity. While the HHFKA extension technically expired at the end of FY 2015, most Child Nutrition Programs and provisions are permanently authorized or have continued operating via annual appropriations.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Program Mission

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides funds to States for lunches served to students during lunch periods at school and for snacks served to children participating in after school care programs. The lunches must be consistent with statutory and regulatory nutrition standards, which are based on the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

States are generally reimbursed based on the number of qualifying lunches and snacks served to children in participating schools at designated reimbursement rates. These reimbursement rates are adjusted annually, and reflect three categories: free, reduced price, or paid meals. In accordance with Section 17A of the NSLA, reimbursement for snacks served by schools in needy areas is paid at the free snack rate.

Section 4 of the NSLA authorizes a base reimbursement for all qualifying meals served, including lunches to children whose family income is above 185 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. In addition, Section 11 of the NSLA authorizes additional reimbursement for meals served to children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level (these children qualify for free meals), and for those from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent (they qualify for reduced price meals). For school year (SY) 2020-2021, a child from a family of four with an annual income of \$34,060 or less is eligible for free meals, and a child from a family of four with a family income of no more than \$48,470 is eligible for reduced price meals. The reimbursement rates for meals are revised on July 1 of each year. The cash reimbursement for a free or reduced-price lunch is the sum of Section 4 (base) and Section 11 (supplemental) reimbursement rates. School food authorities (SFAs) that served 60 percent or more free and reduced-price lunches during the second preceding school year receive increased assistance at the rate of 2 cents per meal served. FNS recently provided increased performance-based reimbursement to those SFAs that demonstrated that the meals offered met the updated nutrition standards, an additional 7 cents per lunch served. In addition to the cash reimbursements, Section 6 of the NSLA also provides base funding for the purchase of USDA Foods to be used in the meal service, based on lunches served in the previous year.

Facts in Brief

On an average school day in FY 2020, approximately four out of every ten school aged children in America were provided an NSLP lunch. Participating schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (RCCIs), saw a decrease of 14 percent in daily participation from FY 2019. This decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic which forced many schools to either close or operate at a diminished capacity. While fewer students participated in NSLP during FY 2020 compared to previous years, students continued to receive nutrition benefits through the Pandemic-EBT Program and Summer Food Service Program.

- In FY 2020, more than 3.2 billion lunches were served in the NSLP, a decrease of 1.7 billion from FY 2019. Average daily participation in 2020 was 22.4 million, down from 29.6 million in FY 2019.
- In FY 2020, approximately 76.9 percent of all lunches served were provided free or at a reduced price, up from 74.2 percent in FY 2019.
- A total of 96,965 schools and RCCIs participated in the NSLP in FY 2020, compared to 97,127 in FY 2019 (89 more schools and 251 fewer RCCIs).

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Program Mission

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides funds to States for qualifying breakfasts served to students at or close to the beginning of their day at school. Like school lunches, the breakfasts must be consistent with statutory and regulatory nutrition standards, which are based on the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. The SBP is available to the same schools and institutions that are eligible to participate in the NSLP.

For each eligible breakfast served, schools are reimbursed at established rates for free, reduced price, and paid meals. Schools in which 40 percent of lunches served to students during the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price receive higher “severe need” reimbursements for breakfasts served free or at a reduced price. The meal reimbursement rates are revised on July 1 of each year.

Children from families that meet the NSLP income eligibility guidelines also qualify for free or reduced-price breakfasts. The income eligibility guidelines for the NSLP and SBP are the same.

Facts in Brief

Participating schools and RCCIs in FY 2020 saw a decrease of 16 percent in average daily participation from FY 2019. This decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic which forced many schools to either close or operate at a diminished capacity. While fewer students participated in NSLP during FY 2020 compared to previous years, students continued to receive nutrition benefits through the Pandemic-EBT Program and Summer Food Service Program

- In FY 2020, the School Breakfast Program was available at 90,671 schools and institutions (an increase of 0.02 percent from FY 2019) with an enrollment of 52.1 million students (an increase of 2.4 million students from FY 2019).
- Average daily participation in FY 2020 was 12.3 million students, a decrease of nearly 2.5 million students from the prior year. The program was available to 93.5 percent of the students enrolled in schools participating in the lunch program in FY 2020, as compared to 50 percent in FY 1990.
- The proportion of total meals served free or at a reduced price was about 87.7 percent during FY 2020, an increase of 2.6 percent from FY 2019. Approximately 1.8 billion school breakfasts were served in FY 2020, a decrease of approximately 26 percent from FY 2019. This decrease is largely attributed to school closures due to the Covid-19 public health emergency.

FNS continues to partner with State agencies to support best practices in implementing effective school breakfast programs that ensure children from low-income households have access to nutritious breakfasts to support learning during the school day.

COVID-19 Response

Child Nutrition Waivers and Flexibilities

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, USDA provided multiple flexibilities in the school meal programs to make it easier for children to get food and remove administrative roadblocks for the dedicated local staff who serve them. These changes were in line with USDA’s commitment to keep Americans safe, secure, and healthy during the national emergency and explore all options to ensure children-maintained access to nutritious food during the unprecedented time.

Using new authority provided by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act [P.L. 116-127] (FFCRA), and funding provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act [P.L. 116-136] (CARES Act), and the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act [P.L. 116-159], USDA issued multiple nationwide waivers of school meal program requirements to provide meals while taking appropriate safety measures. In order to support social distancing, USDA waived nationwide the requirements that meals be served in group settings. USDA also provided a nationwide waiver to give states the option to allow parents or guardians to take meals home to their children. Typically, children need to be present to receive a meal through the Child Nutrition Programs. However, USDA recognized this may not be practical during the COVID-19 outbreak. USDA also waived nationwide requirements for meals to be served at specific times, to make it easier for parents or guardians to pick up multiple meals and to provide for safety measures. In addition, USDA provided nationwide flexibility for the requirement that

afterschool snacks be accompanied by group-based educational activities to minimize exposure to the novel coronavirus. Other nationwide flexibilities included allowing states to waive meal pattern requirements, so local operators could safely serve nutritious meals as well as delaying administrative deadlines associated with the Community Eligibility Provision, recognizing that many schools were closed for safety reasons due to COVID-19. To support social distancing, USDA also provided nationwide flexibility to allow State agencies and local operators to conduct monitoring offsite for all Child Nutrition Programs.

USDA also waived requirements on a state-by-state basis using the authority provided by Section 12(l) of the National School Lunch Act [42 U.S.C. 1760(l)], as well as expanded authority provided by FFCRA. For example, at the request of many States, USDA waived the requirement that reimbursement for Provision 2 schools must be based on the number of meals served to children eligible for free and reduced-price meals during the base year. These waivers assisted schools that were unable to complete a Provision 2 base year during SY 2019-2020 due to school closures as a result of COVID-19. Since the outset of the COVID-19 outbreak, USDA worked tirelessly with states and local authorities to ensure schools and other program operators were empowered to continue feeding children.

Innovative Partnerships

Building on the 2019 summer demonstration, FNS partnered with the Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty (BCHP) to implement Emergency Meals to You (eMTY), a cooperative agreement supported by \$185 million in CARES Act funds that provided nutritious, boxed meals to eligible children by mail. FNS utilized this program to quickly and effectively respond to the COVID-19 related school closures in rural areas, where traditional congregate feeding sites have historically been unsuccessful due to lack of transportation. Meals were mailed nationwide, providing ten breakfasts and ten lunches every two weeks by mail, and following the same meal pattern requirements as the Summer Food Service Program. eMTY provided 38,783,860 meals from between April and August 2020, and 270,488 students participated across 127,731 households. Evaluation of eMTY is currently being completed by Urban Institute, Baylor University, and Healthy Eating Research at Duke University. These evaluations include nutrition research, effectiveness of aid provided, and academic papers, and will be effective in informing future disaster response.

Pandemic EBT

FFCRA also created the Pandemic EBT program, or P-EBT. This optional program allowed States to issue benefits on EBT cards, redeemable for food, to households with children who would have received free or reduced-price school meals if not for the closure of their schools due to the COVID-19 emergency. The value of benefits for each eligible child was equal to the federal NSLP and SBP reimbursement for one lunch and one breakfast multiplied by the number of days that schools were closed in the last months of school year 2019-2020 and the beginning of school year 2020-2021 (through September 30). States administered P-EBT in FY 2020 consistent with individual State plans reviewed and approved by FNS. While P-EBT was meant to replace lost school meal benefits, it was built on SNAP's existing EBT infrastructure. As a result, the administration of P-EBT was a joint effort and a joint responsibility of States' child nutrition, education, and SNAP agencies. Over the course of the spring and early summer, FNS approved P-EBT plans for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands which were designed to provide up to \$11 billion in benefits to over 30 million children.

Team Nutrition

The Team Nutrition initiative supports the Child Nutrition Programs by: 1) providing job skills training and technical assistance to food service staff who prepare meals for the programs; 2) developing nutrition education resources that help children learn about agriculture and become self-sufficient in making informed food choices; and 3) providing the programs with resources to support healthy school and child care environments. The Team Nutrition initiative helps States and local program operators apply meal pattern requirements to their school and child care menus, while accommodating local and regional food preferences and optimizing the use of USDA Foods as well as locally produced foods. The turnover among food service and child care staff remains high, so there is a continuous need for job skills training which also contributes to staff meeting the professional standards requirements.

Grants: In October 2020, 15 State agencies received 2-year FY 2021 Team Nutrition Training Grant funds of up to \$300,000 for a total of \$4.1 million. The FY 2021 Team Nutrition Training Grant for School Meal Recipe Development will build State agencies' capacity and sustainable infrastructure to develop, standardize, prepare, test, and menu recipes for the NSLP and SBP. This grant will also help build a repository of school meal recipes that reflect local agricultural products across the country.

Materials and Training Tools: In FY 2020, Team Nutrition released an updated *What You Can Do to Prevent Wasted Food*, as well as two new posters to guide students and school nutrition professionals in effectively implementing Offer Versus Serve (OVS) in the SBP. Team Nutrition also provided over 270 online resources and 179 different printed publications to States, schools and CACFP operators. The most commonly downloaded Team Nutrition publication was

Serving Up MyPlate: Levels 1 and 2 (9,330 downloads). Almost 154,000 printed training and nutrition education materials were requested by and distributed to State agencies, schools, school districts, and CACFP operators during FY 2020. The most commonly requested printed resources and training tools include Student Emergent Readers –Set of 6 books (12,300 copies) and Feeding Infants in the CACFP (11,200 copies). Team Nutrition also responded to over 1,450 emails from program operators and the public about Team Nutrition materials, technical assistance for program operations, and training opportunities.

As a result of the COVID pandemic's impact on school meals programs, Team Nutrition quickly developed six new publications: Feeding Kids When Schools Are Closed Due to COVID-19, a two-page publication that highlights FNS efforts, waivers, and resources to assist program operators in providing meals to children while schools are closed; Child Nutrition Program Meal Service During COVID-19, a two-page publication that provides tips and best practices for program operators who wish to distribute meals to parents and guardians without the child or adult participant present; four program-specific versions of Serving Multiple Meals at a Time During COVID-19 publications for SFSP, Seamless Summer Option (SSO), CACFP and school meals.

In spring 2020, Team Nutrition developed a “Handwashing and Cleaning Resources” web page to encourage proper handwashing by allowing users to access free handwashing photos and illustrations, download handwashing signs and mini-posters, and more. Moreover, to support more students learning virtually at home due to the school closures, Team Nutrition created the “Team Nutrition’s Digital Nutrition Resources for Kids” webpage that provides access to free online games, books, activities, and videos for kids to learn and have fun with nutrition.

Technology Tools: In FY 2018, Team Nutrition made USDA history by releasing the first-ever FNS public-facing Mobile Application, the Food Buying Guide (FBG) mobile app, which has had over 23,100 downloads since its release. The app assists program operators and food manufacturers in purchasing the right quantity of food for their meal’s programs, comparing foods, and determining the specific contribution each food item makes towards Child Nutrition Program meal pattern requirements. This mobile app, together with the web-based Interactive Food Buying Guide (62,400 users, 194,200 active sessions, and nearly 813,200 page views in FY 2020), have provided child nutrition program operators with invaluable information – at their fingertips – related to food purchasing and utilizing food yield information for menu planning. In FY 2020, on both the FBG Tool and mobile app, Team Nutrition released an additional feature in the Exhibit A Grains tool to help users determine the amount to serve of a grain product by age group per program/meal; and flag grain items not creditable for the CACFP Infant Meal Pattern. The FBG Web Tool now includes two interactive flowcharts for increased ease of use; hence, these interactive flow charts allow a user to easily determine creditable grains/breads and whether a grain product meets the whole grain-rich criteria. Other notable enhancements were made to the FBG Web Tool and mobile app in FY 2020 to enhance usability and consistency with the current meal pattern requirements.

Webinar Trainings: In FY 2020, Team Nutrition conducted two webinars showcasing the Exhibit A Grains Tools of the Food Buying Guide Interactive Tool as well as on the Professional Standards Training Tracking Tool, reaching nearly 2,300 viewing sites. Collectively in FY 2020, Team Nutrition staff directly provided 30 professional development opportunities, leading to almost 16,000 CN Program operators trained; this includes 11 staff-conducted webinars that reached almost 12,000 viewing sites.

Recipes: Team Nutrition has a vast collection of recipes and cookbooks featuring delicious, kid-approved recipes that incorporate whole grains and vegetables (dark-green, red/orange, and beans/peas vegetables subgroups). These recipes have been standardized to ensure consistent yields – and include information on how the recipe credits toward the meal pattern requirements for NSLP/SBP; these tasty recipes have the potential to increase student acceptance of school meals and therefore improve student health. In FY 2020, Team Nutrition added 96 new recipes to the new Child Nutrition Recipe Box website (hosted by the Institute of Child Nutrition).

Website: Team Nutrition maintains a website that includes over 375 online resources and access to printed publications in a Resource Library, which received over 1,577,000-page views in FY 2020. Team Nutrition also maintains a Professional Standards Training Database with over 500 free or low-cost trainings available to help school nutrition professionals boost their essential job-related skills and knowledge related to program operations, program administration, nutrition, and communications and marketing. In addition, Team Nutrition facilitates sharing of State-developed menu planning and culinary training resources and best practices through the Child Nutrition Sharing Site (CNSS) (hosted by the Institute of Child Nutrition).

Team Nutrition Network for Schools: At the end of FY 2020, there were over 54,400 schools in the Team Nutrition Network for Schools. Schools can join the Network to affirm their commitment to helping students make healthier food choices and be more physically active, and in turn they will have the opportunity to collaborate with other Team Nutrition Schools, be the first to hear about new nutrition education and training materials developed under the Team Nutrition initiative, and receive special nutrition education and promotion materials.

Institute for Child Nutrition (ICN) Training: FNS, in cooperation with the ICN, provides training on the use of Team Nutrition materials to local program operators at State agency and Child Nutrition Program association meetings. In addition, trainings and hands-on technical assistance have equipped program operators with essential job skills such as increasing program participation, menu planning, procurement of goods and services, financial management, leadership, and culinary skills. Current training efforts emphasize the implementation of the meal patterns, tailored technical assistance to enhance school food operations, as well as school program management for school nutrition program directors.

In FY 2020 with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the demand for virtual or self-study training courses dramatically increased and were preferred over in-person trainings. As a result, Team Nutrition worked with the ICN to quickly convert in-person trainings curricula into virtual instructor-led formats. Altogether in FY 2020, over 28,400 child nutrition program administrators and operators attended more than 246 job skills trainings in a variety of formats and topics, thereby supporting operators' efforts in managing program operations and implementing the meal patterns; this number includes the 18 webinars that reached nearly 15,300 child nutrition professionals, providing them with essential job skills to help them successfully implement their meals programs.

In FY 2020, Team Nutrition also worked collaboratively with the ICN to launch 13 new online courses in ICN's eLearning Portal website at <https://www.theicn.org>, providing a total of 80 self-paced online continuing education professional development opportunities to Child Nutrition professionals that can be accessed anytime, anywhere. There are almost 104,700 registered users in the eLearning Portal (an increase of 98,600 more users in 1 year) who completed almost 412,300 online courses. This significant increase in the number of registered users indicates how hard Child Nutrition professionals have been working to stay up-to-date with professional development during these unprecedented times of COVID-19.

Professional Standards Tracker: In FY 2020, USDA's Team Nutrition continued to release updates to the Professional Standards Training Tracker Tool (PSTTT) as part of the ongoing operations, maintenance, and enhancements of the tool in order to improve the user experience. The PSTTT is designed to assist school nutrition professionals in keeping track of their annual required training hours. PSTTT updates included the addition of reward badges to motivate school nutrition professionals and make the process of completing annual training requirements fun. Users of the tool can earn a badge for each key area (Nutrition, Operations, Administration, and Communication and Marketing) by completing one or more trainings under a specific key area. Users can also earn achievement badges (Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze) by completing trainings in more than one key area.

Program Integrity

Ensuring the integrity of the school meal programs by minimizing improper payments and other errors is a key priority for FNS. As stewards of the Federal funds that support these programs, the agency has a responsibility to maintain the public's trust while guaranteeing that program benefits are available to the eligible households who rely on them. FNS' efforts to enhance program integrity in the school meal programs fall under three categories: research, process improvements, and monitoring/compliance.

Research

FNS released the *Access, Participation, Eligibility, and Certification Study II* (APEC-II) in 2015; a rigorous examination of program error in certifying children for free or reduced-price meal benefits and errors in the process of identifying and claiming meals for Federal reimbursement. The APEC II findings have informed integrity work on the school meals program throughout FY 2020.

Looking ahead, FNS and its contractor completed data collection for the *Access, Participation, Eligibility, and Certification Study III* (APEC-III) in 2018, with initial findings disseminated in late FY 2019 and complete draft results expected in summer FY 2021. APEC-III builds upon the methodologies employed by APEC-II, and will provide updated, nationally-representative estimates of program errors and improper payments in the school meal programs.

Process Improvements

In FY 2020, FNS and 18F¹ completed the development of the Data Validation Service (DVS), a series of over 100 edit checks designed to improve the quality of data collected on the School Food Authority (SFA), Verification Collection Report (FNS-742). The FNS-742 provides FNS with SFA-level records and is important for both internal and external

¹ FNS collaborated closely with 18F, a General Services Administration office tasked with improving the business of government through technology-based solutions to make the Data Validation Service freely available to States on the Cloud.

analyses, including analyses designed to identify program integrity risks. The dataset also regularly informs technical assistance requests from Congress.

The DVS improves on the existing FNS Food Program Reporting System, in that it works directly with the State systems SFAs use for data entry, allowing for real-time edit checks. The DVS enhances customer service to States and SFAs by streamlining the data collection process and reducing burden associated with correcting errors. The DVS also directly improves the quality of the FNS-742 dataset which informs policymaking, guidance, and program integrity efforts.

Developing the DVS was cost efficient; the data edit checks were developed by FNS and the funding to code the checks into a cloud-based system was furnished through a competitive award to 18F. The DVS was adopted by two States in SY 2019-2020 and additional States are conducting the work required to adopt the DVS this fiscal year. FNS is also researching the feasibility of developing data edit checks for other FNS administrative data sets.

FNS is pursuing additional integrity efforts in connection with the School Meal Programs. For example, in 2019, FNS conducted a fraud risk assessment on NSLP to identify risk areas for willful violation of program rules that result in improper payments. That assessment will constitute a framework for categorizing and prioritizing fraud risks and will inform future integrity initiatives pursued by the agency. The forthcoming APEC III results will also provide data for developing projects designed to improve program integrity in the school meals programs.

Program Oversight

FNS and State agencies conduct reviews to assess the operation of the school meal programs, evaluate the accuracy of local meal service data, and provide training and technical assistance to help ensure local program accountability. Funds allocated for these reviews support the identification of errors that result in improper claims and the development of corrective action plans, which assist SFAs in identifying needed improvements. Ultimately, the corrective action plans result in more accurate and efficient distribution of program benefits to eligible children.

As required by statute, FNS developed a unified accountability system for State agency oversight of the school meal programs, referred to as the Administrative Review (AR). Through the AR, State agencies conduct comprehensive evaluations of SFAs participating in NSLP, SBP, and other Federal meal programs. The AR provides for a robust review of program operations. FNS provides forms, instructions, and guidance to State agencies in order to standardize the review process. In response to COVID-related measures, FNS also provided an opportunity for states to request AR waivers to efficiently plan evaluations in a challenging time.

Regulations require State agencies to recover Federal funds for errors related to certification and benefit issuance, as well as meal pattern and nutritional quality requirements. Regulations also allow State agencies to recover Federal funds or withhold payments for other areas of noncompliance in program operation. The AR generates valuable information at the State and Federal levels, which informs technical assistance and the development of initiatives to improve integrity across the programs.

FNS provides technical assistance on Program regulations and guidance to State agencies in a variety of formats such as the development of guidance and handbooks, fact sheets, webinars, conference calls, and in person trainings and presentations. FNS also provides technical assistance through the review process, assisted administrative and procurement reviews, and during management evaluations, including a comprehensive review and update of the management evaluation manuals. For example, FNS continues to make significant efforts to strengthen implementation and oversight of the Buy American procurement requirements in school meals programs, has issued policy guidance and conducted numerous trainings on State agency oversight of procurement to ensure SFAs have the tools and knowledge to comply with procurement standards in the program and government-wide regulations.

Through competitive grants to States administering the Child Nutrition Programs, FNS provides funding for States implementing technology improvements that demonstrate an ability to decrease administrative and operational errors and improve program integrity. Since 2011, FNS has convened a workgroup made up for State agencies and FNS representatives to assist in identifying State agency technical assistance needs related to technology systems and software used to operate and manage the Child Nutrition Programs. Based on identified needs from this workgroup, FNS holds a national training event for State agencies administering the Child Nutrition Programs which aims to build State agency capacity in project management, system and software procurement and contract management, system development lifecycle management, and other aspects of system and software development and maintenance to support State program and technical staff in improving Child Nutrition Program access and integrity.

Direct Certification

Direct certification is the process of matching data from other means-tested programs to automatically certify students for school meal benefits, without need for families to submit applications. Direct Certification is a key error-reduction strategy for the school meals programs. By eliminating applications, direct certification not only reduces program errors, but also reduces burden on families and schools. State agencies were required to reach direct certification with SNAP rates of 95 percent by SY 2013-2014 and must continue to meet the 95 percent benchmark in subsequent years to maximize program efficiency. States that do not reach the direct certification benchmarks are required to develop and implement continuous improvement plans to ensure that eligible children are directly certified for school meals.

For SY 2018-2019, 40 of the 52 State agencies achieved direct certification rates at or above the 95-percent performance target, a noteworthy increase of 12 States meeting the benchmark compared to SY 2015-2016. The National SNAP direct certification rate increased to 98 percent, from 92 percent reported in SY 2015-2016. FNS is continuing robust technical assistance efforts with State agencies to help them improve their direct certification performance. In FY 2020, the technical assistance team conducted three intensive State agency site visits – including the establishment of a direct certification protocol for the US Virgin Island which allowed the Territory to participate in the Community Eligibility Provision. As a note, the ability to travel was greatly restricted during FY 2020 due to Covid-19, and the number of States visited will increase to previous years' levels once in-person meetings may continue.

To support states' direct certification efforts, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80) provided funding for grants to State agencies that administer the NSLP. Since FY 2011, FNS has awarded 55 Direct Certification grants to States to support direct certification process improvements totaling approximately \$25 million.

Demonstrations to Evaluate Direct Certification with Medicaid Data

Section 9(b)(15) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, authorizes FNS to conduct demonstration projects in selected States and Local Education Authorities (LEA) to evaluate the effectiveness of using Medicaid data to directly certify students for school meals. The original demonstrations were implemented in seven states--California, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. A rigorous evaluation provided evidence that direct certification using Medicaid data has the potential for reducing error and increasing efficiency in school meals administration.

Based on these findings, USDA decided to examine the potential additional efficiencies of directly certifying students for both free and reduced-price meals. Seven States began demonstrations in SY 2016-2017, and eight additional States began demonstrations approved in SY 2017-2018. An evaluation is underway to examine the impact of direct certification with Medicaid on key program outcomes. The Year 2 report was released in September 2020 finding that about one in five students certified for free or reduced meals across the demonstration States were directly certified using Medicaid data, about 1.26 million students in total.

Special Provision Options

In an effort to reduce paperwork and other administrative burdens at the local level, Congress has incorporated into Section 11(a)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 USC 1759a) alternative provisions to the traditional requirements for annual determinations of eligibility for free and reduced price school meals and daily meal counts by type. These alternatives are commonly referred to as Provision 1, Provision 2, Provision 3, and the Community Eligibility Provision. Congressionally authorized Special Provisions have been an option for SFAs since 1980. Provisions 1, 2, 3, and the Community Eligibility Provision were enacted to decrease the administrative and household burden resulting from completing and processing school meal applications for districts and schools with high portions of students eligible for free and reduced priced meals.

Provisions 1, 2, and 3

Provision 1 reduces application burdens by allowing free eligibility to be certified for a two-year period in schools where at least 80 percent of the children enrolled are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. All other households must be provided a meal application to apply for meal benefits each school year. There is no requirement to offer meals at no charge to all students. Meals are reimbursed at the free, reduced price, or paid rates based on students' eligibility status.

Provision 2 establishes claiming percentages and offers meals to all participating children at no charge for a period of four years. During the first year (or base year) the school makes eligibility determinations and takes meal counts by type. During the next three years, the school makes no new eligibility determinations and counts only the total number of reimbursable meals served each day. Reimbursement during these years is determined by applying the percentages of free, reduced price and paid meals served during the corresponding month of the base year to the total meal count for the claiming month.

Provision 3 allows schools to receive the level of Federal cash and commodity support paid to them for the last year in which they made eligibility determinations and meal counts by type (the base year). Schools serve meals to all participating children at no charge for a period of four years. These schools do not make additional eligibility determinations and reimbursement is determined by the base year with some adjustments to reflect changes in enrollment and inflation. Schools electing provision 2 or 3 must pay the difference between Federal reimbursement and the cost of providing all meals at no charge. The money to pay for this difference must be from non-Federal sources. Also, Provision 2 and 3 allow the State agency to approve four-year extensions if the socioeconomic status of the school's population remains stable.

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

The Community Eligibility Provision allows schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) located in low-income areas to provide breakfast and lunch at no cost to students, without the burden of collecting household applications to determine eligibility for school meal programs. CEP is a Federal-local partnership that streamlines program administration by using direct certification data for student certification. Through direct certification, schools access income data already collected and verified through other Federal assistance programs and apply it to the school meals certification process, rather than duplicating data collection efforts. If a minimum percentage (at least 40 percent) of students qualify for free meals via direct certification, the LEA conducts its own cost-benefit analysis. Using an established equation, the LEA calculates the amount of federal reimbursement it will receive, and the level of local funds required to offer no-cost meals to all enrolled students. The LEA compares its funding contribution to anticipated savings through administrative cost and burden reductions. If it determines that CEP is more efficient than the traditional NSLP administrative structure (specific to local circumstances), the LEA can choose to move to CEP. CEP schools must pay the difference between Federal reimbursement and the cost of providing all meals at no charge. The money to pay for this difference must be from non-Federal sources. As of May 2020, 31,000 schools serving 14.9 million students are operating CEP, about 69 percent of 45,000 eligible schools.

In FY 2020, USDA continued to work with State partners to provide focused technical assistance to ensure schools participating and interested in participating in CEP have the information and resources necessary to make informed decisions about participation. Technical assistance includes conference calls with State directors and other administrative staff, connecting LEAs with peers who have overcome similar situations, and webinars/presentations on focused topic areas.

USDA conducted a national evaluation of CEP, collecting data in SY 2016-17. This study examines characteristics of participating and non-participating schools. The study also assesses how CEP impacts student participation, revenue, attendance, and the type of breakfast program offered by the school. The study results will help USDA apply the best principles of continuous improvement, through identifying the strengths and weakness of CEP to help LEAs make determinations about CEP for their specific circumstances. USDA expects the study results to be available during the summer of 2021.

Community Food Systems

USDA supports local and regional food systems as a way to improve economic, health and learning outcomes, and inspire youth toward careers in agriculture by connecting children and families to their food and the farmers, ranchers, and fishers who produce it. FNS formally created the Office of Community Food Systems (OCFS) within FNS' Child Nutrition Programs in 2015. This office represents an expansion of ongoing Child Nutrition activities in accordance with directives in Sections 9(j) and 18(g) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, to increase access to local foods through the Child Nutrition Programs, and to strengthen local and regional food systems that support community health and well-being, along with economic opportunities for producers.

The establishment of OCFS allows CN to extend its current focus on local foods beyond the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and its associated programs to include both the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and embed this approach in on-going programmatic activities throughout all CN divisions as appropriate. The integration of community food systems principles in Child Nutrition Programs encourages local control and flexibility, offering program operators opportunities to support economic development and producers in their communities. FNS accomplished this work through awarding grants, providing technical assistance, and conducting research related to Farm to School in FY 2020.

Grants

The Farm to School Grant Program funds school districts, state and local agencies, tribal communities, agricultural producers, and non-profit organizations to support efforts that increase local foods served through the Child Nutrition Programs, teach children about food and agriculture through garden and classroom education, and develop schools' and farmers' capacities to participate in Farm to School programs. Awards ranging from \$20,000 to \$100,000 are distributed

in targeted grant categories such as: Planning, Implementation, and State Agency grants. Additional funding for the Farm to School Grant Program was made available through the FY 2019 and FY 2020 Agricultural appropriations and, as a result, FNS has increased the number of grant awards.

FY 2020 marked eight years since the inception of the Farm to School Grant Program. Since then, FNS has awarded 719 projects totaling approximately \$52 million and reaching all 50 states, DC, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam. In July 2020, FNS awarded more than \$12.1 million in grants to 159 grantees, the highest total dollars and numbers of grants to date.

In addition to the general Farm to School Grant Program Request for Applications (RFA), on October 22, 2019, FNS also published a Regional Farm to School Institute RFA. In FY 2019, the Secretary was directed to use at least \$150,000 to coordinate with Regional Farm to School Institutes for the creation and dissemination of information on farm to school program development, and to provide practitioner education and training, and ongoing school year coaching and technical assistance. In April 2020, grants of approximately \$100,000 each were awarded to First Nations Development Institute (CO), and Shelburne Farms (VT).

On October 16, 2020, FNS published the 2021 Farm to School Grant Program RFA. In addition to the Implementation and State Agency Tracks, the 2021 Farm to School Grant Program includes a new funding track of simplified “turnkey” applications for discreet but common projects in the areas of action planning, agricultural education curriculum, edible gardening, and agricultural producer training. This is the first time that FNS has defined specific activities for applicants, which will reduce the time commitment required to develop and submit an application.

Technical Assistance

In FY 2020, FNS entered the second year of its three-year, \$1.8 million cooperative agreement with the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT). The goal of this project is to develop training to help agricultural producers build their capacity to launch or expand efforts to market to schools, increasing farm to school activity in schools. A train-the-trainer model will be used to prepare State agencies and their representatives with the knowledge and skills necessary to deliver the producer-focused training curriculum to agricultural producers (farmers, fishers, or ranchers) in their states. In 2020, FNS and NCAT developed instructional materials for both the train-the-trainer and the producer training modules of the curriculum. In September 2020, NCAT and FNS conducted a pilot train-the-trainer event in order to test both the materials and the logistics of hosting the meeting using a fully virtual platform. Forty-eight external attendees, representing all seven FNS regions, participated in the three-day opportunity.

FNS continues to provide direct training and technical assistance to program operators through in-person meetings, webinars, conference calls, and through online and print technical assistance materials. Throughout the year, FNS conducted farm to school trainings at in-person and virtual meetings and conferences on the topics of local procurement, grants, school gardens, micro purchasing, geographic preference and other topics related to Farm to School, though the frequency was lower than planned due to travel restrictions and cancelled events.

In the spring of 2020, OCFS hosted a six-part webinar series on best practices in farm to school. The 30-minute *Seeding Success* webinars provided technical assistance that supports stakeholders as they develop, expand, and maintain robust farm to school programs, projects, or initiatives. Each webinar attracted approximately 100 attendees and recordings of the webinars are available on the FNS website.

In September 2020, FNS held a Grantee Conference with over 300 attendees, including State agency staff, grantees, and agricultural producers, to review grant requirements, share best practices and allow for networking. Though normally an in-person conference, 2020 marked the first time FNS hosted the Grantee Conference as an all-virtual event.

As the pandemic unfolded in early 2020, FNS provided current and new farm to school grantees with information about options to modify and extend grants to ensure they could continue to carry out the objectives of their projects despite the challenges of school closures, social distancing requirements, and supply chain disruptions. In October 2020, FNS facilitated a grant modification webinar to further support grantees as they adapt their projects to the current needs of their community. Over 180 grantees attended the webinar.

FNS also manages a monthly electronic newsletter, *The Dirt*, which features best practices among grantees, and shares additional resources to help grantees and other stakeholders advance farm to school and local procurement in Child Nutrition Programs. *The Dirt* boasts a subscriber base of over 70,000, and subscriptions have grown 40 percent since FY 2019.

Research

In FY 2020, FNS completed the 2019 Farm to School Census survey of School Food Authorities (SFAs) nationwide, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Washington, D.C., receiving responses from more than 12,000 SFAs. The evaluation contractor is now analyzing the results of that survey and FNS anticipates publishing the final report in FY 2021.

With assistance from an evaluation contractor, FNS is reviewing all available grantee data from FY 2013 through FY 2018, to identify important trends and activities among Farm to School Grant recipients. FNS anticipates publishing the final report on Farm to School Grantee trends in Fiscal Year 2021.

FNS also developed an annual Farm to School Grantee Experience Survey, a tool designed to gather feedback from farm to school grantees on the quality of service, support, and technical assistance, they received from USDA. In FY 2020, 97 percent of respondents reported overall satisfaction with the support provided by FNS as they implemented the grants. FNS intends to use this information to make continuous improvements to the Farm to School Grant program.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM**Program Mission**

The Special Milk Program (SMP) has encouraged consumption of fluid milk since 1955. Any public or non-profit private school or child care institution may participate in the SMP, provided it does not participate in other Federal meal programs, such as NSLP, SBP, or CACFP. However, schools participating in the NSLP or SBP may also participate in the SMP to provide milk to children in half-day pre-kindergarten and kindergarten programs where these children would not otherwise have access to the School Meal Programs. Participating schools and child care institutions are reimbursed for part of the cost of milk served to children.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, USDA waived certain SMP requirements on a State-by-State basis using the authority provided by Section 12(l) of the National School Lunch Act [42 U.S.C. 1760(l)], as well as expanded authority provided by FFCRA. For example, at the request of many States, USDA waived the requirements that milk be served in group settings and allowed parents or guardians to take milk home to their children. These waivers were in line with USDA's commitment to explore all options to keep kids fed during the unprecedented public health emergency.

Facts in Brief

In FY 2020, the SMP saw a decrease of 51 percent in total number of half pint served from FY 2019. This decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic which forced many schools to either close or operate at a diminished capacity. While fewer students participated in NSLP during FY 2020 compared to previous years, students continued to receive nutrition benefits through the Pandemic-EBT Program and Summer Food Service Program

- The number of half pints served as part of the SMP decreased from 35.1 million in FY 2019 to 17.2 million in FY 2020, a 51 percent decrease. This decrease is largely attributed to school closures as a result of the Covid-19 public health emergency. Overall, the number of half pints served has decreased from 181.3 million in FY 1990, down 91 percent.
- A total of 3,522 schools, residential child care institutions, non-residential child care institutions, and summer camps participated in the SMP in FY 2020, a 15.8 percent increase from the FY 2019 level of 3,042.
- The portion of half pints served free during FY 2020 was about 8.8 percent, as compared to 11.9 percent in FY 2019.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM**Program Mission**

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides aid to child and adult care institutions and family or group day care homes for the provision of nutritious foods that contribute to the wellness, healthy growth, and development of young children, and the health and wellness of older adults and chronically impaired disabled persons.

In order to participate, child care centers must be either public or private non-profit or for-profit centers in which at least 25 percent of their enrollment or licensed capacity receive Title XX funds or are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Adult day care centers that provide nonresidential adult day care must be either public or private non-profit or for-profit centers in which at least 25 percent of their participants are eligible for free or reduced-price meals or are receiving Title XIX or Title XX funds. All participating day care homes and centers must be licensed or approved according to Federal, State or local standards. Outside-school-hours care programs and at-risk afterschool centers in areas where Federal, State, or local licensing or approval is not required may participate in CACFP by meeting State or

local health and safety standards. Funds are made available to the States for audit expenses associated with the administration of the CACFP.

Centers, except for at-risk centers and emergency shelters, receive reimbursements based on a free, reduced price, or paid meal rate for each eligible meal type they serve (CACFP facilities may serve breakfasts, lunches, snacks and/or suppers). Centers receive applications from parents or adult participants and make eligibility determinations based on family size and income, essentially following the same guidelines used in the NSLP. Family or group day care homes receive reimbursement under a two-tier system intended to target program funds to support low-income children, while requiring less paperwork than would be necessary if the NSLP guidelines were used. Under this system, a higher reimbursement rate is paid to day care homes located in areas where at least 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced price meals or where the provider's household size and income meet the established income criteria for free or reduced price meals. The higher rate of reimbursement may also be paid to providers whose households receive SNAP benefits. All other homes receive reimbursement at a lower rate, except where individual children who are enrolled for care in the home are determined to be eligible for the higher meal rate.

The at-risk afterschool meals component of CACFP offers Federal funding to programs that: operate in low-income areas afterschool or on weekends, holidays, or vacations during the regular school year; provide an organized, regularly-scheduled activity; and serve a meal and/or snack to participating children and teens. Although reimbursement for at-risk afterschool snacks has been available since the 1990s, reimbursement for meals was initially available to only 13 States and the District of Columbia. By law, the option to serve at-risk afterschool meals was expanded to all States and the District of Columbia participating in CACFP, beginning in FY 2011. Additionally, FNS has issued guidance to streamline participation in at-risk afterschool meals for school food authorities and for sponsors already participating in the Summer Food Service Program.

Facts in Brief

In FY 2020, CACFP saw a decrease of over 23 percent in total meals served from FY 2019. This decrease is due to the COVID-19 pandemic which forced many schools to either close or operate at a diminished capacity. While fewer students participated in NSLP during FY 2020 compared to previous years, students continued to receive nutrition benefits through the Pandemic-EBT Program and Summer Food Service Program

- In FY 2020, the peak participation attendance in CACFP was approximately 5.3 million children and adults, nearly identical compared to the peak participation in FY 2019.
- In FY 2020, the average daily attendance of children was 4.1 million children, 3.5 million of which were in child care centers and approximately 585,000 were in family day care homes, a decrease from 4.7 million in average daily attendance, 4.0 million of which were in centers and 679,000 were in family day care homes in FY 2019.
- On average, in FY 2020, CACFP child care centers had 61 children in attendance each day and received about \$36,028 a year in meal reimbursement (compared to an average of 59 children and \$38,922 in FY 2019).
- On average, a family day care homes fed approximately 7.16 children daily in FY 2020 and received slightly more than \$6,898 a year in meal reimbursement (compared to approximately 7.47 children and slightly more than \$7,199 in FY 2019).
- Total meal service decreased 23 percent from FY 2019 to FY 2020, for a total of approximately 1.5 billion meals served in FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, approximately 81.8 percent of total meals served in CACFP were provided free or at a reduced price, an increase from 80.3 percent in FY 2019.
- In FY 2020, 27,767 At-Risk Child Care Center outlets provided a total of 254.4 million meals and snacks to children (compared to the 26,494 At-Risk Child Care Centers operating in FY 2019 that served a total of 270.9 million meals and snacks). This is a 4.8 percent increase in the number of operating At-Risk sites and a 6.1 percent decrease in the number of meals and snacks served to children.
- In FY 2020, CACFP At-Risk Child Care Centers had an average of 94 children daily, an increase from approximately 81 children in attendance daily during FY 2019.

COVID-19 Response: In FY 2020, FNS implemented nationwide waivers and unprecedented flexibilities to allow program operators to tailor CACFP meal services in order to provide the nutritious food the children and adult participants in their care need during the COVID-19 pandemic. FNS leveraged innovative solutions to support social distancing and keep children, adult participants, and caregivers safe, by allowing meals that cannot always meet normal meal pattern requirements, when necessary; serving meals outside of group settings and outside of standard times to facilitate grab-and-go, home delivery, and other alternate service options; and enabling parents or guardians to pick up meals for children and adult participants. FNS has also waived area eligibility to allow schools and afterschool care centers to operate the CACFP at-risk afterschool care component, regardless of their location. These efforts have helped

ensure that CACFP provides children with access to the maximum meal benefits available through the Child Nutrition Programs, while minimizing potential exposure to COVID-19.

Additional Team Nutrition Materials and Training for CACFP: In FY 2020, Team Nutrition released 20 new CACFP training resources, available in both English and Spanish, that included 5 new training worksheets on various CACFP hot topics; Mealtimes with Toddlers in the CACFP (an 8-page publication for CACFP operators who serve meals to toddlers (children ages 1 through 2) that focuses on hot topics for feeding toddlers); Reducing the Risk of Choking in Young Children at Mealtimes publication; and CACFP Trainer’s Tools: Serving Milk, an interactive bingo-style game designed to reinforce Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) operators’ knowledge of meal pattern requirements related to milk; and ready-to-go training slides and speaker notes on “Using Ounce Equivalents for Grains in the CACFP” that can be used by State agencies, sponsoring organizations and others to train CACFP providers, operators, and menu planners on the CACFP meal patterns.

In addition, during FY 2020, Team Nutrition released the *Crediting Handbook for the Child and Adult Care Food Program*, a major publication that reflected additional policy guidance released during FY 2017 - FY 2020 concerning the updated CACFP meal patterns, which became effective October 2017. This resource received approximately 13,000 webpage views in the first five months of its release, which illuminates the need for this type of comprehensive guide that assists CACFP program operators in meeting the meal patterns.

In FY 2018 to FY 2020, Team Nutrition conducted a total of 25 interactive webinars in two languages that have been viewed over 82,000 times, providing essential job skills training to CACFP operators on planning, preparing, and offering healthy foods that meet the updated meal pattern requirements.

FNS also partnered with the ICN to design a training curriculum to provide State agency staff with the fundamental knowledge and skills they need to implement the updated meal patterns in every CACFP setting. Upon completion of the training, staff have all the materials they need to customize and conduct the same training for sponsoring organizations and centers in their States. In FY 2017 to FY 2020, 198 in-person and virtual instructor-led CACFP Meal Pattern Requirements Trainings have been conducted across the country. Moreover, FNS worked cooperatively with the ICN to release three CACFP online courses to assist CACFP program administrators and operators with planning, preparing, and offering healthy foods that meet meal pattern requirements.

Team Nutrition Network for CACFP: At the end of FY 2020, there were 410 organizations in the Team Nutrition Network for CACFP. CACFP organizations can join the Network to affirm their commitment to helping program participants make healthier food choices and be more physically active, and in turn they will have the opportunity to collaborate with other Team Nutrition CACFP organizations, be the first to hear about new nutrition education and training materials developed under the Team Nutrition initiative, and receive special nutrition education and promotion materials.

CACFP Program Integrity and Simplification

FNS is committed to working with States to ensure that sponsoring organizations, centers, and day care homes meet high standards of program effectiveness and integrity. To that end, FNS has proposed a series of improvements to target systemic and significant violations to further safeguard the integrity of the Child Nutrition Programs and help ensure that taxpayer dollars are being invested as intended.

FNS entered into a cooperative agreement to develop a CACFP training program to equip State agencies with the knowledge and skills necessary to train their CACFP sponsoring organizations in key areas of CACFP program administration, operation, accounting, and financial management. The training, CACFP Operational Resources & Education (CORE), is geared toward State agency staff who are primarily responsible for developing State agency policy related to the CACFP and State agency staff who are primarily responsible for providing training and/or technical assistance directly to sponsoring organizations. During 2019, three in-person CORE training sessions and one virtual Train-the-Trainer virtual conference were held. The sessions focused on nine core topics of CACFP administration including financial viability, management plans, serious deficiency, budgets, internal controls, corrective action, recordkeeping, claims for reimbursement, and monitoring and oversight. In 2020, three CORE online courses were released to sponsoring organizations. Each course contains three lessons designed to provide an engaging overview of the CACFP Performance Standards and federal CACFP monitoring requirements. In May 2020, the USDA CORE Mobile App was released, containing a series of micro learning lessons designed to be used as a refresher of select content delivered as part of the CORE trainings.

The enhanced oversight and enforcement tools included in the proposed rule, *Child Nutrition Program Integrity*, published in FY 2016, would improve the financial management of CACFP by increasing State resources, strengthening

review timeframes, and establishing other requirements designed to improve oversight by State agencies and sponsoring organizations. Comments on the proposed rule were analyzed and publication of a final rule is expected in FY 2021.

FNS has been reviewing its CACFP Serious Deficiency (SD) process. The SD process offers a systematic way for State agencies and sponsoring organizations to take actions to correct issues of non-compliance in the operations of their program. The overarching goal of the SD process is to promote positive outcomes (full and permanent corrections of all deficiencies) while enhancing program integrity. FNS began this project with a review of existing administrative materials and publicly available policy and guidance documents, followed by a Request for Information to get public feedback on the SD process.

FNS is also working to develop a new, electronic guidance resource aimed at assisting State agencies with making determinations of serious deficiency. This resource will be interactive and allow State agency reviewers to provide information on the number, frequency, and severity of observed non-compliance issues. In exchange, the electronic resource will provide guidance on potential courses of action. A preliminary demonstration of the CACFP SD Navigator was developed in FY 2020 and will be expanded in FY 2021.

The Erroneous Payments in Child Care Centers (EPICCS) study is the first FNS-funded research study to estimate nationally representative rates of program error and improper payments in CACFP child care centers. Similar to the APEC series of studies that estimate error in the School Meal Programs, EPICCS will serve as a basis for future integrity initiatives in CACFP throughout the coming years. FNS reviewed initial study documents in FY 2020 and anticipates publishing the results of the study in FY 2021.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

Program Mission

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) was established to provide low-income children with access to nutritious meals when school is not in session. Meals meeting Federal nutrition guidelines are served at no cost to all children 18 years old and under at approved SFSP sites in areas in which at least 50 percent of children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals during the school year. Local organizations sponsoring the program must be public or private non-profit schools, government agencies, private non-profit organizations that meet certain criteria, or residential camps. Meal sites are limited to two meals (which cannot include both lunch and supper) or one meal and one snack daily. However, summer camps and sites that primarily serve migrant children may be reimbursed for up to three meals or two meals and one snack served to every eligible child each day.

Sponsoring organizations receive reimbursement for each eligible meal served through SFSP and may receive USDA Foods for use in their meals. Funds also are made available to conduct health inspections and to defray State and local administrative costs.

Facts in Brief

In accordance with Program statute and regulations, FNS provided several nationwide waivers to allow for off-site reviews, effective through September 30, 2021 in order to minimize potential exposure to COVID-19. Additionally, FNS granted several individual waivers for SFSP monitoring regulations for States experiencing hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic and dramatic increase in Sponsors and sites operating the SFSP.

- During 2020, about 1.3 billion meals were served, a nearly 800 percent increase from FY 2019 when 142.0 million meals were served.
- During FY 2020, 37,501 feeding sites provided 1.3 billion meals to needy children through the SFSP. Compared to FY 1990, meals have increased 1,291 percent from 91.2 million.
- In FY 2020, approximately 51.2 percent of the meals served were lunches (57.5 percent in FY 2019), 46.3 percent were breakfasts (29.5 percent FY 2019), and the remaining 2.6 percent were suppers and supplements (12.9 percent in FY 2019).

COVID-19 Response: In FY 2020, the SFSP's role in feeding low-income children expanded dramatically as COVID-19 caused States, and program operators to significantly change Child Nutrition Program operations. The SFSP is authorized to allow meal service during unanticipated school closures in a manner similar to summer meal service and has been widely used by schools to feed children during pandemic-related school disruptions. As schools across the nation began to close in March 2020, FNS heard from stakeholders about the need for flexibility to operate the SFSP in a manner that conforms with public health guidelines and meets the changing needs of communities grappling with how best to support their students. FNS issued numerous waivers of program requirements to allow States and program operators more options for operating the SFSP, including the option to serve SFSP meals during SY 2020-2021. Key SFSP flexibilities provided through nationwide waivers include:

- *Meal Times Waiver:* Waiving the meal service time requirements supports safe and streamlined access to nutritious meals.
- *Non-congregate Feeding Waiver:* Waiving the congregate meal requirements is vital to ensure appropriate safety measures for the purpose of providing meals and meal supplements.
- *Parent/Guardian Meal Pick-Up Waiver:* In keeping with the goal of providing meals while also taking appropriate safety measures Program operators in a State with an approved waiver allowing non-congregate meal distribution may distribute SFSP meals to a parent or guardian to take home to their children.
- *Seamless Summer Option (SSO) and Summer Food Service Operations:* Due to the continued need for social distancing during SY 2020-2021, FNS issued a nationwide waiver allowing meals to be served through the SFSP/SSO, which will support these models without requiring additional administrative contact or burden for States or operators.
- *Area Eligibility:* In order to provide support to Program operators FNS provided waivers to allow SFSP sponsors in good standing to operate open sites in areas that have not been determined to be area eligible.
- *Area Eligibility for Closed Enrolled Sites:* This waiver allowed closed enrolled sites to establish area eligibility through the use of community data.
- *Offer Versus Serve:* This nationwide waiver allows the use of SFSP OVS meal service parameters by both non-SFA and SFA sponsors in good standing.
- *First Week Site Visits:* FNS waived the requirement that monitoring be conducted onsite. However, SFSP sponsoring were encouraged, to the maximum extent practicable, to continue monitoring activities of Program operations offsite (e.g., through a desk audit).

SFSP Integrity and Program Simplification

FNS devoted significant resources in FY 2020 to working with the Office of the Inspector General on a three-phase audit of the SFSP. Phase I focused on FNS controls over the SFSP, Phase II focused on four selected State agencies controls over the SFSP, and Phase III consolidated relevant results and common control issues identified through the Phase I and II work. The Phase I audit was officially closed in FY 2020 and substantial progress was made toward closing many of the Phase II State specific recommendations. In September 2020, the Phase III consolidated audit was issued with 15 recommendations related to improving SFSP application processes, updating monitoring requirements, issuing additional guidance to calculate and monitor unused reimbursement, and strengthening oversight of State agencies. In FY2021, FNS is pursuing management decision on three recommendations and will be focused on next steps for implementing all of the Phase III audit recommendations.

FNS leveraged extensive technology innovations to help connect families to meals through the Summer Site Finder and the Capacity Builder. The Summer Site Finder is a free, web-based application that allows children, parents, and others to quickly and easily find summer meal sites near them. Through extensive technical assistance to State agencies, FNS was able to streamline the data collection process for the Site Finder while at the same time make advances in the accuracy and timeliness of the data. In FY 2020, the site finder was not limited to the summer months because FNS nationwide waivers allowed the service of SFSP meals during the school year in response to COVID-19. States continued updating site information in fall 2020 to aid families in finding meal sites during the school year. The data used to populate the site has been made publicly available for download on FNS' website and is also utilized by the National Hunger Clearinghouse hotline and multiple text numbers, increasing the reach and accessibility of information. The Capacity Builder is a vital tool for empowering local communities to identify key areas of need and determine the optimal locations for summer meal sites using data-driven technology.

Since 2015, FNS has been conducting in-person visits of SFSP sites. In FY 2019, FNS visited 92 summer meal sites in 7 states. These visits serve as a valuable opportunity for FNS to observe SFSP operations at the site level and help FNS identify areas where additional guidance or technical assistance is needed. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency, FNS did not conduct SFSP site visits in summer 2020 but plans to continue with the visits during summer 2021. In addition to conducting the summer site visits, FNS will conduct an SFSP Integrity Study that is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2021. FNS is developing a new integrity research study to investigate and estimate program errors and improper payments in the SFSP. Development of the study methodology follows USDA's 2018 risk assessment of the SFSP which concluded that the program is susceptible to significant improper payments. The study will generate the agency's first formal estimates of program error in satisfaction of the requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA). Notably, this study is being designed in-house by FNS and will focus on the types of program error that result in improper payments. Due to the relatively smaller size of the SFSP, the data collection effort for this study will take place over a period of five years and ultimately result in a rolling estimate of program error.

Summer Demonstrations

In the 2010 Agriculture Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-80), Congress authorized demonstration projects to develop and test alternative methods of providing access to food for children in low-income households during the summer months when schools are not in regular session, as well as rigorous independent evaluations of each project's effectiveness. Since summer 2010, USDA has used this authority and funding to operate several types of demonstration projects. Current demonstrations include the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) demonstrations and the Summer Meals-to-You project.

Summer EBT: To address the challenges associated with providing food to children over the summer, particularly those living in rural areas and Indian Country, where families often live longer distances from meal sites and lack access to public transportation, USDA has supported the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) demonstration projects each year since 2011. Through these projects, States and Tribes provide food benefits on EBT cards, using either a food package model or a debit card model, to eligible low-income families with school-aged children during the summer months, giving them resources to use at retail food stores in their communities. For States that elect to use the food package model, participating households are able to purchase specific types and quantities of healthy foods at WIC-authorized retailers. In States that elect the debit card model, participating households can redeem benefits for SNAP-eligible foods at any SNAP-authorized retailer.

Rigorous evaluations of these projects found that Summer EBT eliminated very low food security among children, the most severe form of food insecurity, by one-third. In addition, Summer EBT was able to improve the diets of children in low-income households during the summer. Evaluations have also illustrated the success of the Summer EBT projects across diverse project areas.

The size of the Summer EBT projects and the number of participating States and tribes has varied by year as a result of the program evaluation and the availability of funding. Beginning in 2019, USDA launched a fresh phase of the Summer EBT demonstrations focusing on new multi-year projects. In FY 2019, FNS awarded \$31 million in grants to four grantees to implement Summer EBT projects for three consecutive summers. This multi-year approach allows grantees more time to build and refine their projects, and provide the certainty needed to make investments that will be used across several years. In March 2020, FNS issued a Request for Application (RFA) for FY 2020 Summer EBT demonstrations. In response to Congressional directives, eligibility for the RFA was limited to States and Tribes that were awarded funds to operate Summer EBT projects in 2018. Similar to FY 2019, this RFA sought three-year projects that would provide new insights into effective program operations. The RFA prioritized projects that will test innovative strategies for building and operating Summer EBT projects efficiently, effectively, and with integrity, as well as to demonstrate how Summer EBT can best be deployed as a complement to other Federal, State, and local efforts to feed low-income children in the summer. In fall 2020, FNS awarded \$34 million in grants for four three-year projects that will begin offering benefits in summer 2021. These projects will operate concurrently with the multi-year projects selected in FY 2019.

Summer Meals-to-You: Ending summer hunger cannot be achieved through a one-size-fits-all approach. Although the SFSP and Summer EBT are proven to be effective in a variety of settings, USDA has heard from stakeholders that these models are not well suited for communities that lack access to SFSP sites and retailers where EBT benefits can be redeemed. In response, USDA and Baylor University's Texas Hunger Initiative (THI), now known as the Baylor Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty (BCHP), launched a new demonstration in summer 2019, the Summer Meals-to-You project. BCHP received a 2019 award to operate Summer Meals-to-You in summers 2019-2021. The goal of this demonstration is to test an alternative strategy for reducing or preventing food insecurity and hunger among low-income children in the summer months in communities where the nutritional needs of children are not met through the SFSP or a Summer EBT model. Through this project, approximately 4,000 children in rural Texas received weekly food boxes delivered directly to their homes in summer 2019. Each box included five breakfast meals, five snacks, and five lunch/supper meals. The project was expanded in 2020 to serve rural areas with limited access to summer meals programs in New Mexico, and Alaska, as well as continuing to serve children in Texas. The project aimed to serve more children than in 2019. However, BCHP was not able to reach all of the schools that were included in the approved plan due, in part, to the effects of COVID-19. As a result, approximately 4,000 children received meal boxes in 2020.

The Urban Institute is conducting a study looking at the impact on children's nutrition, and how the project operates best. USDA intends to report the conclusions of this study to Congress by FY 2023 so that they have information to make decisions about the future of Federal summer meal programs.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM

Program Mission

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) provides fresh fruits and vegetables to all children in participating elementary schools located in low-income areas as snacks outside of the regular meal service. USDA provides a limited amount of funding to States, which select schools to participate based on statutory criteria. States rank schools based on the percentage of children eligible for free and reduced-price meals and distribute the funds to schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meal benefits. The program includes the requirement that each student receives between \$50 and \$75 worth of fresh produce over the school year.

Section 19 of the NSLA authorizes the FFVP and provides a steady source of funding through an annual transfer from the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) Section 32 funds. Funding is allocated among States using a statutory formula that provides base funding equally to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and provides additional funding to all States operating a school lunch program (including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) on the basis of population. In addition, USDA:

- Provides implementation guidance and technical assistance as needed;
- Provides training to program operators as needed; and
- Developed an FFVP Handbook, which is available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/ffvp/fresh-fruits-and-vegetable-program-handbook-schools>, to reflect statutory authority and address questions provided by State agencies.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, USDA provided many flexibilities with regard to FFVP. For example, USDA allowed FFVP foods to be provided alongside other Child Nutrition Program meals and in non-congregate settings. USDA also waived certain FFVP requirements on a State-by-State basis using the authority provided by Section 12(l) of the National School Lunch Act [42 U.S.C. 1760(l)]. For example, at the request of many States, USDA waived the requirements that FFVP snacks only be served at certain eligible schools and allowed parents or guardians to take fresh produce home to their children. These flexibilities were in line with USDA's commitment to keep Americans safe and healthy during the public health emergency.

FOOD SAFETY

The Office of Food Safety (OFS) uses its food safety education funds to develop education, instruction and technical assistance resources to facilitate the implementation of food safety requirements in Child Nutrition programs and to support the food safety needs of program operators at every level of program administration. These resources are supported by science-based food safety research as well as continuous collaboration with food safety partners.

Food Safety in Schools

In FY 2020, the Office of Food Safety (OFS) collaborated with the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN) to develop and deliver the *Food Safety and COVID-19* webinar series, which provided pandemic-focused food safety education to child nutrition professionals. Three webinars, titled *The 2020 Safe Food Handler*, *Managing Personnel during COVID-19*, and *Lessons Learned-The New Normal*, were delivered during July and August.

These webinars provided school nutrition professionals with current food safety guidance, along with new information on best food safety practices during a pandemic, including social distancing, handling foods safely, staff safety, and mask use and care. The webinars included content supported by existing food safety education and training resources, as well as publicly available information provided by USDA, FDA, and CDC. The webinars set participation records for virtual events hosted by the ICN, with a cumulative total of over 10,000 views.

In addition, OFS continued to promote food safety through food safety resources: *The Food Safe Schools Action Guide*, a tool for school nutrition directors to assess their current food safety program and create a culture of food safety; *A Flash of Food Safety*, a video series of best practices for food safe schools; and *Produce Safety Hacks*, a video series to help food service operators keep fruits and vegetables safe and at a high quality.

Produce Safety

The Office of Food Safety (OFS), in partnership with the Agricultural Marketing Service's Specialty Crops Inspection Division, offers *Produce Safety University* (PSU). PSU is a week-long train the trainer course designed to help school nutrition staff identify and manage food safety risks associated with fresh produce. PSU addresses produce purchased from traditional suppliers, direct from farmers, and through the DoD Fresh program. The PSU curriculum covers all aspects of the fresh produce supply chain including growing, harvesting, storage, and preparation.

Due to the pandemic, PSU could not be offered in its traditional classroom format during FY 2020. To meet the needs of school nutrition professionals, OFS, in collaboration with the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN), conceptualized the

Produce Safety University Summer Series. The PSU summer series was offered every Tuesday in August 2020 and highlighted the following virtual sessions: *Good Agricultural and Good Manufacturing/Handling Practices for Fresh and Fresh Cut Produce*; *Writing Produce Specifications*; *How to Use AMS Market News Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information in School Meal Programs*; and *The Produce Lab: Quality, Condition and Safe Handling and Preparation*. The PSU summer series attracted over 1,500 viewers and averaged 290 live registrants per session. On average, the traditional Produce Safety University program reaches 170 graduates yearly. Hosting the summer series significantly expanded the outreach and impact of the training.

Institute of Child Nutrition

The Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN) at the University of Mississippi delivers food safety training, resources and technical assistance in a variety of easy-to-use formats to operators of federally funded Child Nutrition Programs through a cooperative agreement with OFS. These resources and trainings enhance the food safety knowledge base of child nutrition personnel and help ensure that all foods served in Child Nutrition Programs are safe. The ICN offers face-to-face and on-site food safety training seminars at little or no cost to participants and provides free online food safety courses designed to support the professional development of child nutrition program and child care personnel at all levels of responsibility. Since March 2020, the ICN has shifted its face to face trainings to a virtual, instructor-led training format. Through the OFS cooperative agreement, in FY 2020, ICN offered 18 in-person food safety training courses that reached more than 627 child nutrition professionals. In addition, ICN offered 40 virtual, instructor-led trainings that reached more than 781 child nutrition professionals. Trainings included Norovirus, Food Allergies, Food Defense, Food Safety Basics, Food Safety in Schools, and Food Safety in Child Care.

Also, in FY 2020, the ICN piloted and launched a new training, *Writing a HACCP-Based Food Safety Plan for Schools*. This is a multi-day workshop that brings school nutrition directors together to develop their own food safety plan based on HACCP principles, using their school specific information and standard operating procedures.

The ICN hosted two School Nutrition S.T.A.R Program monthly webinars in FY 2020 that were supported by OFS and its partners and featured food safety and COVID-19 related content. The first, *Strategies and Resources for School Nutrition Professionals to Implement CDC's Latest Guidance Related to COVID-19*, was held in May 2020 and featured the Center for Research in Child Nutrition Programs. The second, *Food Safety from Beginning to End-Follow the Flow of Food*, was held in September 2020 to commemorate Food Safety Education Month. This webinar featured an OFS presenter. These events drew over 3,600 viewers, participating live or via online recordings.

Center for Research in Child Nutrition Programs

OFS supports the Center for Food Safety in Child Nutrition Programs at Kansas State University, the only entity that focuses on science-based food safety research in schools, child care, and other Child Nutrition Programs. The Center completed a food defense study and a food safety behavior study, which were submitted for publication in FY 2020. The Center continues to conduct research as it applies to child nutrition programs such as farm to school and risk production. Through the extension of the cooperative agreement with the Center, two projects were developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic for the FY 2021 award.

Food Safety Promotion, Coordination and Support

OFS provided technical assistance on food safety issues to internal and external stakeholders, including guidance on executing food safety recalls, produce safety and assessments of food safety issues.

In FY 2020, OFS provided technical food safety assistance that informed the Child Nutrition Programs about food safety during pandemic, including milk storage, providing multiple meals at one time, grab and go meals, parent pick up of meals, social distancing, handwashing and cleaning practices. OFS provided expert technical review for nutrition education projects such as a resource on preventing choking in young children, and Menu Planners for Child and Adult Care Food Programs. Similarly, OFS similarly provided food safety expertise by collaborating with the Office of Community Food Systems to provide two rounds of comments to the Food and Drug Administration on their Food Safety Modernization Act Traceability Rule, including their Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Additionally, OFS participated in a USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service Vulnerability Assessment update for ground beef products, which included cybersecurity updates for processors.

Summer Meals and Child and Adult Care Food Safety Resources

The Office of Food Safety (OFS) has collaborated with its partner, the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN), to develop and distribute food safety kits to various Child Nutrition audiences since 2017. These kits provide hands-on tools (including food thermometers, magnets or decals, pens, mini-posters, and reference guides) for program operators to help keep meals safe in challenging environments and helping FNS provide safe meals through Child Nutrition Programs. To date, the kits have been very popular, with almost 32,000 kits being provided to stakeholders (traditional and non-traditional

summer meal programs) in 54 US states and territories, including American Samoa and Northern Mariana Islands. The training materials in the kits have also been adapted to an online training course that has been completed by over 1,600 operators. In FY 2020, the purchase of components and kit assembly has begun for the next iteration of the food safety kits, which is intended for the family child care audience. This activity was delayed due to procurement constraints related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Preproduction demand for these kits has already exceeded 40,000.

Food Allergies

Through cooperative agreements with the Center for Food Safety in Child Nutrition Programs at Kansas State University, and the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN) at the University of Mississippi, OFS continued to guide the development of a research-based educational resources that addresses the importance of safe food practices in the management of food allergies in schools. In FY 2020, to address needs identified in the Quick Response Survey titled, “The Study of Food Safety Needs of Adult Day Care Centers in the Child and Adult Care Food Program”, the ICN convened an Adult Care Food Allergy Resources Expert Panel Workgroup. The group met remotely, and over three days, developed prototype food allergy fact sheets and online courses for adult care programs. These resources will be available for use in early 2021.

Hold and Recall Actions

The Office of Food Safety (OFS) closely monitored food recalls affecting FNS nutrition assistance programs and communicated with food safety regulatory agencies (USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA)) to determine the impact of food recalls on USDA Foods. Responding to food safety complaints about USDA Foods directly supports the Agency’s efforts to provide safe and nutritious foods to the nation’s school children.

In FY 2020, OFS responded to 169 USDA Foods complaints with identified food safety concerns. Fruit and vegetable products represented 94 of these complaints, followed by 36 meat and poultry complaints. Foreign material and damaged packaging were the reasons for 134 of the complaints.

OFS coordinated with the FNS Food Distribution Division, USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service on five potential recalls with possible USDA Foods involvement. Two of these recalls were large fresh or frozen vegetable recalls involving numerous downstream product recalls, as they were either repacked or used in processed foods. Other recalls involved foreign material in meats that were monitored for use in FNS programs.

Acquisition and Distribution of USDA Foods

Eight nutrition assistance programs incorporate USDA Foods as part of the overall assistance provided to recipient agencies. AMS and FNS work together to provide USDA Foods to these programs in the types, forms, and quantities needed to meet planned levels of assistance. In addition to providing food to people who need it, purchases of USDA Foods support domestic agricultural markets.

USDA Foods entitlement for the NSLP and CACFP is authorized by the NSLA in Sections 6(c) and 17(h), respectively, and is based on a "rate per meal" concept which is adjusted each July 1 to reflect changes in the Producer Price Index for food used in schools and institutions. Similarly, Section 13(h) of the NSLA authorizes USDA Foods for the SFSP. Additionally, Section 6(e) of the NSLA requires that in each school year, not less than 12 percent of all Federal nutrition assistance in the NSLP be provided in the form of USDA Foods. When available, USDA also provides bonus foods acquired through the price support and surplus removal programs (Section 32).

FY 2019 USDA Foods Assistance Rate

For SY 2018-2019, schools, daycare centers and residential institutions were authorized to receive an average of 23.50 cents worth of USDA Foods per lunch/supper served. The rate for USDA Foods increased to 23.75 cents on July 1, 2019, for SY 2019-2020. USDA Foods provided to Child Nutrition Programs (excluding bonus and cash in lieu of entitlement USDA Foods) totaled \$1.6 billion for FY 2019.

USDA Foods in Schools

USDA strengthens the nation’s nutrition safety net and supports American agriculture by distributing high quality, 100 percent American-grown USDA Foods to schools. The distribution of USDA Foods to schools is managed at the State level by a State distributing agency, which works with local school districts to ensure the effective use of these foods in school meal programs. USDA offers over 200 different products to schools. These foods are low in added sugar, sodium and fat and support the meal pattern requirements for the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. In FY 2020, FNS continued to ensure schools had access to a wide variety of healthy foods by adding new options and reformulating existing items to continue to improve the nutrition quality and to better meet the needs of school programs. In particular,

FNS added a commercial Kosher certification requirement to six items available to schools, including various flavors of yogurt, canned applesauce, and canned corn.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, FNS helped schools retool their feeding programs to meet the challenge of providing food outside of the cafeteria environment. FNS worked closely with State Agencies to expedite or modify deliveries of USDA Foods where needed. In response to widespread school closures resulting from COVID-19, FNS published a waiver in June 2020 allowing State Distributing Agencies to choose to use SY 2018-2019 lunch counts for calculating SY 2020-2021 entitlement. All participating States and Territories opted-in to this waiver.

Trade Mitigation

During FY 2019, FNS worked with AMS to implement a plan to execute the first year of USDA's Trade Mitigation Food Purchase and Distribution Program. The program continued for a second year in FY 2020; eight products were offered to schools and \$23 million was ordered.

National Processing Program

In FY 2020, FNS initiated a pilot for the further processing of bulk USDA Foods potatoes. The goal of this pilot is to provide greater flexibility and administrative efficiencies for all stakeholders. The pilot will test if forecasting data can be used to replace sales orders, streamlining administrative tasks and enabling State distributing agencies to request product closer to when it is needed. The pilot also provides processors with the flexibility to request that bulk product be delivered to their facilities on a schedule and in quantities that are convenient to their production schedule.

In December 2019, FNS worked with fourteen State distributing agencies that volunteered to assist with reviewing historical forecast data to estimate the demand for bulk potato orders in SY 2020-2021. In March 2020, the forecast data was sent to the Agricultural Marketing Service, who used this data to purchase bulk potatoes with a long-term contract for deliveries to processors for the period of October 2020 to June 2021. Throughout FY 2020, FNS hosted monthly communication between the processors and the States to ensure that the processor requests for the bulk potatoes meet the end product needs of schools and to ensure utilization of USDA Foods. FNS will continue to communicate with all stakeholders as the pilot is evaluated.

USDA Department of Defense Fresh Produce Project

FNS and the Department of Defense (DoD) work together to enable school districts to obtain fresh produce. Under this joint venture, schools can use their USDA Foods entitlement to order fresh produce through DoD's contracting and distribution network. DoD uses its large-scale buying power to help meet the demand for consistent, weekly deliveries of a wide variety of fresh produce to school cafeterias, central kitchens, SFSP sponsors and State and Tribal organizations. This program has grown steadily since its beginning in SY 1994-1995, when eight States spent \$3.2 million for produce. In SY 2019-2020 48 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands participated, spending over \$351 million in USDA Foods entitlement funds on fresh fruits and vegetables through this program. Currently, 23 States have used USDA DoD Fresh as a means of maximizing the small USDA Foods entitlement received for SFSP. FNS continues to work with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to improve key aspects of the USDA DoD Fresh program, including expanded coverage in many States, availability of local produce items when in season, and requiring vendors to report where produce items are from under the State of Origin field in the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Order Receipt System (FFAVORS) catalog.

The FFAVORS web application offers participating agencies in NSLP, SFSP and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations the ability to order and receive shipments of fresh produce to their location. In support of Farm-to-School initiatives, State of Origin information is captured so customers can see where produce is from.

Pilot Project for Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables

Section 4202 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, the 2014 Farm Bill) authorized a Pilot Project for Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables. States applied through a competitive process in September 2014 based on criteria outlined in the 2014 Farm Bill. Consistent with 2014 Farm Bill requirements, California, Connecticut, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin were selected for participation in the pilot. All eight States received deliveries in FY 2020 and approximately \$8.2 million in USDA Foods entitlement funds was spent for SY 2019-2020.

The pilot provides selected States with additional flexibility in the procurement of unprocessed fruits and vegetables using existing USDA Foods National School Lunch Program (NSLP) entitlement funds. It also allows for the use of geographic preference. States and school food authorities can use pre-existing commercial distribution channels and develop new relationships with growers, produce wholesalers, and distributors to procure these items.

USDA conducted an evaluation of the pilot from the States' perspectives that was published in March 2018 (<https://www.fns.usda.gov/evaluation-pilot-project-procurement-unprocessed-fruits-and-vegetables>). The evaluation found that the total amount of produce purchased, and overall participation were limited in the first year of the pilot but grew in the second year. Most approved vendors were distributors. The pilot was less appealing to school food authorities that did not have the capacity to conduct procurement or manage the pilot or did not have an approved vendor in the area. States and vendors expressed concern that the invoice reconciliation process was administratively burdensome and limited the volume of deliveries under the pilot.

The evaluation did not address Federal resources being used to administer this pilot. AMS continues to conduct audits of the vendors participating in the pilot to ensure they only offer domestic produce. A common finding in the audits is vendors providing nondomestic produce. Vendors are given an opportunity to take corrective action of the audit findings to gain reinstatement into the program.

USDA Foods Administrative Expenses

Web Based Supply Chain Management System (WBSCM) is the demand-driven food ordering system used by State Agencies and their Recipient Agencies to place USDA Foods requests in support of the programs run within the State Agency. Demand requests are reviewed by FNS HQ and Regional Office staff and forwarded onto AMS for procurement activities. FNS funds WBSCM operational costs as part of a partnership with AMS.

Cash in Lieu of USDA Foods

Section 6 of the NSLA authorizes funds to be used to provide cash in lieu of USDA Foods, in accordance with sections 16, 17(h), and 18(b) of the NSLA. The State of Kansas is permanently receiving cash payments in lieu of USDA Foods as a result of the NSLA and Child Nutrition Act amendments of 1975. Cash is also being received by school districts that began participating during the 1980s and early 1990s in alternative demonstration projects that provided cash or Commodity Letters of Credit in lieu of USDA Foods. Some nonresidential child care institutions participating in CACFP have also elected to receive their USDA Foods entitlements in cash.

Technical Assistance

FNS provides ongoing technical assistance in many forms to State agencies, school districts, and industry. To ensure effective use of USDA Foods in schools and improve knowledge of best practices for USDA Foods utilization, FNS provided education sessions at national conferences, local meetings, and webinars, and circulated a quarterly USDA Foods e-letter targeting the school foodservice population. Due to the limited opportunity for travel in FY 2020, FNS converted many trainings to webinar and virtual platforms, including seven breakout sessions for the ACDA Virtual Conference and a number of sessions offered at State and Regional conferences that focused on topics such as USDA DoD Fresh, USDA Foods Processing, and using USDA Foods in disaster response.

To promote creative uses of USDA Foods, FNS hosted the "Serving Up USDA Foods" photo contest and received over 250 submissions from 38 states. FNS also maintained a USDA Foods in Schools PartnerWeb site creating a one-stop-shop of resources and materials for state agencies, including updated USDA Foods in Schools data trends information. This data was updated in partnership with a research contractor to assess State level purchases across all USDA Foods ordering options (direct delivery, bulk for processing, and USDA DoD Fresh) over four school years. FNS released four updated infographics about USDA Foods in Schools program in February 2020 and provided training to state agency staff on utilizing the data reports and tools. The data analysis included new elements related to USDA Foods processing and USDA DoD Fresh in FY 2020.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE FUNDS

Section 7 of the CNA authorizes funds to the States for program administration and for supervision and technical assistance in local school districts and child care institutions. In FY 2020, \$315 million was appropriated for State Administrative Expenses (SAE). Funds appropriated for SAE are available to States for obligation over a two-year period. The State agency may carry over up to 20 percent of the initial allocation. Each fiscal year, carryover exceeding the 20 percent limit is recovered by USDA.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS

FNS published seven reports related to the Child Nutrition Programs during FY 2020, which are available at: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research-analysis>. These reports include:

- **Evaluation of Direct Certification with Medicaid for Free and Reduced Price Meals Demonstrations, Year 2 (9/15/2020)** This report examines the impact of using Medicaid data to directly certify students for free and reduced-price school meals in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs in fifteen states in School

Year 2017-18. Certification, participation, and reimbursement outcomes for Cohort 1 states in their second year of implementation and Cohort 2 states in their first year of implementation are discussed.

- **CACFP Family Day Care Homes Meal Claims Feasibility Study (9/01/2020)** The aim of this Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act compliance reporting feasibility study is to develop a reliable method of assessment of erroneous meal claims in CACFP-Family Day Care Homes (FDCHs), test the method on a sample of FDCHs for the purpose of estimating the rate of improper payments and provide annual estimates of erroneous payments. Specifically, the study focuses on accurately estimating meals that are claimed but not served.
- **Study of the Administrative Review and Training Grants in NSLP and SBP (8/25/2020)** This report examines in-depth the accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned from 20 states that received and completed Administrative Review and Training (ART) Grants by the end of FY 2017. ART Grants provide funding for diverse activities aimed at reducing administrative error, including training for administrative personnel and improving state-level technologies in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program.
- **Assessment of Administration Review (8/25/2020)** The Administrative Review (AR) is the process state agencies use to assess compliance with federal requirements of SFAs participating in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program. This study assesses the AR process by examining the results from a purposive sample of ARs. The study also describes in-depth how nine selected state agencies conduct their ARs, and ways the process could be further improved.
- **Assessing Child Nutrition State Administrative Expense Formula (8/25/2020)** FNS provides state administrative expense (SAE) funds to state agencies to support administration and oversight of federal child nutrition programs in their state. This study examines the formula used for allocations of SAE funds, identifies factors that influence state agency spending, and presents a series of options for consideration to potentially improve SAE allocations and procedures.
- **USDA Foods in Schools (12/26/2019)** USDA Foods data collected via the Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) system and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Order Receipt System (FFAVORS) were analyzed to conduct analyses on food purchases and spending at the national and state levels for four school years. These infographics display national data for school years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and include information on USDA Foods direct deliver USDA Foods data collected via the Web-Based Supply Chain Management (WBSCM) system and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Order Receipt System (FFAVORS) were analyzed to conduct analyses on food purchases and spending at the national and state levels for four school years. These infographics display national data for school years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and include information on USDA Foods direct delivery, USDA Foods bulk for processing, and the USDA Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.
- **Child Nutrition Operations Study II School Year 2015-2016 (12/18/2019)** The Child Nutrition Program Operations Study II (CN-OPS II) is a multiyear study that provides the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) with information on current State Agency (SA) and school food authority (SFA) policies, practices, and needs related to school nutrition service operations, financial management, meal counting, training and professional standards, food service equipment, and technology. Results are used to inform Child Nutrition program management and policy development. Data was collected between May and October 2016 from all State Child Nutrition (CN) directors and a nationally representative stratified sample of SFA directors through on-line surveys. Most information refers to school year 2015-2016.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM**Table FNS-38. Financing for All - Fiscal Year 2020**

| State or Territory | Special Milk | School Lunch | School Breakfast | State Admin Expenses | Commodities and Cash in Lieu | Child and Adult Care | Summer Food Service | Total Program Contribution |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Alabama | \$12,948 | \$134,647,886 | \$52,677,522 | \$4,197,704 | \$25,171,544 | \$46,842,833 | \$78,286,300 | \$341,836,738 |
| Alaska..... | 0 | 20,954,543 | 7,399,628 | 907,443 | 2,172,618 | 6,912,508 | 21,508,758 | 59,855,498 |
| Arizona..... | 28,924 | 201,564,439 | 81,388,077 | 5,368,724 | 33,542,910 | 47,826,677 | 43,146,066 | 412,865,817 |
| Arkansas..... | 0 | 125,010,911 | 57,115,316 | 3,329,518 | 12,025,281 | 41,046,712 | 6,462,812 | 244,990,550 |
| California | 104,854 | 1,221,140,091 | 529,174,191 | 31,564,180 | 160,578,966 | 398,775,637 | 203,032,706 | 2,544,370,626 |
| Colorado..... | 101,611 | 75,423,486 | 25,514,354 | 2,517,068 | 12,882,765 | 22,899,070 | 69,173,172 | 208,511,526 |
| Connecticut | 36,137 | 79,533,469 | 27,269,621 | 2,245,939 | 11,095,996 | 16,211,964 | 32,909,387 | 169,302,514 |
| Delaware | 4,170 | 24,038,955 | 9,486,829 | 1,179,468 | 5,284,209 | 13,952,094 | 22,497,749 | 76,443,473 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 16,595,148 | 6,690,106 | 700,544 | 1,919,072 | 5,945,947 | 4,788,404 | 36,639,221 |
| Florida | 2,345 | 538,750,717 | 179,197,908 | 18,863,181 | 77,292,246 | 227,835,773 | 246,227,360 | 1,288,169,530 |
| Georgia..... | 7,828 | 418,400,494 | 177,784,952 | 9,767,970 | 42,271,548 | 99,089,693 | 28,043,672 | 775,366,158 |
| Hawaii..... | 0 | 30,401,453 | 7,570,006 | 851,453 | 539,202 | 4,855,960 | 2,013,484 | 46,231,557 |
| Idaho..... | 14,980 | 36,046,545 | 12,166,511 | 1,042,060 | 6,906,926 | 6,912,451 | 28,793,899 | 91,883,371 |
| Illinois | 946,451 | 270,727,268 | 90,927,467 | 8,431,482 | 44,279,366 | 108,038,080 | 256,621,429 | 779,971,542 |
| Indiana..... | 57,398 | 190,900,521 | 60,734,259 | 3,978,689 | 39,257,761 | 47,517,884 | 101,609,766 | 444,056,278 |
| Iowa..... | 34,486 | 76,932,784 | 19,315,754 | 2,378,833 | 13,357,858 | 24,116,623 | 72,566,040 | 208,702,379 |
| Kansas | 32,516 | 68,614,293 | 22,928,720 | 1,946,808 | 8,904,361 | 27,094,102 | 61,720,055 | 191,240,854 |
| Kentucky | 9,572 | 147,608,865 | 62,993,188 | 2,878,298 | 22,674,456 | 34,807,856 | 167,644,587 | 438,616,822 |
| Louisiana..... | 0 | 159,998,711 | 61,245,438 | 6,683,672 | 30,996,754 | 94,869,145 | 109,617,241 | 463,410,961 |
| Maine | 1,737 | 18,186,339 | 7,197,167 | 812,502 | 4,483,043 | 8,350,351 | 65,403,644 | 104,434,784 |
| Maryland | 136,690 | 105,639,760 | 41,326,474 | 3,304,791 | 23,542,366 | 53,379,037 | 70,708,222 | 298,037,339 |
| Massachusetts | 44,786 | 129,052,179 | 49,378,678 | 4,698,342 | 23,517,566 | 43,270,490 | 68,073,939 | 318,035,980 |
| Michigan | 120,186 | 199,175,847 | 75,275,227 | 5,532,500 | 33,305,168 | 56,072,554 | 276,379,611 | 645,861,093 |
| Minnesota..... | 385,988 | 100,041,670 | 32,335,825 | 3,708,360 | 23,586,961 | 67,465,499 | 175,262,279 | 402,786,581 |
| Mississippi | 1,975 | 96,323,568 | 35,973,529 | 3,805,837 | 18,972,893 | 34,923,511 | 58,853,753 | 248,855,065 |
| Missouri | 232,450 | 153,784,328 | 64,272,312 | 4,381,687 | 26,126,472 | 56,013,879 | 100,507,518 | 405,318,647 |
| Montana | 3,334 | 18,340,451 | 7,021,231 | 921,128 | 4,046,163 | 9,399,294 | 20,857,617 | 60,589,220 |
| Nebraska..... | 39,354 | 55,092,434 | 14,520,969 | 2,020,288 | 12,290,828 | 23,854,940 | 41,299,917 | 149,118,730 |
| Nevada | 25,040 | 70,958,972 | 28,543,209 | 2,103,507 | 9,208,532 | 9,364,904 | 22,052,579 | 142,256,743 |
| New Hampshire | 26,054 | 19,168,481 | 7,086,349 | 561,755 | 3,251,398 | 3,191,605 | 2,570,969 | 35,856,612 |
| New Jersey | 106,720 | 229,271,760 | 94,982,295 | 6,889,380 | 26,711,843 | 67,702,940 | 76,484,471 | 502,149,408 |
| New Mexico..... | 0 | 81,482,733 | 38,887,528 | 2,586,916 | 10,201,091 | 28,239,889 | 20,783,685 | 182,181,843 |
| New York..... | 200,744 | 562,492,079 | 213,733,353 | 15,495,545 | 57,154,112 | 166,014,296 | 369,606,436 | 1,384,696,565 |
| North Carolina | 25,372 | 222,519,803 | 84,411,125 | 7,501,878 | 41,849,525 | 82,641,690 | 252,354,794 | 691,304,186 |
| North Dakota..... | 10,621 | 13,486,520 | 3,860,498 | 473,257 | 4,929,042 | 8,036,981 | 22,747,935 | 53,544,854 |
| Ohio..... | 183,903 | 293,015,201 | 113,824,722 | 5,788,282 | 40,674,665 | 71,873,677 | 60,978,764 | 586,339,214 |
| Oklahoma | 8,290 | 139,910,630 | 56,820,776 | 3,929,723 | 19,162,009 | 58,571,227 | 37,426,527 | 315,829,182 |
| Oregon..... | 33,221 | 70,126,986 | 25,883,563 | 3,030,864 | 11,947,087 | 26,527,133 | 55,456,833 | 193,005,688 |
| Pennsylvania | 68,472 | 317,067,005 | 119,948,515 | 7,659,779 | 39,386,927 | 85,762,887 | 50,972,273 | 620,865,857 |
| Rhode Island | 2,452 | 18,078,652 | 6,017,517 | 593,368 | 3,544,219 | 6,781,229 | 11,413,415 | 46,430,852 |
| South Carolina | 1,598 | 171,163,374 | 73,777,612 | 3,853,565 | 18,047,809 | 28,872,105 | 38,180,911 | 333,896,973 |
| South Dakota..... | 8,771 | 28,671,646 | 9,001,321 | 693,034 | 3,219,635 | 6,406,835 | 8,030,708 | 56,031,950 |
| Tennessee | 3,037 | 236,332,058 | 104,807,140 | 4,199,283 | 20,478,445 | 50,969,933 | 29,197,139 | 445,987,034 |
| Texas | 3,004 | 1,262,396,302 | 538,933,007 | 31,107,097 | 172,381,600 | 398,535,680 | 158,378,444 | 2,561,735,135 |
| Utah..... | 15,155 | 105,348,432 | 32,863,106 | 1,899,714 | 16,648,825 | 25,487,017 | 1,648,397 | 183,910,646 |
| Vermont | 4,409 | 9,842,785 | 4,181,194 | 435,000 | 2,273,573 | 4,594,003 | 20,070,618 | 41,401,583 |
| Virginia | 52,147 | 164,785,658 | 65,471,030 | 4,583,974 | 22,062,321 | 42,410,098 | 125,854,319 | 425,219,548 |
| Washington | 74,090 | 121,555,503 | 38,821,572 | 4,018,698 | 21,037,584 | 34,815,760 | 133,119,620 | 353,442,826 |
| West Virginia | 7,043 | 54,139,564 | 28,559,302 | 2,001,393 | 8,344,647 | 13,341,195 | 68,205,242 | 174,598,385 |
| Wisconsin..... | 465,797 | 128,124,384 | 42,947,324 | 2,736,847 | 23,473,472 | 29,313,121 | 81,151,345 | 308,212,290 |
| Wyoming..... | 11,215 | 9,142,372 | 2,823,798 | 285,027 | 1,857,706 | 3,863,939 | 17,700,551 | 35,684,609 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| State or Territory | Special Milk | School Lunch | School Breakfast | State Admin Expenses | Commodities and Cash in Lieu | Child and Adult Care | Summer Food Service | Total Program Contribution |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| American Samoa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam..... | 0 | 10,488,563 | 5,192,008 | 321,080 | 19,793 | 273,132 | 0 | 16,294,576 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 0 | 45,423,285 | 9,888,624 | 2,158,482 | 10,046,031 | 9,836,184 | 22,110,784 | 99,463,391 |
| Trust Territory (excl CNMI)..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 2,242,921 | 469,924 | 329,900 | 441,003 | 649,260 | 890,132 | 5,023,140 |
| Indian Tribe Set Aside..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Tribes..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Freely Associated States..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DOD/AF/USMC/Navy..... | 6,077,975 | 529,899 | 0 | 369,077,663 | 0 | 0 | 375,685,537 | 6,077,975 |
| AMS/WEBSCM/Admin..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,696,725 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perfect Truck Pilot..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AAFES..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,152,399 | 0 | 0 | 1,152,399 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 302,127 | -675,240,800 | -215,147,570 | 54,744,183 | -461,304,977 | -128,357,285 | 43,603,720 | -1,381,4000,602 |
| TOTAL..... | \$4,000,000 | \$8,431,000,000 | \$3,356,000,000 | \$308,000,000 | \$1,240,000,000 | \$2,764,000,000 | \$4,165,000,000 | \$20,268,000,000 |

*Data based on obligations as reported September 30, 2020. Commodities are based on food orders for fiscal year 2020. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM*Table FNS-39. Entitlement and Bonus for Fiscal Year 2020*

| State or Territory | Entitlement | Bonus | Food Purchase and Distribution Program | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|--------------|
| Alabama | \$22,952,527 | \$283,716 | \$455,160 | \$23,691,402 |
| Alaska..... | 1,902,659 | 200,446 | 96,330 | 2,199,434 |
| Arizona..... | 31,022,057 | 796,811 | 1,138,206 | 32,957,074 |
| Arkansas..... | 10,135,499 | 1,021,389 | 1,414,731 | 12,571,619 |
| California..... | 136,837,147 | 2,842,066 | 3,810,366 | 143,489,579 |
| Colorado..... | 11,610,509 | 514,659 | 341,713 | 12,466,881 |
| Connecticut..... | 10,256,940 | 281,177 | 194,950 | 10,733,067 |
| Delaware..... | 4,617,933 | 297,785 | 342,512 | 5,258,230 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,583,282 | 15,741 | 0 | 1,599,024 |
| Florida..... | 65,550,062 | 643,016 | 672,263 | 66,865,342 |
| Georgia..... | 37,231,928 | 2,278,975 | 2,540,097 | 42,051,000 |
| Guam..... | 0 | 0 | 53,243 | 53,243 |
| Hawaii..... | 191,046 | 0 | 0 | 191,046 |
| Idaho..... | 6,472,332 | 199,049 | 229,484 | 6,900,866 |
| Illinois..... | 38,325,771 | 376,378 | 1,211,756 | 39,913,905 |
| Indiana..... | 36,564,934 | 21,159 | 59,700 | 36,645,792 |
| Iowa..... | 11,802,559 | 91,335 | 126,479 | 12,020,373 |
| Kansas ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky..... | 20,935,893 | 316,823 | 947,900 | 22,200,616 |
| Louisiana..... | 25,754,951 | 737,953 | 1,198,680 | 27,691,583 |
| Maine..... | 4,045,842 | 0 | 0 | 4,045,842 |
| Maryland..... | 20,574,598 | 612,198 | 61,670 | 21,248,466 |
| Massachusetts..... | 21,654,890 | 281,624 | 276,143 | 22,212,656 |
| Michigan..... | 30,235,513 | 626,308 | 205,477 | 31,067,298 |
| Minnesota..... | 19,895,985 | 0 | 550,291 | 20,446,276 |
| Mississippi..... | 17,392,801 | 234,668 | 944,014 | 18,571,483 |
| Missouri..... | 22,808,034 | 0 | 18,669 | 22,826,703 |
| Montana..... | 3,521,604 | 95,773 | 252,330 | 3,869,707 |
| Nebraska..... | 10,937,819 | 0 | 0 | 10,937,819 |
| Nevada..... | 8,809,027 | 17,299 | 79,950 | 8,906,276 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3,164,345 | 104,321 | 115,452 | 3,384,117 |
| New Jersey..... | 23,563,110 | 1,241,304 | 2,486,154 | 27,290,568 |
| New Mexico..... | 8,728,365 | 148,765 | 250,928 | 9,128,057 |
| New York..... | 48,275,551 | 2,120,080 | 1,981,298 | 52,376,928 |
| North Carolina..... | 37,434,199 | 1,540,962 | 2,653,007 | 41,628,168 |
| North Dakota..... | 4,373,117 | 228,727 | 28,391 | 4,630,234 |
| Ohio..... | 36,682,175 | 403,294 | 318,871 | 37,404,340 |
| Oklahoma..... | 16,271,106 | 85,410 | 0 | 16,356,516 |
| Oregon..... | 10,424,713 | 583,156 | 515,327 | 11,523,195 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 34,697,843 | 1,276,945 | 2,283,513 | 38,258,301 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3,200,750 | 10,714 | 100,552 | 3,312,016 |
| South Carolina..... | 16,600,081 | 156,016 | 620,804 | 17,376,900 |
| South Dakota..... | 2,778,537 | 38,811 | 158,083 | 2,975,431 |
| Tennessee..... | 17,930,731 | 827,542 | 1,127,639 | 19,885,912 |
| Texas..... | 150,254,827 | 1,938,341 | 3,225,517 | 155,418,685 |
| Utah..... | 15,153,054 | 0 | 0 | 15,153,054 |
| Vermont..... | 2,050,798 | 141,773 | 36,245 | 2,228,816 |
| Virginia..... | 19,597,137 | 1,932,846 | 1,200,375 | 22,730,358 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| State or Territory | Entitlement | Bonus | Food Purchase and Distribution Program | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| Washington | 18,953,076 | 216,957 | 163,978 | 19,334,011 |
| West Virginia | 7,613,184 | 20,805 | 211,165 | 7,845,155 |
| Wisconsin..... | 21,479,338 | 851,990 | 510,326 | 22,841,654 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,626,438 | 28,448 | 275,489 | 1,930,375 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 9,663,006 | 514,049 | 353,157 | 10,530,212 |
| Virgin Islands | 410,163 | 0 | 89,427 | 499,590 |
| AAFES | 1,152,399 | 0 | 0 | 1,152,399 |
| USDA DoD Fresh | 369,077,663 | 0 | 0 | 369,077,663 |
| Undistributed..... | 8,999,757 | 0 | 0 | 8,999,757 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | -305,476,330 | 0 | 0 | -305,476,330 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Admin Exp..... | 21,696,725 | 0 | 0 | 21,696,725 |
| TOTAL..... | \$1,240,000,000 | \$27,197,603 | \$35,927,808 | \$1,303,125,411 |

¹ Kansas receives all assistance as cash in lieu

Source: WBSCM sales orders and contract information

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM**Table FNS-40. Child Nutrition Quantity and Value of Commodities for Fiscal Year 2020**

| Entitlement Commodities | Pounds | Value |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| APPLES, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 37,829,729 | \$10,307,868 |
| APPLES, CANNED, UNSWEETENED..... | 4,596,480 | 3,798,670 |
| APPLES, FRESH | 1,245,090 | 616,424 |
| APPLES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED..... | 435,600 | 289,440 |
| APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED..... | 17,884,718 | 9,979,181 |
| APPLESAUCE, CUPS, UNSWEETENED..... | 24,740,100 | 15,706,003 |
| APRICOTS, CUPS, FROZEN | 960,336 | 882,816 |
| APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP..... | 1,737,120 | 2,450,478 |
| BEANS, CANNED, BABY LIMA, LOW-SODIUM..... | 209,952 | 138,361 |
| BEANS, CANNED, BLACK TURTLE, LOW-SODIUM | 2,484,432 | 978,779 |
| BEANS, CANNED, BLACK-EYED PEA, LOW-SODIUM..... | 839,808 | 420,569 |
| BEANS, CANNED, GARBANZO, LOW-SODIUM..... | 1,749,600 | 615,773 |
| BEANS, CANNED, GREAT NORTHERN, LOW-SODIUM..... | 244,944 | 103,689 |
| BEANS, CANNED, GREEN, LOW-SODIUM | 15,647,184 | 7,501,156 |
| BEANS, CANNED, KIDNEY, LOW-SODIUM | 1,714,608 | 768,623 |
| BEANS, CANNED, PINK, LOW-SODIUM | 664,848 | 294,252 |
| BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM..... | 7,418,304 | 3,069,662 |
| BEANS, CANNED, REFRIED, LOW-SODIUM..... | 2,467,584 | 1,571,731 |
| BEANS, CANNED, SMALL RED, LOW-SODIUM | 804,816 | 354,318 |
| BEANS, CANNED, VEGETARIAN, LOW-SODIUM..... | 6,753,456 | 2,790,859 |
| BEANS, DRY, PINTO..... | 80,640 | 42,626 |
| BEANS, DRY, PINTO, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 308,000 | 210,320 |
| BEANS, GREEN, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 4,856,400 | 2,873,368 |
| BEEF, BULK FOR PROCESSING..... | 47,781,380 | 136,415,561 |
| BEEF, CANNED..... | 432,000 | 1,975,972 |
| BEEF, CRUMBLES, WITH SOY PROTEIN, COOKED, FROZEN | 2,840,000 | 10,274,523 |
| BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN | 20,757,320 | 64,028,161 |
| BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN, LFTB OPTIONAL..... | 520,000 | 1,769,776 |
| BEEF, PATTIES, 85/15, FROZEN | 1,254,000 | 4,653,845 |
| BEEF, PATTIES, 85/15, WITH SOY PROTEIN, FROZEN | 760,000 | 2,244,740 |
| BEEF, PATTIES, 90/10, FROZEN | 722,000 | 2,593,262 |
| BEEF, PATTIES, COOKED, WITH SOY PROTEIN, FROZEN..... | 2,469,720 | 9,845,349 |
| BEEF, PATTIES, LEAN, FROZEN | 380,000 | 1,508,152 |
| BEFF, PATTIES, COOKED, FROZEN..... | 2,014,000 | 8,938,018 |
| BLUEBERRIES, FROZEN, HIGHBUSH, UNSWEETENED | 2,970,000 | 2,821,408 |
| BLUEBERRIES, FROZEN, WILD, UNSWEETENED | 2,817,360 | 3,531,202 |
| BROCCOLI, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 9,117,360 | 11,665,322 |
| CARROTS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM | 1,945,296 | 961,407 |
| CARROTS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED..... | 5,495,040 | 2,883,001 |
| CATFISH, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH BREADED, FILLET STRIPS, FROZEN | 240,000 | 1,231,200 |
| CEREAL, OAT CIRCLES | 181,440 | 465,815 |
| CHEESE, AMERICAN, LOAVES | 831,600 | 1,833,262 |
| CHEESE, AMERICAN, SLICES..... | 13,978,800 | 27,008,834 |
| CHEESE, CHEDDAR, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 53,733,600 | 114,289,043 |
| CHEESE, CHEDDAR, REDUCED FAT, SHREDDED..... | 3,955,200 | 9,722,272 |
| CHEESE, CHEDDAR, SHREDDED..... | 3,494,400 | 8,401,041 |
| CHEESE, CHEDDAR, SLICES..... | 262,080 | 677,836 |
| CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, BULK FOR PROCESSING..... | 44,661,750 | 85,681,175 |
| CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LITE, SHREDDED..... | 2,298,240 | 5,188,184 |
| CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LOW MOISTURE, PART SKIM, LOAVES..... | 6,975,360 | 14,570,306 |

| Entitlement Commodities | Pounds | Value |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LOW MOSITURE, PART SKIM, SHREDDED | 4,798,080 | 10,742,315 |
| CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LOW MOSITURE, PART SKIM, STRING | 2,268,000 | 5,139,462 |
| CHERRIES, CANNED, WATER PACKED | 44,661,750 | 85,681,175 |
| CHEESE, PEPPER JACK, SHREDDED | 699,840 | 1,607,762 |
| CHERRIES, DRIED..... | 88,704 | 339,533 |
| CHERRIES, FROZEN, SWEET | 435,600 | 774,220 |
| CHERRIES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED | 117,600 | 122,990 |
| CHICKEN BREAST, FILLET, COOKED, FROZEN | 1,365,000 | 3,019,119 |
| CHICKEN, BULK FOR PROCESSING..... | 129,780,000 | 113,523,703 |
| CHICKEN, CUT UP, FROZEN | 2,960,000 | 2,831,385 |
| CHICKEN, DICED, COOKED, FROZEN | 8,560,000 | 15,279,678 |
| CHICKEN, FAJITA STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN | 7,020,000 | 13,569,559 |
| CHICKEN, OVEN ROASTED, COOKED, FROZEN | 3,600,000 | 8,360,173 |
| CHICKEN, UNSEASONED STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN | 2,581,500 | 5,491,920 |
| CHICKEN, WHITE MEAT, CANNED | 637,500 | 1,351,125 |
| CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED | 12,851,334 | 6,257,172 |
| CORN, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 14,572,800 | 8,285,649 |
| CRANBERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION | 3,034,125 | 8,468,439 |
| DoD FRESH PRODUCE | 0 | 369,077,663 |
| EGG, PATTY, FROZEN..... | 1,185,389 | 2,690,189 |
| EGGS, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 8,640,000 | 4,375,123 |
| EGGS, LIQUID WHOLE, FROZEN | 2,255,220 | 1,751,784 |
| FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE, ENRICHED | 556,920 | 128,601 |
| FLOUR, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 20,034,000 | 4,228,870 |
| FLOUR, WHITE WHOLE WHEAT/ENRICHED BLEND..... | 2,222,760 | 556,233 |
| FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT | 950,400 | 182,369 |
| FRUIT MIX, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP..... | 28,113,426 | 21,755,966 |
| FRUIT MIX, DRIED..... | 218,400 | 776,077 |
| MILK, 1% LOW-FAT..... | 266,999 | 160,688 |
| MIXED BERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN | 10,281,600 | 15,930,089 |
| MIXED VEGETABLES, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED..... | 2,613,600 | 1,749,356 |
| MUSHROOMS, DICED, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED..... | 39,600 | 37,356 |
| OATS, ROLLED..... | 131,040 | 78,634 |
| OIL, VEGETABLE..... | 2,513,280 | 1,292,728 |
| OIL, VEGETABLE, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 288,000 | 113,914 |
| ORANGE JUICE, INDIVIDUAL, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED..... | 17,150,976 | 7,771,875 |
| PANCAKES, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH | 1,224,720 | 1,340,037 |
| PASTA, ENRICHED | 80,000 | 30,832 |
| PASTA, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH..... | 661,000 | 360,752 |
| PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP | 47,888,892 | 37,304,093 |
| PEACHES, CUPS, FROZEN | 18,406,080 | 22,848,235 |
| PEACHES, SLICED, FROZEN | 671,568 | 818,751 |
| PEANUT BUTTER..... | 1,626,240 | 1,906,369 |
| PEANUT BUTTER, INDIVIDUAL PORTION | 218,295 | 468,985 |
| PEANUTS, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 6,820,000 | 5,046,800 |
| PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP | 37,158,756 | 28,426,557 |
| PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM..... | 1,476,984 | 933,660 |
| PEAS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 2,930,400 | 1,999,783 |
| PEPPER/ONION BLEND, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 396,000 | 564,736 |
| POLLOCK, ALASKA, BREADED STICKS, FROZEN | 1,330,000 | 2,773,582 |
| CHICKEN, CUT UP, FROZEN | 1,465,200 | 2,272,090 |
| CHICKEN, DICED, COOKED, FROZEN | 7,763,880 | 11,407,905 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| Entitlement Commodities | Pounds | Value |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| CHICKEN, FAJITA STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN | 288,000 | 619,654 |
| CHICKEN, OVEN ROASTED, COOKED, FROZEN | 1,920,000 | 4,671,600 |
| CHICKEN, UNSEASONED STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN | 1,200,000 | 2,278,400 |
| CHICKEN, WHITE MEAT, CANNED | 2,840,000 | 7,513,260 |
| CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED | 712,800 | 513,718 |
| CORN, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 3,405,600 | 2,112,697 |
| CRANBERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION | 133,475,604 | 17,476,236 |
| DoD FRESH PRODUCE | 1,029,600 | 614,117 |
| EGG, PATTY, FROZEN..... | 6,969,600 | 4,193,307 |
| EGGS, BULK FOR PROCESSING..... | 2,987,712 | 5,077,953 |
| EGGS, LIQUID WHOLE, FROZEN | 3,066,000 | 1,889,362 |
| FLOUR, ALL PURPOSE, ENRICHED | 882,000 | 353,392 |
| FLOUR, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 3,961,008 | 2,021,686 |
| FLOUR, WHITE WHOLE WHEAT/ENRICHED BLEND..... | 5,798,730 | 2,517,116 |
| FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT | 2,960,000 | 2,831,385 |
| FRUIT MIX, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP..... | 8,560,000 | 15,279,678 |
| FRUIT MIX, DRIED..... | 7,020,000 | 13,569,559 |
| MILK, 1% LOW-FAT..... | 3,600,000 | 8,360,173 |
| MIXED BERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN | 2,581,500 | 5,491,920 |
| MIXED VEGETABLES, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED..... | 637,500 | 1,351,125 |
| MUSHROOMS, DICED, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED..... | 12,851,334 | 6,257,172 |
| OATS, ROLLED..... | 14,572,800 | 8,285,649 |
| OIL, VEGETABLE..... | 3,034,125 | 8,468,439 |
| OIL, VEGETABLE, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 0 | 369,077,663 |
| ORANGE JUICE, INDIVIDUAL, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED..... | 1,185,389 | 2,690,189 |
| PANCAKES, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH | 8,640,000 | 4,375,123 |
| PASTA, ENRICHED | 2,255,220 | 1,751,784 |
| PASTA, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH..... | 556,920 | 128,601 |
| PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP | 20,034,000 | 4,228,870 |
| PEACHES, CUPS, FROZEN | 2,222,760 | 556,233 |
| PEACHES, SLICED, FROZEN | 950,400 | 182,369 |
| PEANUT BUTTER..... | 28,113,426 | 21,755,966 |
| PEANUT BUTTER, INDIVIDUAL PORTION | 218,400 | 776,077 |
| PEANUTS, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 266,999 | 160,688 |
| PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP | 10,281,600 | 15,930,089 |
| PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM..... | 2,613,600 | 1,749,356 |
| PEAS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 39,600 | 37,356 |
| PEPPER/ONION BLEND, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 131,040 | 78,634 |
| POLLOCK, ALASKA, BREADED STICKS, FROZEN | 2,513,280 | 1,292,728 |
| POLLOCK, ALASKA, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 288,000 | 113,914 |
| PORK, BULK FOR PROCESSING..... | 17,150,976 | 7,771,875 |
| PORK, CANNED..... | 1,224,720 | 1,340,037 |
| PORK, HAM, FROZEN..... | 80,000 | 30,832 |
| PORK, LEG ROAST, FROZEN | 661,000 | 360,752 |
| PORK, PULLED, FROZEN..... | 47,888,892 | 37,304,093 |
| POTATO WEDGES, FAT FREE, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN..... | 18,406,080 | 22,848,235 |
| POTATO WEDGES, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN..... | 671,568 | 818,751 |
| POTATOES, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 1,626,240 | 1,906,369 |
| POTATOES, DICED, FROZEN | 218,295 | 468,985 |
| POTATOES, OVEN FRIES, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN..... | 6,820,000 | 5,046,800 |
| RAISINS, UNSWEETENED..... | 37,158,756 | 28,426,557 |
| RICE, BROWN..... | 1,476,984 | 933,660 |

| Entitlement Commodities | Pounds | Value |
|---|------------|------------|
| RICE, WHITE | 2,930,400 | 1,999,783 |
| SALSA, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM | 396,000 | 564,736 |
| SPAGHETTI SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM | 1,330,000 | 2,773,582 |
| SPINACH, CHOPPED, NO SALT ADDED, FROZEN | 760,800 | 657,864 |
| STRAWBERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN | 22,680,432 | 31,726,678 |
| STRAWBERRIES, SLICED, FROZEN | 2,336,400 | 2,485,217 |
| STRAWBERRIES, SLICED, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED | 4,554,000 | 5,707,231 |
| STRAWBERRIES, WHOLE, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED | 3,009,600 | 3,445,372 |
| SUNFLOWER SEED BUTTER | 887,040 | 1,666,249 |
| SWEET POTATOES, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 9,080,088 | 2,403,436 |
| SWEET POTATOES, CANNED, LIGHT SYRUP | 1,181,952 | 958,831 |
| SWEET POTATOES, CRINKLE FRIES, FROZEN, LOW-SODIUM | 1,623,600 | 2,226,708 |
| SWEET POTATOES, FROZEN, CHUNKS, NO SALT ADDED | 673,200 | 494,168 |
| TOMATO PASTE, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 11,730,600 | 5,608,149 |
| TOMATO PASTE, CANNED/POUCH, NO SALT ADDED | 797,106 | 481,274 |
| TOMATO SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM | 2,375,460 | 1,003,282 |
| TOMATOES, CANNED, DICED, NO SALT ADDED | 2,738,394 | 1,161,182 |
| TORTILLAS, WHOLE GRAIN- RICH | 445,500 | 335,389 |
| TUNA, CANNED, CHUNK LIGHT | 1,544,161 | 3,004,859 |
| TURKEY HAM, FROZEN | 1,440,000 | 3,929,600 |
| TURKEY, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 21,132,000 | 23,245,042 |
| TURKEY, DELI BREAST, FROZEN | 4,840,000 | 11,757,648 |
| TURKEY, ROAST, FROZEN | 3,280,000 | 7,205,200 |
| TURKEY, TACO FILLING , COOKED, FROZEN | 2,028,000 | 3,415,815 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, BLUEBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN | 461,682 | 577,136 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, STRAWBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN | 554,682 | 684,253 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN | 240,702 | 293,056 |
| YOGURT, TUBS VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN | 147,732 | 184,954 |
| SPINACH, CHOPPED, NO SALT ADDED, FROZEN | 760,800 | 657,864 |
| STRAWBERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN | 22,680,432 | 31,726,678 |
| STRAWBERRIES, SLICED, FROZEN | 2,336,400 | 2,485,217 |
| STRAWBERRIES, SLICED, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED | 4,554,000 | 5,707,231 |
| STRAWBERRIES, WHOLE, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED | 3,009,600 | 3,445,372 |
| SUNFLOWER SEED BUTTER | 887,040 | 1,666,249 |
| SWEET POTATOES, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 9,080,088 | 2,403,436 |
| SWEET POTATOES, CANNED, LIGHT SYRUP | 1,181,952 | 958,831 |
| SWEET POTATOES, CRINKLE FRIES, FROZEN, LOW-SODIUM | 1,623,600 | 2,226,708 |
| SWEET POTATOES, FROZEN, CHUNKS, NO SALT ADDED | 673,200 | 494,168 |
| TOMATO PASTE, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 11,730,600 | 5,608,149 |
| TOMATO PASTE, CANNED/POUCH, NO SALT ADDED | 797,106 | 481,274 |
| TOMATO SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM | 2,375,460 | 1,003,282 |
| TOMATOES, CANNED, DICED, NO SALT ADDED | 2,738,394 | 1,161,182 |
| TORTILLAS, WHOLE GRAIN- RICH | 445,500 | 335,389 |
| TUNA, CANNED, CHUNK LIGHT | 1,544,161 | 3,004,859 |
| TURKEY HAM, FROZEN | 1,440,000 | 3,929,600 |
| TURKEY, BULK FOR PROCESSING | 21,132,000 | 23,245,042 |
| TURKEY, DELI BREAST, FROZEN | 4,840,000 | 11,757,648 |
| TURKEY, ROAST, FROZEN | 3,280,000 | 7,205,200 |
| TURKEY, TACO FILLING, COOKED, FROZEN | 2,028,000 | 3,415,815 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, BLUEBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN | 461,682 | 577,136 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, STRAWBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN | 554,682 | 684,253 |
| YOGURT, CUPS, VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN | 240,702 | 293,056 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| Entitlement Commodities | Pounds | Value |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| YOGURT, TUBS VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN | 147,732 | 184,954 |
| SUBTOTAL | 1,060,591,188 | \$1,523,779,603 |
| Cash In-Lieu of Commodities | 0 | \$173,265,000 |
| Anticipated Adjustments | 0 | -478,471,328 |
| AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses | 0 | 21,696,725 |
| TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT | 1,060,591,188 | \$1,240,000,000 |
| <i>BONUS COMMODITIES</i> | | |
| BEANS, CANNED, GARBANZO, LOW-SODIUM..... | 1,644,624 | \$515,713 |
| CATFISH, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH BREADED, FILLET STRIPS, FROZEN | 680,000 | 3,719,600 |
| CHEESE, CHEDDAR, SHREDDED..... | 1,612,800 | 4,183,734 |
| CHICKEN BREAST, FILLET, COOKED, FROZEN | 2,418,000 | 5,321,402 |
| ORANGE JUICE, INDIVIDUAL, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED..... | 7,745,280 | 3,280,745 |
| STRAWBERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN..... | 6,274,368 | 10,176,410 |
| SUBTOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES | 20,375,072 | \$27,197,603 |
| Anticipated Adjustments | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES | 20,375,072 | \$27,197,603 |
| <i>FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES</i> | | |
| APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED | 7,202,064 | \$3,791,053 |
| CHICKEN, UNSEASONED STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN | 7,722,000 | 15,788,338 |
| CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED | 6,815,376 | 3,380,246 |
| ORANGE JUICE, INDIVIDUAL, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED..... | 3,649,152 | 1,587,040 |
| PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP | 3,134,088 | 2,510,774 |
| PEPPER/ONION BLEND, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED | 277,200 | 386,628 |
| PORK, PULLED, FROZEN..... | 3,000,000 | 8,483,728 |
| SUBTOTAL FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | 31,799,880 | \$35,927,808 |
| Anticipated Adjustments | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | 31,799,880 | \$35,927,808 |
| GRAND TOTAL – ALL COMMODITIES | 1,112,766,140 | \$1,303,125,411 |

Source: WBSCM sales orders and contract information

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM**Table FNS-41. Child Nutrition Lunches Served for Fiscal Year 2020**

| State or Territory | Paid Lunches (000) | Reduced Price Lunches (000) | Free Lunches (000) | Total (000) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama..... | 11,665 | 2,674 | 34,395 | 48,734 |
| Alaska..... | 1,231 | 256 | 3,285 | 4,772 |
| Arizona..... | 13,339 | 4,286 | 51,367 | 68,992 |
| Arkansas..... | 7,323 | 2,643 | 32,084 | 42,050 |
| California..... | 50,146 | 20,429 | 319,123 | 389,698 |
| Colorado..... | 12,840 | 3,645 | 16,563 | 33,048 |
| Connecticut..... | 8,034 | 1,071 | 20,672 | 29,778 |
| Delaware..... | 3,365 | 305 | 6,162 | 9,833 |
| District of Columbia..... | 927 | 70 | 4,236 | 5,232 |
| Florida..... | 26,287 | 8,923 | 139,567 | 174,777 |
| Georgia..... | 27,649 | 6,727 | 108,092 | 142,468 |
| Hawaii..... | 3,413 | 831 | 6,145 | 10,389 |
| Idaho..... | 5,706 | 1,559 | 8,147 | 15,413 |
| Illinois..... | 21,564 | 2,534 | 72,128 | 96,225 |
| Indiana..... | 26,010 | 4,929 | 46,521 | 77,460 |
| Iowa..... | 18,215 | 2,189 | 17,810 | 38,214 |
| Kansas..... | 12,554 | 2,976 | 15,369 | 30,899 |
| Kentucky..... | 7,096 | 540 | 40,630 | 48,266 |
| Louisiana..... | 7,817 | 825 | 43,408 | 52,050 |
| Maine..... | 3,554 | 669 | 4,146 | 8,368 |
| Maryland..... | 13,588 | 3,774 | 25,263 | 42,624 |
| Massachusetts..... | 16,243 | 1,855 | 32,950 | 51,049 |
| Michigan..... | 18,917 | 3,239 | 51,475 | 73,631 |
| Minnesota..... | 30,862 | 5,806 | 19,654 | 56,321 |
| Mississippi..... | 5,395 | 1,928 | 24,986 | 32,308 |
| Missouri..... | 19,753 | 4,018 | 37,704 | 61,476 |
| Montana..... | 3,278 | 600 | 4,261 | 8,139 |
| Nebraska..... | 12,479 | 2,493 | 11,876 | 26,849 |
| Nevada..... | 3,879 | 949 | 18,914 | 23,742 |
| New Hampshire..... | 4,177 | 509 | 4,508 | 9,194 |
| New Jersey..... | 22,738 | 4,226 | 58,131 | 85,095 |
| New Mexico..... | 3,473 | 575 | 21,756 | 25,803 |
| New York..... | 26,108 | 3,031 | 150,675 | 179,814 |
| North Carolina..... | 17,193 | 4,090 | 57,436 | 78,719 |
| North Dakota..... | 5,722 | 560 | 2,679 | 8,960 |
| Ohio..... | 31,671 | 4,951 | 75,103 | 111,726 |
| Oklahoma..... | 10,633 | 2,981 | 35,675 | 49,289 |
| Oregon..... | 8,327 | 1,856 | 17,284 | 27,466 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 31,128 | 3,253 | 83,693 | 118,074 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,294 | 440 | 4,446 | 7,180 |
| South Carolina..... | 11,421 | 2,021 | 44,835 | 58,277 |
| South Dakota..... | 6,055 | 830 | 6,712 | 13,598 |
| Tennessee..... | 14,959 | 2,894 | 62,195 | 80,048 |
| Texas..... | 71,981 | 17,068 | 333,945 | 422,993 |
| Utah..... | 17,777 | 3,031 | 25,241 | 46,048 |
| Vermont..... | 2,230 | 417 | 2,151 | 4,799 |
| Virginia..... | 23,014 | 4,189 | 40,592 | 67,795 |
| Washington..... | 15,822 | 4,573 | 28,669 | 49,064 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,524 | 229 | 14,638 | 18,391 |
| Wisconsin..... | 20,454 | 2,717 | 31,315 | 54,485 |
| Wyoming..... | 2,405 | 560 | 1,822 | 4,786 |
| Guam..... | 194 | 6 | 2,531 | 2,731 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 1,648 | 1,211 | 9,750 | 12,609 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 90 | 45 | 493 | 628 |
| DOD Army/AF/USMC/Navy..... | 1,055 | 328 | 664 | 2,047 |
| TOTAL..... | 749,221 | 159,332 | 2,333,874 | 3,242,426 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION**Table FNS-42. School Breakfast Program Schools, Participation and Enrollment FY 2020**

| State or Territory | Number of Schools and Institutions | Enrollment (000) | Peak Participation (000) |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | 1,367 | 705 | 291 |
| Alaska..... | 385 | 103 | 25 |
| Arizona..... | 1,721 | 1,048 | 445 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,075 | 469 | 272 |
| California..... | 8,939 | 5,796 | 2,568 |
| Colorado..... | 1,516 | 731 | 165 |
| Connecticut..... | 883 | 463 | 142 |
| Delaware..... | 213 | 150 | 55 |
| District of Columbia..... | 231 | 93 | 39 |
| Florida..... | 3,911 | 2,893 | 846 |
| Georgia..... | 2,307 | 1,585 | 817 |
| Hawaii..... | 276 | 180 | 35 |
| Idaho..... | 643 | 296 | 71 |
| Illinois..... | 3,417 | 1,552 | 576 |
| Indiana..... | 1,917 | 1,071 | 298 |
| Iowa..... | 1,265 | 534 | 108 |
| Kansas..... | 1,294 | 499 | 147 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,268 | 739 | 329 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,420 | 742 | 309 |
| Maine..... | 587 | 186 | 52 |
| Maryland..... | 1,462 | 959 | 266 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,892 | 867 | 255 |
| Michigan..... | 3,064 | 1,417 | 409 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,790 | 861 | 240 |
| Mississippi..... | 843 | 449 | 191 |
| Missouri..... | 2,315 | 923 | 381 |
| Montana..... | 729 | 146 | 36 |
| Nebraska..... | 768 | 314 | 76 |
| Nevada..... | 597 | 436 | 94 |
| New Hampshire..... | 412 | 161 | 40 |
| New Jersey..... | 2,087 | 1,096 | 345 |
| New Mexico..... | 827 | 315 | 205 |
| New York..... | 5,383 | 2,734 | 1,056 |
| North Carolina..... | 2,528 | 1,515 | 512 |
| North Dakota..... | 377 | 120 | 32 |
| Ohio..... | 3,131 | 1,601 | 643 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,851 | 672 | 358 |
| Oregon..... | 1,264 | 582 | 139 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 3,130 | 1,675 | 571 |
| Rhode Island..... | 341 | 154 | 36 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,187 | 805 | 374 |
| South Dakota..... | 579 | 141 | 57 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,778 | 989 | 600 |
| Texas..... | 8,405 | 8,426 | 2,469 |
| Utah..... | 862 | 604 | 157 |
| Vermont..... | 312 | 84 | 22 |
| Virginia..... | 1,935 | 1,302 | 422 |
| Washington..... | 2,000 | 1,352 | 215 |
| West Virginia..... | 700 | 269 | 177 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2,054 | 773 | 203 |
| Wyoming..... | 295 | 96 | 17 |
| Guam..... | 42 | 29 | 11 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 1,065 | 337 | 60 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 29 | 12 | 2 |
| TOTAL^a | 90,671 | 52,066 | 18,263 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION**Table FNS-43. Child Nutrition School Breakfast Program Breakfasts Served Fiscal Year 2020**

| State or Territory | Reduced Price | | Free | | Total (000) | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Paid (000) | Regular (000) | Severe Need (000) | Regular (000) | | Severe Need (000) |
| Alabama..... | 4,175 | 59 | 1,216 | 372 | 21,897 | 27,718 |
| Alaska..... | 443 | 3 | 99 | 15 | 1,928 | 2,488 |
| Arizona..... | 4,444 | 102 | 1,754 | 1,918 | 33,054 | 41,272 |
| Arkansas..... | 3,778 | 15 | 1,563 | 213 | 23,776 | 29,345 |
| California..... | 19,521 | 248 | 9,566 | 5,420 | 223,709 | 258,465 |
| Colorado..... | 3,701 | 110 | 1,667 | 350 | 9,263 | 15,092 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,309 | 74 | 208 | 1,877 | 10,386 | 13,854 |
| Delaware..... | 1,386 | 25 | 112 | 141 | 3,875 | 5,539 |
| District of Columbia..... | 590 | 9 | 26 | 51 | 2,884 | 3,560 |
| Florida..... | 11,209 | 34 | 3,976 | 1,102 | 75,297 | 91,619 |
| Georgia..... | 10,514 | 128 | 3,343 | 1,247 | 74,935 | 90,167 |
| Hawaii..... | 643 | 28 | 208 | 110 | 2,555 | 3,543 |
| Idaho..... | 1,957 | 30 | 629 | 211 | 4,500 | 7,327 |
| Illinois..... | 3,523 | 51 | 704 | 572 | 39,687 | 44,537 |
| Indiana..... | 5,002 | 180 | 1,532 | 2,249 | 23,495 | 32,457 |
| Iowa..... | 2,206 | 182 | 414 | 1,184 | 6,977 | 10,964 |
| Kansas..... | 2,481 | 137 | 1,079 | 2,064 | 7,313 | 13,074 |
| Kentucky..... | 3,120 | 25 | 231 | 171 | 27,785 | 31,333 |
| Louisiana..... | 2,081 | 36 | 261 | 668 | 26,721 | 29,767 |
| Maine..... | 1,544 | 38 | 360 | 138 | 2,601 | 4,680 |
| Maryland..... | 7,484 | 104 | 2,150 | 565 | 15,328 | 25,630 |
| Massachusetts..... | 2,532 | 88 | 404 | 645 | 21,100 | 24,769 |
| Michigan..... | 5,038 | 82 | 1,214 | 1,072 | 31,493 | 38,899 |
| Minnesota..... | 8,527 | 726 | 1,943 | 1,666 | 9,912 | 22,773 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,723 | 6 | 837 | 449 | 14,996 | 18,011 |
| Missouri..... | 6,657 | 182 | 1,868 | 2,270 | 24,549 | 35,526 |
| Montana..... | 1,070 | 44 | 215 | 193 | 2,657 | 4,179 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,554 | 126 | 774 | 493 | 5,040 | 8,987 |
| Nevada..... | 1,353 | 14 | 292 | 111 | 12,423 | 14,193 |
| New Hampshire..... | 691 | 59 | 155 | 747 | 2,312 | 3,963 |
| New Jersey..... | 6,986 | 150 | 1,766 | 888 | 39,650 | 49,440 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,039 | 5 | 300 | 116 | 16,958 | 19,419 |
| New York..... | 6,006 | 108 | 1,086 | 5,808 | 90,392 | 103,400 |
| North Carolina..... | 7,233 | 69 | 2,056 | 463 | 35,132 | 44,954 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,206 | 148 | 98 | 525 | 957 | 2,934 |
| Ohio..... | 8,371 | 173 | 1,753 | 8,215 | 41,868 | 60,381 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4,036 | 66 | 1,344 | 923 | 23,205 | 29,574 |
| Oregon..... | 3,297 | 31 | 840 | 277 | 10,308 | 14,753 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5,934 | 126 | 936 | 4,644 | 48,741 | 60,381 |
| Rhode Island..... | 557 | 10 | 143 | 81 | 2,458 | 3,249 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,423 | 59 | 881 | 813 | 31,320 | 37,496 |
| South Dakota..... | 766 | 91 | 136 | 1,195 | 2,788 | 4,976 |
| Tennessee..... | 6,615 | 93 | 1,476 | 1,369 | 43,994 | 53,547 |
| Texas..... | 24,413 | 430 | 7,420 | 4,567 | 229,827 | 266,657 |
| Utah..... | 2,350 | 145 | 685 | 3,000 | 11,348 | 17,527 |
| Vermont..... | 854 | 55 | 199 | 165 | 1,423 | 2,695 |
| Virginia..... | 7,571 | 186 | 1,906 | 1,004 | 26,057 | 36,724 |
| Washington..... | 3,782 | 109 | 1,787 | 0 | 14,716 | 20,393 |

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| State or Territory | Paid (000) | Reduced Price Regular (000) | Reduced Price Severe Need (000) | Free Regular (000) | Free Severe Need (000) | Total (000) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| West Virginia..... | 2,490 | 11 | 151 | 92 | 12,414 | 15,157 |
| Wisconsin | 4,645 | 235 | 824 | 3,451 | 15,075 | 24,232 |
| Wyoming | 648 | 28 | 206 | 81 | 925 | 1,888 |
| Guam | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,065 |
| Puerto Rico | 451 | 8 | 373 | 1 | 3,446 | 4,279 |
| Virgin Islands | 30 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 166 | 210 |
| DOD Army/AF/USMC/Navy | 74 | 38 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 245 |
| TOTAL..... | 226,100 | 5,317 | 65,179 | 67,004 | 1,467,616 | 1,831,217 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION**Table FNS-44. Child Nutrition Child and Adult Care Centers Program Participation and Meals Served FY 2020**

| State or Territory | Number of Centers/Homes | Participation (000) | Paid Center Meals (000) | Reduced | Free Center Meals (000) | Total Centers (000) | Meals Homes (000) | Total (000) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Price Center Meals (000) | | | | |
| Alabama | 1,878 | 77 | 3,706 | 966 | 17,441 | 22,113 | 2,381 | 24,494 |
| Alaska..... | 464 | 10 | 1,073 | 117 | 1,050 | 2,240 | 698 | 2,938 |
| Arizona..... | 2,822 | 59 | 4,654 | 1,270 | 13,484 | 19,408 | 6,632 | 26,040 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,556 | 63 | 5,401 | 2,040 | 15,795 | 23,236 | 1,581 | 24,816 |
| California..... | 21,488 | 660 | 12,565 | 4,611 | 107,766 | 124,941 | 56,014 | 180,956 |
| Colorado..... | 1,818 | 47 | 3,910 | 586 | 7,098 | 11,594 | 2,790 | 14,384 |
| Connecticut | 1,180 | 25 | 1,011 | 380 | 4,340 | 5,731 | 2,434 | 8,165 |
| Delaware | 839 | 45 | 1,502 | 251 | 4,586 | 6,340 | 1,493 | 7,832 |
| District of Columbia..... | 350 | 34 | 460 | 132 | 2,015 | 2,607 | 100 | 2,707 |
| Florida..... | 6,919 | 336 | 23,175 | 8,364 | 84,351 | 115,890 | 7,722 | 123,612 |
| Georgia..... | 3,618 | 170 | 14,119 | 3,462 | 37,037 | 54,618 | 4,462 | 59,080 |
| Hawaii..... | 439 | 11 | 2,242 | 214 | 992 | 3,447 | 485 | 3,932 |
| Idaho..... | 423 | 13 | 1,519 | 215 | 2,180 | 3,914 | 682 | 4,596 |
| Illinois..... | 8,018 | 145 | 9,469 | 2,145 | 27,894 | 39,508 | 22,757 | 62,265 |
| Indiana..... | 2,943 | 116 | 5,514 | 1,000 | 11,684 | 18,198 | 11,182 | 29,381 |
| Iowa..... | 2,154 | 42 | 6,740 | 570 | 4,628 | 11,938 | 6,920 | 18,857 |
| Kansas..... | 3,115 | 50 | 4,690 | 595 | 3,833 | 9,118 | 10,019 | 19,137 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,816 | 99 | 5,453 | 936 | 13,833 | 20,222 | 689 | 20,911 |
| Louisiana..... | 9,651 | 100 | 2,780 | 654 | 14,919 | 18,352 | 28,267 | 46,619 |
| Maine..... | 925 | 13 | 748 | 146 | 1,317 | 2,211 | 2,969 | 5,180 |
| Maryland..... | 3,726 | 106 | 2,876 | 280 | 16,747 | 19,903 | 6,580 | 26,483 |
| Massachusetts..... | 4,454 | 81 | 2,313 | 688 | 12,280 | 15,281 | 8,063 | 23,344 |
| Michigan..... | 5,075 | 74 | 4,190 | 643 | 13,540 | 18,373 | 12,837 | 31,210 |
| Minnesota..... | 6,452 | 119 | 5,996 | 534 | 14,267 | 20,797 | 22,532 | 43,328 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,678 | 55 | 3,073 | 1,089 | 13,611 | 17,773 | 1,829 | 19,601 |
| Missouri..... | 2,524 | 111 | 7,520 | 817 | 18,105 | 26,441 | 4,835 | 31,276 |
| Montana..... | 720 | 13 | 1,421 | 153 | 1,915 | 3,488 | 2,483 | 5,971 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,142 | 39 | 4,847 | 465 | 4,582 | 9,895 | 7,232 | 17,126 |
| Nevada..... | 564 | 25 | 892 | 120 | 3,121 | 4,133 | 368 | 4,501 |
| New Hampshire..... | 261 | 10 | 1,227 | 117 | 1,140 | 2,485 | 247 | 2,732 |
| New Jersey..... | 1,915 | 102 | 3,380 | 1,495 | 25,477 | 30,353 | 1,059 | 31,412 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,374 | 40 | 2,371 | 558 | 7,061 | 9,990 | 4,861 | 14,851 |
| New York..... | 12,319 | 303 | 8,520 | 2,583 | 36,114 | 47,218 | 34,766 | 81,984 |
| North Carolina..... | 3,564 | 130 | 16,185 | 3,631 | 29,134 | 48,951 | 4,869 | 53,820 |
| North Dakota..... | 978 | 16 | 2,286 | 95 | 1,005 | 3,386 | 3,611 | 6,997 |
| Ohio..... | 4,048 | 127 | 9,511 | 1,894 | 25,589 | 36,994 | 5,433 | 42,427 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2,484 | 69 | 5,420 | 1,225 | 18,607 | 25,253 | 6,441 | 31,694 |
| Oregon..... | 2,412 | 51 | 1,077 | 135 | 5,312 | 6,524 | 6,528 | 13,053 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 4,929 | 156 | 11,216 | 2,733 | 31,281 | 45,229 | 4,287 | 49,516 |
| Rhode Island..... | 402 | 12 | 589 | 138 | 2,404 | 3,132 | 488 | 3,619 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,214 | 57 | 2,904 | 592 | 9,992 | 13,488 | 1,874 | 15,362 |
| South Dakota..... | 607 | 15 | 1,925 | 110 | 1,340 | 3,376 | 1,893 | 5,269 |
| Tennessee..... | 2,769 | 99 | 5,987 | 1,516 | 17,339 | 24,842 | 4,395 | 29,236 |
| Texas..... | 12,320 | 1,111 | 32,862 | 10,781 | 134,097 | 177,740 | 17,137 | 194,876 |
| Utah..... | 1,690 | 33 | 2,844 | 336 | 4,764 | 7,944 | 7,201 | 15,146 |
| Vermont..... | 526 | 12 | 521 | 76 | 1,118 | 1,715 | 923 | 2,638 |
| Virginia..... | 3,402 | 144 | 6,470 | 911 | 13,433 | 20,814 | 5,921 | 26,735 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| State or Territory | Number of Centers/Homes | Participation (000) | Paid Center Meals (000) | Reduced Price Center Meals (000) | Free Center Meals (000) | Total Centers (000) | Meals Homes (000) | Total (000) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Washington | 2,753 | 76 | 7,222 | 922 | 10,487 | 18,631 | 5,268 | 23,899 |
| West Virginia | 1,209 | 27 | 1,790 | 228 | 3,818 | 5,835 | 1,822 | 7,657 |
| Wisconsin | 2,408 | 57 | 7,569 | 724 | 7,541 | 15,833 | 4,923 | 20,756 |
| Wyoming | 338 | 8 | 857 | 174 | 818 | 1,849 | 947 | 2,796 |
| Guam | 5 | 0 | 115 | 5 | 104 | 224 | 0 | 224 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,019 | 26 | 67 | 46 | 4,408 | 4,520 | 131 | 4,651 |
| Virgin Islands | 24 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 285 | 309 | 0 | 309 |
| TOTAL..... | 165,721 | 5,420 | 276,786 | 64,476 | 867,079 | 1,208,342 | 362,062 | 1,570,403 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION**Table FNS-45. Summer Food Service Program Sites, Participation and Meals Served Fiscal Year 2020**

| State or Territory | Number of Sites | Participation (July) (000) | Total Meals Served (000) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | 688 | 204 | 24,755 |
| Alaska..... | 155 | 10 | 4,024 |
| Arizona..... | 410 | 39 | 14,517 |
| Arkansas..... | 203 | 13 | 1,990 |
| California..... | 1,047 | 241 | 61,420 |
| Colorado..... | 649 | 57 | 22,234 |
| Connecticut..... | 428 | 34 | 10,113 |
| Delaware..... | 347 | 25 | 6,915 |
| District of Columbia..... | 117 | 6 | 1,528 |
| Florida..... | 2,457 | 477 | 76,166 |
| Georgia..... | 704 | 61 | 8,773 |
| Hawaii..... | 78 | 6 | 484 |
| Idaho..... | 194 | 27 | 8,722 |
| Illinois..... | 1,717 | 240 | 80,319 |
| Indiana..... | 1,001 | 242 | 31,159 |
| Iowa..... | 610 | 61 | 21,552 |
| Kansas..... | 547 | 103 | 18,914 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,497 | 143 | 51,851 |
| Louisiana..... | 308 | 113 | 33,590 |
| Maine..... | 729 | 22 | 11,311 |
| Maryland..... | 990 | 75 | 22,241 |
| Massachusetts..... | 869 | 116 | 20,743 |
| Michigan..... | 1,647 | 191 | 92,436 |
| Minnesota..... | 718 | 167 | 54,455 |
| Mississippi..... | 244 | 41 | 18,316 |
| Missouri..... | 992 | 102 | 30,410 |
| Montana..... | 236 | 20 | 6,375 |
| Nebraska..... | 0 | 0 | 12,411 |
| Nevada..... | 129 | 2 | 7,213 |
| New Hampshire..... | 127 | 12 | 798 |
| New Jersey..... | 707 | 119 | 23,758 |
| New Mexico..... | 400 | 30 | 6,236 |
| New York..... | 2,433 | 433 | 114,907 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,516 | 256 | 78,480 |
| North Dakota..... | 73 | 10 | 6,905 |
| Ohio..... | 1,267 | 87 | 18,784 |
| Oklahoma..... | 771 | 35 | 11,605 |
| Oregon..... | 555 | 46 | 17,247 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,567 | 85 | 15,947 |
| Rhode Island..... | 152 | 11 | 3,553 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,194 | 51 | 11,630 |
| South Dakota..... | 60 | 13 | 2,441 |
| Tennessee..... | 877 | 75 | 9,040 |
| Texas..... | 2,299 | 208 | 48,810 |
| Utah..... | 55 | 6 | 456 |
| Vermont..... | 252 | 16 | 6,471 |
| Virginia..... | 855 | 106 | 38,791 |
| Washington..... | 853 | 86 | 40,859 |
| West Virginia..... | 291 | 73 | 20,968 |
| Wisconsin..... | 665 | 82 | 25,144 |
| Wyoming..... | 166 | 15 | 5,325 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 645 | 47 | 5,609 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 7 | 1 | 292 |
| TOTAL^a..... | 37,498 | 4,738 | 1,268,995 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION**Table FNS-46. Special Milk Participating Outlets and Obligations Fiscal Year 2020**

| State or Territory | Schools | Institutions | Summer Camps | Total | Obligations (000) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Alabama..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \$13 |
| Alaska..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona..... | 49 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 29 |
| Arkansas..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California..... | 72 | 1 | 0 | 73 | 105 |
| Colorado..... | 55 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 102 |
| Connecticut..... | 41 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 36 |
| Delaware..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| District of Columbia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida..... | 1,053 | 0 | 0 | 1,053 | 2 |
| Georgia..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Hawaii..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho..... | 13 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 15 |
| Illinois..... | 430 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 946 |
| Indiana..... | 24 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 57 |
| Iowa..... | 34 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 34 |
| Kansas..... | 71 | 0 | 1 | 72 | 33 |
| Kentucky..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Louisiana..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Maryland..... | 58 | 27 | 0 | 85 | 137 |
| Massachusetts..... | 45 | 19 | 0 | 64 | 45 |
| Michigan..... | 40 | 0 | 5 | 45 | 120 |
| Minnesota..... | 209 | 82 | 11 | 302 | 386 |
| Mississippi..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Missouri..... | 122 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 232 |
| Montana..... | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Nebraska..... | 52 | 0 | 2 | 54 | 39 |
| Nevada..... | 3 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 25 |
| New Hampshire..... | 17 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 26 |
| New Jersey..... | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 107 |
| New Mexico..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York..... | 115 | 66 | 1 | 182 | 201 |
| North Carolina..... | 6 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 25 |
| North Dakota..... | 16 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 11 |
| Ohio..... | 96 | 1 | 1 | 98 | 184 |
| Oklahoma..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Oregon..... | 27 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 33 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 40 | 16 | 1 | 57 | 68 |
| Rhode Island..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| South Dakota..... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 |
| Tennessee..... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Texas..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Utah..... | 20 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 15 |
| Vermont..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Virginia..... | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 52 |
| Washington..... | 37 | 5 | 1 | 43 | 74 |
| West Virginia..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Wisconsin..... | 253 | 83 | 6 | 342 | 466 |
| Wyoming..... | 6 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 11 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,155 | 317 | 50 | 3,522 | 3,698 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHILD NUTRITION*Table FNS-47. Special Milk Half Pints Served FY 2020*

| State or Territory | Average Daily | Average Daily | Total Average | Total Free (000) | Total Paid (000) | Total (000) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Free Served (000) | Paid Served (000) | Daily (000) | | | |
| Alabama..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 59 | 61 |
| Alaska..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 133 | 135 |
| Arkansas..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California..... | 0 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 463 | 488 |
| Colorado..... | 0 | 5 | 5 | 32 | 441 | 473 |
| Connecticut..... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 144 | 168 |
| Delaware..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| District of Columbia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Georgia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 37 |
| Hawaii..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| Illinois..... | 7 | 34 | 42 | 761 | 3,619 | 4,380 |
| Indiana..... | 0 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 244 | 268 |
| Iowa..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 157 | 162 |
| Kansas..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 137 | 152 |
| Kentucky..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| Louisiana..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Maryland..... | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 637 | 639 |
| Massachusetts..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 205 | 210 |
| Michigan..... | 0 | 3 | 3 | 69 | 494 | 563 |
| Minnesota..... | 0 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1,804 | 1,810 |
| Mississippi..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Missouri..... | 0 | 10 | 10 | 46 | 1,042 | 1,087 |
| Montana..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Nebraska..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 179 | 187 |
| Nevada..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 117 |
| New Hampshire..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 107 | 121 |
| New Jersey..... | 0 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 448 | 495 |
| New Mexico..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York..... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 251 | 675 | 926 |
| North Carolina..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 120 | 120 |
| North Dakota..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 46 | 50 |
| Ohio..... | 0 | 6 | 7 | 33 | 829 | 862 |
| Oklahoma..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 39 |
| Oregon..... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 141 | 154 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 51 | 267 | 318 |
| Rhode Island..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| South Carolina..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| South Dakota..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 25 | 40 |
| Tennessee..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Texas..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Utah..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 71 | 71 |
| Vermont..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| Virginia..... | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 240 | 244 |
| Washington..... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 344 | 346 |
| West Virginia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 33 |
| Wisconsin..... | 0 | 17 | 17 | 41 | 2,142 | 2,183 |
| Wyoming..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 53 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | 14 | 128 | 142 | 1,519 | 15,717 | 17,236 |

These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

ACCOUNT 2: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

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

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), \$6,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023, of which \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be placed in reserve, to be allocated as the Secretary deems necessary, notwithstanding section 17(i) of such Act 42 U.S.C. 1786(i), to support participation should cost or participation exceed budget estimates: Provided, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), not less than \$90,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities, and \$14,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), not less than \$100,000,000, available until expended, shall be available for management information systems, including WIC electronic benefit transfer systems and activities: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That upon termination of a federally mandated vendor moratorium and subject to terms and conditions established by the Secretary, the Secretary may waive the requirement at 7 CFR 246.12(g) (6) at the request of a State agency. (Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

Change Description

The first change (line 3 of paragraph) adds \$200 million to the contingency fund, for a total of \$350 million.

The second change (line 9 of paragraph) adds \$100 million for management information systems, available until expended.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-48. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| Item | Amount |
|--|------------------------|
| 2021 Enacted | \$6,000,000,000 |
| Change in Appropriation..... | 0 |
| Budget Estimate, 2022 | <u>\$6,000,000,000</u> |
| Budget Estimate, Current Law 2022 | \$6,000,000,000 |
| Change Due to Proposed Legislation | 0 |
| Net 2022 Request..... | <u>\$6,000,000,000</u> |

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FNS-49. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | FTE | 2022 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Actual | FTE | Actual | FTE | Actual | FTE | | | Budget | FTE |
| Discretionary Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States (Food & NSA)..... | \$5,980,000 | 0 | \$5,880,000 | 0 | \$5,880,000 | 0 | -\$326,500 | 0 | 5,553,000 | 0 |
| Infrastructure Grants..... | 18,600 | 0 | 13,600 | 0 | 13,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,600 | 0 |
| Technical Assistance | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 |
| Program Evaluation & Monitoring | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | +7,000 | 0 | 12,000 | 0 |
| Breastfeeding Peer Counselors..... | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 |
| Federal Admin. Oversight..... | 11,000 | 0 | 11,000 | 0 | 11,000 | 0 | +19,500 | 0 | 30,500 | 0 |
| MIS/EBT Initiatives | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| WIC Contingency Fund..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 |
| WIC FFCRA..... | 0 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Discretionary..... | 6,075,000 | 38 | 6,500,000 | 39 | 6,000,000 | 44 | 0 | +26 | 6,000,000 | 70 |
| Mandatory Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| UPC Database..... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Supplemental Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARPA - WIC Cash Value Voucher..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490,000 | 0 | -490,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARPA - WIC Innovation Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390,000 | 0 | -390,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Mandatory & Supplemental... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | -881,000 | 0 | -880,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Total Available | 6,076,000 | 38 | 6,501,000 | 39 | 6,881,000 | 44 | -880,000 | 26 | 6,001,000 | 70 |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-50. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | Chg key | 2022 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| | Actual | FTE | Actual | FTE | Enacted | FTE | | | Budget | FTE |
| Discretionary Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States (Food & NSA)..... | \$5,751,000 | 0 | \$5,819,000 | 0 | \$5,400,000 | 0 | \$1,219,780 | (1) | \$6,619,780 | 0 |
| Infrastructure Grants..... | 9,903 | 0 | 14,418 | 0 | 13,600 | 0 | 0 | | 13,600 | 0 |
| Technical Assistance..... | 305 | 0 | 446 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | | 400 | 0 |
| Breastfeeding Peer Counselors..... | 60,000 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 | | 90,000 | 0 |
| Management Information Systems..... | 46,000 | 0 | 17,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | +5,000 | (2) | 100,000 | 0 |
| WIC Disaster Relief..... | 12,000 | 0 | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Admin. Oversight..... | 10,057 | 0 | 12,000 | 0 | 12,000 | 0 | +18,500 | (3) | 30,500 | 0 |
| Program Evaluation & Monitoring..... | 6,636 | 0 | 7,014 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | +7,000 | (4) | 12,000 | 0 |
| WIC FFCRA..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | -500,000 | (5) | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Discretionary Obligations .. | 5,905,901 | 38 | 5,959,878 | 39 | 6,031,000 | 44 | +750,280 | | 6,781,280 | 70 |
| Mandatory Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| WIC Innovation Fund..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 | | 90,000 | 0 |
| WIC Cash Value Voucher (CVV)..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490,000 | 0 | -490,000 | | 0 | 0 |
| WIC Contingency Fund..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| UPC Database..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Mandatory Obligations..... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 580,000 | 0 | -490,000 | | 90,000 | 0 |
| Total Obligations..... | 5,906,901 | 38 | 5,959,878 | 39 | 6,611,000 | 44 | -260,280 | | 6,871,280 | 70 |
| Balances Available (EOY): | | | | | | | | | | |
| WIC Programs..... | 635,099 | 0 | 810,861 | 0 | 50,861 | 0 | -400,000 | | 400,000 | 0 |
| WIC Contingency..... | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 200,000 | | 350,000 | 0 |
| Total Bal. Available (EOY)..... | 785,099 | 0 | 960,861 | 0 | 200,861 | 0 | -200,000 | | 750,000 | 0 |
| Total Available..... | 6,691,000 | 38 | 6,920,739 | 39 | 7,561,000 | 44 | 60,280 | | 7,621,280 | 70 |
| Less: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rescission..... | -500,000 | 0 | -1,000,000 | 0 | -1,250,000 | 0 | 1,250,000 | | 0 | 0 |
| Sequestration..... | -62 | 0 | -59 | 0 | -57 | 0 | 0 | | -57 | 0 |
| Recoveries, Other..... | 648,146 | 0 | 942,083 | 0 | 1,033,000 | 0 | -861,846 | | 171,154 | 0 |
| Balances Available, SOY..... | -763,000 | 0 | -361,739 | 0 | -1,343,907 | 0 | -448,470 | | -1,792,377 | 0 |
| Total WIC Appropriations..... | 6,076,000 | 38 | 6,501,000 | 39 | 6,000,000 | 44 | 0 | | 6,000,000 | 70 |

The numbered justifications items are keyed to the Change Key (Chg Key) column on the Project Statement.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants, and Children

FNS makes funds available to participating State health agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) that, in turn, distribute the funds to participating local agencies. State and local agencies use WIC funds to pay the costs of specified supplemental foods provided to WIC participants, and to pay for specified nutrition services and administration (NSA) costs, including the cost of nutrition assessments, blood tests for anemia, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and health care referrals.

There is no change in the FY2022 appropriation request of \$6,000,000,000 from FY2021. However, there are some changes in several program lines that are explained below:

- (1) An obligation increases of \$1,219,780,000 for WIC Grants to States for supplemental food, nutrition service and administration costs (\$5,880,000,000 available in FY 2021). The funding requested will support benefits for all eligible women, infants, and children, who seek WIC benefits – currently estimated to be about 6.4 million individuals in FY 2022. While provisional data from the CDC shows that the birth rate declined again in FY 2020, WIC participation is beginning to increase after a decade of decline. Data through February, 2021 shows that participation is up by about 200,000 participants from the same time period in the prior fiscal year. FNS expects this upward trend to continue through FY 2022. In addition, the average monthly food cost per person is estimated to increase from \$39.02 in FY 2021 to \$39.66 in FY 2022. The increase in the food package cost is being driven by food inflation costs (anticipated changes in the Thrifty Food Plan are used to estimate food package inflation from the current year to the budget year.

The average nutrition services and administrative (NSA) cost per person is estimated increase from \$28.45 in FY 2021 to \$30.74 in FY 2022. NSA funds are used by State agencies to provide non-food benefits to Participants, including nutrition education, health screenings and referrals, and breastfeeding support; to manage the infant formula rebate system, monitor and manage relationships with retail vendors; screen applicants for nutritional risk and income eligibility; as well as a small portion for other administrative work. Justification for the additional increases are explained in the WIC Current Law Proposals, outlined below.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE DATA

Table FNS-51. Program Performance Data thousands of dollars, staff years (SY)

| Program Performance Data | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | Increase or Decrease | 2022 Budget Request |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Average Participation Per Month (in millions) | 6,396 | 6,246 | 6,335 | 65 | 6,400 |
| Average Food Cost Per Person Per Month | \$40.90 | \$38.25 | \$39.02 | \$0.64 | \$39.66 |
| Average Admin. Cost Per Person Per Month | 25.85 | 26.26 | 28.45 | 2.31 | 30.74 |
| Total Benefit Costs | \$66.75 | \$64.51 | \$67.47 | \$2.95 | \$70.40 |

(2) An increase of \$7,000,000 for Program Evaluation and Monitoring (\$5,000,000 in FY 2021).

FNS conducts a variety of studies, evaluations, and related activities that respond to the needs of policy makers and managers and helps ensure that the WIC program effectively achieves its goals. This line supports the critical evaluations and research needed for the WIC Program, including the federal staff needed to oversee this vital work. Examples of recent WIC studies can be found on the WIC-studies FNS website.

The increase of \$7,000,000 is explained further in the WIC Current Law Proposal: Increase funding for WIC Research to support Critical Longitudinal Work.

(3) An increase of \$19,500,000 for Federal Oversight (\$11,000 in FY 2021).

These funds enable FNS staff to provide oversight and technical assistance to States in order to improve program integrity – specifically with regard to vendor management and improper payments. FNS staff continuously seek ways to reduce and prevent errors and program abuse. In addition to implementing EBT which provides improved integrity in the retailer side of vendor management, FNS program integrity efforts include providing direct technical assistance to individual WIC State agencies to ensure the use of effective participant certification and vendor management policies such as competitive price criteria and maximum allowable reimbursement rates. Specific activities include sponsoring national, regional and state training and information conferences to facilitate the exchange of effective vendor authorization and investigation strategies, as well as strategies to identify and prevent participant abuse; performing in-depth targeted reviews of high-risk program areas; and development of model software to assist state agencies in preventing and identifying program abuse.

The increase for \$19,500,000 is explained in the current law proposals: a) \$15,500,000 Improve WIC Oversight and Administration of Outreach, Innovation, and Program Modernization, b) \$3,000,000 for Cross-Program Customer Service and Integration (see NPA current law proposal section for details), and c) \$1,000,000 for Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG (see SNAP current law proposal section for details).

(4) An increase of \$100,000,000 for MIS (0 in FY 2021).

This increase is explained in the WIC Current Law Proposal: Technology funding to implement new Federal requirements.

(5) An increase of \$200,000,000 for Contingency (0 in FY 2021).

This increase is explained in the WIC Current Law Proposal: Provide an increase in the WIC contingency fund to ensure program access to participants if there is a funding shortfall.

TABLE FNS-52. SUMMARY OF FY 2022 MANDATORY CURRENT LAW PROPOSALS FOR WIC

| Proposal | Amount (millions) |
|--|----------------------|
| Increase the amount of Fruits and Vegetables in the WIC Food Package | \$834.0 |
| Full Staffing for the State Systems Office (SSO) (See SNAP section for proposal) | 1.0 |
| Cross-Program Customer Service and Integration (See NPA section for proposal) | 3.0 |
| Establish Program Innovation and Development Fund | 15.0 |
| Increase funding for WIC Research to support Critical Longitudinal Work | 70.0 |
| Increase to the WIC Contingency Fund | 200.0 |
| Technology Funding to Implement New Federal Requirements | 100.0 |
| ME Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG (See SNAP section for proposal) | 1.0 |
| Total Increases, WIC | 1,161.0 |

Current Law Proposals***Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)***

Proposal: Increase the Amounts of Fruits and Vegetables in the WIC Food Package.

This proposal would increase the amounts of fruits and vegetables offered in WIC food packages to expand healthy food offerings for WIC participants. The WIC Cash Value Benefit (CVB) is a fixed-dollar benefit used by participants to obtain authorized fruits and vegetables. The CVB for children stands at \$9/month, while CVB for women currently stands at \$11/month. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ARPA (P.L. 117-2) allows WIC State agencies to temporarily increase the CVB amount to \$35 per month for children and women. The increase can occur for up to four (4) consecutive months and the authority to increase the amount of the CVB terminates on September 30, 2021. Because the temporary increase will expire, this proposal seeks to update the food package consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines 2020-2025* in order to continue the overall improvement of healthy food offerings for WIC participants. This change is part of a larger effort to revise WIC food packages consistent with Dietary Guidelines and NASEM recommendations. Increases to the CVB would be based on nutrition science and provide for continuous improvement of participants health.

WIC leads to better health and academic outcomes for children and is one of the most powerful public health interventions available to reduce disparities in maternal and child health outcomes. There is strong evidence that WIC participation results in fewer infant deaths, fewer premature births, and increased birth weights—and reduces health care costs.

Table FNS-53. Change in Funding Due to Increase in Fruits and Vegetables (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$834 | \$0 | \$0 | \$834 |

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

Proposal: Establish WIC Program Innovation and Development Fund

In order to sustain and improve data systems, USDA FNS requests an additional \$10 million annually in the federal administrative and oversight account to meet the ongoing and future costs of data systems used to support oversight efforts. Currently, WIC program funds are used to make necessary upgrades and improvements in the two data systems used for Program oversight – Management Evaluation (ME) Tool/MEMS and The Integrity Profile/Food Delivery Portal. Over time the technology costs have grown, while the program set-aside funding has remained flat.

The balance of the annual funds requested, \$5 million, will support approximately eight (8) staff years to support these systems as well as 12 staff years to support the implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) provision to carry out WIC outreach, innovation, and program modernization efforts, including appropriate waivers and flexibility, to increase participation and redemption of benefits.

Table FNS-54. Change in Funding Due to Increase in Fruits and Vegetables (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$15 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15 |

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

Proposal: Increase funding for WIC Research to support Critical Longitudinal Work

FNS Office of Policy Support (OPS) requests an additional amount of \$7 million in WIC research funding for each of Fiscal Years 2022, 2023, and 2024 to fund the third iteration of the WIC Infant and Toddler Feeding Practices Study. FNS research funding is currently funded at \$5 million annually.

The purpose of the third national WIC Infant and Toddler Feeding Practices Study (WIC ITFPS-3) is to examine the association of early feeding practices and duration of WIC participation with the diet quality, nutritional status, and health outcomes of infants enrolled in WIC shortly after birth. The proposed study will use a longitudinal design, following mothers and their newborns from the prenatal period until the infant's fifth birthday, regardless of their WIC participation status.

The proposed study is a new data collection for the WIC ITFPS series. A previous iteration of WIC ITFPS began data collection in mid-2013, making early study findings reflective of the WIC program around that time. Since 2013, however, the WIC Program has evolved, and new policies and initiatives have been, or will soon be, implemented. Because of these changes, findings from the previous WIC ITFPS no longer reflect the current WIC policy environment, warranting the initiation of a new longitudinal study to better inform the WIC program and evaluate the impact of policy changes.

Table FNS-55. Budget and FTE Changes (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$7 | \$7 | \$7 | \$70 |

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

Proposal: Provide an increase in the WIC contingency fund to ensure program access to participants if there is a funding shortfall.

WIC's current contingency fund of \$150 million in no-year funding represents about two weeks of program expenditures. This is inadequate as most WIC State agencies issue benefits in three -month increments and need to have funding to support this level of benefit obligation. Additional contingency funds are needed to ensure participant access to benefits during funding shortfalls.

Over the past decade, all funding shortfalls have been due to lapses in appropriation. The contingency fund did not adequately maintain program operations. Robust program recoveries supported program benefits but should not be anticipated every fiscal year. An increase of \$200 million in the WIC contingency fund would decrease risk in the budget estimate process and ensure an adequate reserve to maintain critical WIC services.

Table FNS-56. Budget and FTE Changes (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$200 |

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

Proposal: Technology funding to implement new Federal requirements

Rationale:

This proposal would provide \$100 million in x-year funding for Management Information Systems (MIS) and technology funding for the purpose of updating systems or technology to meet new Federal requirements.

Congress has indicated an interest in increasing enrollment among WIC eligible families through the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2), which included a provision for USDA to carry out efforts to increase WIC participation and redemption of benefits. USDA anticipates a number of legislative changes that would require WIC State agencies to make changes to their Management Information Systems and potentially expand their technical capabilities. Furthermore, USDA is pursuing proposed rulemaking this year to improve the WIC food packages and any final changes will require substantial systems changes.

Table FNS-57. Change in Funding Due to Additional Private Investment (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$100 | \$0 | \$0 | \$100 |

TABLE FNS-58. SUMMARY OF FY 2022 PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR WIC

| Proposal | Amount (millions) |
|--|-------------------|
| WIC Permanent Nationwide Waiver Authority During an Emergency or Disaster | 0.0 |
| Provide WIC the statutory flexibility to support online ordering, pickup, and delivery of WIC benefits without the presence of a cashier | 0.0 |

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposal: WIC Permanent Nationwide Waiver Authority During an Emergency or Disaster

Rationale: USDA FNS does not have the authority to grant nationwide waivers to WIC State agencies during times of disasters or any waiver authority during public health emergencies such as COVID-19. The current authority under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127), is time-limited and on a State-by-State basis. Being able to issue national waivers or the same waiver to multiple states in a disaster situation would be more administratively efficient than individual State waivers and improve USDA’s ability to respond quickly in disaster response.

Table FNS-59. Budget and FTE changes (thousands of dollars)

| Item | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

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

Proposal: Provide WIC the statutory flexibility to support online ordering, pickup, and delivery of WIC benefits without the presence of a cashier.

Rationale: The retail grocery industry has changed rapidly, but WIC State agencies are currently only allowed to authorize traditional brick and mortar stores and must require that transactions occur in the presence of a cashier. Explicitly allowing State agencies to have more flexibility to authorize new types of stores and to allow online transactions will ensure that WIC participants are not left behind as the industry continues to innovate. This would include an explicit statutory definition of WIC authorized vendor which allows for online WIC transactions.

SNAP already has legislation that addresses this issue and therefore, WIC proposes similar legislative language to promote equity and program access for all eligible women, infants, and children.

Table FNS-60. Budget and FTE changes (millions of dollars)

| Item | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | Ten Year Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Table FNS-61. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))*

| State/Territory/Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------------|--------|----|--------|----|---------|----|--------|----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Budget | SY |
| California | 314 | 2 | 288 | 2 | 288 | 2 | 510 | 2 |
| Colorado..... | 377 | 2 | 468 | 3 | 469 | 3 | 830 | 5 |
| Georgia | 321 | 2 | 152 | 1 | 152 | 1 | 270 | 2 |
| Illinois | 321 | 2 | 303 | 2 | 304 | 2 | 538 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 321 | 2 | 356 | 2 | 357 | 3 | 632 | 4 |
| New Jersey..... | 320 | 1 | 211 | 1 | 211 | 2 | 374 | 2 |
| Tennessee..... | 97 | 3 | 73 | 0 | 73 | 1 | 129 | 1 |
| Texas..... | 482 | 22 | 293 | 2 | 293 | 2 | 519 | 3 |
| Virginia..... | 13,794 | 38 | 18,251 | 26 | 18,255 | 28 | 21,240 | 47 |
| Obligations..... | 16,347 | 38 | 20,395 | 39 | 20,401 | 44 | 25,041 | 70 |
| Total, Available..... | 16,347 | 38 | 20,395 | 39 | 20,401 | 44 | 25,041 | 70 |

Note: The obligations provided in this table represents Federal-FNS staff costs per state. The totals are a subset of overall WIC obligations. The geographic breakdown data reports only federal administrative costs. Non-administrative costs such as grants to states and benefits are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Table FNS-62. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)*

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|----------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C..... | \$1,807 | \$1,841 | \$1,930 | \$3,278 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field..... | 2,121 | 2,161 | 2,283 | 4,918 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation | 3,928 | 4,002 | 4,213 | 8,196 |
| 12 | Personal benefits | 1,395 | 1,422 | 1,436 | 2,459 |
| | Total, personnel comp. and benefits | 5,323 | 5,424 | 5,649 | 10,655 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25.2 | Other services from non-Federal sources..... | 13,574 | 13,574 | 13,574 | 13,574 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials | 605 | 605 | 605 | 605 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions..... | 5,886,262 | 5,940,138 | 6,605,351 | 6,860,625 |
| | Total, Other Objects..... | 5,900,578 | 5,954,454 | 6,605,351 | 6,860,625 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations..... | 5,905,901 | 5,959,878 | 6,611,000 | 6,871,280 |

STATUS OF PROGRAMS**Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)*****Program Mission***

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutritious supplemental foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and support, and health care referrals at no cost to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breast-feeding women, to infants, and to children up to their fifth birthday, who are determined by health professionals to be at nutritional risk. “Low-income” is defined as at or below 185 percent of the U.S. Poverty Income Guidelines. For the period of July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, this represented \$45,510 for a family of four. WIC also promotes breastfeeding as the feeding method of choice for infants, provides substance abuse education, and promotes immunization and other aspects of healthy living.

FNS makes funds available to participating State health agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) that, in turn, distribute the funds to participating local agencies. State and local agencies use WIC funds to pay for specified nutrition services and administration (NSA) costs, including the cost of nutrition assessments, blood tests for anemia, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and health care referrals.

Table FNS-63. Program Participation and Costs (thousands of dollars)

| Average Monthly Participation (In Thousands) | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Women | 1,737.50 | 1,633.00 | 1,514.88 | 1,445.83 |
| Infants | 1,787.60 | 1,712.00 | 1,609.70 | 1,550.73 |
| Children <5 | 3,758.00 | 3,522.80 | 3,271.85 | 3,249.65 |
| Total | 7,284.10 | 6,868.80 | 6,396.43 | 6,246.20 |
| Change from Prior Year | -5.30% | -5.70% | -6.80% | -2.40% |
| Food Cost Total (Million \$) | \$3,610 | \$3,365 | \$3,139 | \$2,864 |
| Avg./Person/Month | \$41.30 | \$40.83 | \$40.90 | \$38.25 |
| Change in Per Person Food Cost | -3.10% | -1.20% | 0.10% | -6.40% |
| Per Person Per Month Total (Food/Admin.) Cost | \$63.84 | \$64.23 | \$66.75 | \$64.51 |

Source: Program Information Reports, November 29, 2018, National Data Bank, KD21 US FY 2018. Updates may be received in future reporting periods.

WIC FOOD PACKAGE

The WIC food packages provide supplemental foods designed to meet the special nutritional needs of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, non-breastfeeding postpartum women, infants and children up to five years of age who are at nutritional risk. WIC supplemental foods currently include infant cereal, baby foods, iron-fortified adult cereal, fruits and vegetables, vitamin C-rich fruit or vegetable juice, eggs, milk, cheese, yogurt, soy-based beverages, tofu, peanut butter, dried and canned beans/peas, canned fish, whole wheat bread and other whole-grain options. For infants of women who do not fully breastfeed, WIC provides iron-fortified infant formula. Specialized infant formulas and medical foods may also be provided if medically indicated. Due to increased nutritional needs of breastfeeding women, WIC mothers who decide to breastfeed are eligible to receive WIC for a longer period of time and receive a larger food package than non-breastfeeding postpartum women.

In FY 2020, FNS launched a web-based calculator to assist WIC staff with tailoring infant formula provided within the food package for partially breastfed infants. The calculator provides the number of infant formula containers to issue for the infant feeding category, along with the food package issuance timeframe.

NUTRITION EDUCATION

Nutrition education, including breastfeeding promotion and support, is an integral part of the WIC benefit package. Statute requires that one-sixth of the amounts State agencies spend for NSA must go for nutrition education and breastfeeding promotion and program regulations require State agencies to offer at least two nutrition education contacts for each participant during each six-month certification period, or quarterly for participants certified for a period in excess of six months.

Nutrition education is provided through individual or group counseling sessions. In addition, participants receive resources designed to help participants achieve a positive change in dietary and physical activity habits and improve health status. Participants also are counseled on the importance of WIC foods in preventing and overcoming specific

nutrition risk conditions identified during their nutrition risk assessment. For pregnant and postpartum mothers, special emphasis is given to appropriate infant feeding practices, prenatal nutrition, and breastfeeding support and promotion. Program regulations require clinics to provide information on drug and other harmful substance abuse to all pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, and to parents or caregivers of infants and children.

Program regulations also require clinics to promote breastfeeding to all pregnant women, unless medically contraindicated, and WIC supports breastfeeding by providing comprehensive, up-to-date and culturally appropriate breastfeeding information and counseling. WIC Program staff offer support, anticipatory guidance and encouragement to new mothers and the benefits of breastfeeding are explained to participants in the nutrition education information provided during pregnancy.

WIC Breastfeeding Support. Learn Together. Grow Together is the Program's national breastfeeding campaign, which provides key messaging, original photography, graphics, videos, and posters via a mobile-friendly website, wicbreastfeeding.fns.usda.gov. The goal of the campaign is to equip WIC moms with the information, resources and support they need to successfully breastfeed. USDA FNS entered into a cooperative grant agreement with the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) to provide technical support to seven WIC State agencies selected to implement and evaluate the breastfeeding campaign. In FY 2020, FNS provided technical assistance via a webinar to the State agency sub-grantees about the campaign development, use of the materials, messaging, the graphic elements of the campaign and the visual components available. FNS engaged State agencies via monthly conference calls, to respond to questions and review draft social media messages and other aspects of each State agency's implementation efforts.

The WIC Peer Counseling Program provides mother-to-mother support and addresses the barriers to breastfeeding that WIC mothers face. WIC State agencies continue to implement breastfeeding peer counseling as a core WIC service. In FY 2020, FNS awarded nearly \$90 million in grants for breastfeeding peer counseling.

The statute requires USDA to provide WIC breastfeeding performance bonuses. In FY 2020, WIC Breastfeeding Bonus Awards were made to nine State agencies (Acoma, Canoncito & Laguna (ACL); Colorado; Hawaii; Idaho; Montana; Navajo Nation; Pueblo of San Felipe; Utah and Washington) for their high percentage of fully breastfed infants. The performance bonuses, totaling \$100,000, intended to recognize and award State agencies demonstrating successful breastfeeding promotion and support efforts.

All WIC local agencies are required to implement policies and procedures to provide breastfeeding support and assistance throughout the prenatal and postpartum period. The Loving Support Award of Excellence recognizes local agencies that provide exemplary breastfeeding programs and support services. In FY 2020, FNS awarded 98 Gold and 12 Premiere awards to local agencies that demonstrated excellence in breastfeeding promotion and support.

FNS continues to collaborate with other Federal agencies and non-profit organizations to promote breastfeeding surrounding the Surgeon General's Call to Action to Support Breastfeeding (Call to Action) and the Healthy People 2020 objectives on breastfeeding. FNS partners with other member organizations to sponsor the Breastfeeding Promotion Consortium (BPC) meeting. The BPC is a forum for supporting breastfeeding and includes over 30 public and private entities, including: professional and public health associations, government agencies, and breastfeeding advocacy groups. FNS also participates in a Federal Breastfeeding Workgroup, which focuses on interagency coordination of breastfeeding support efforts. And FNS is a government liaison to the United States Breastfeeding Committee (USBC), a national breastfeeding committee composed of representatives from relevant government departments, non-governmental organizations, and health professional associations who strategically work to support breastfeeding efforts and initiatives across the country.

Program Oversight and Monitoring

FNS works with State agency partners to ensure that WIC Program resources are being used to efficiently run the program across the country. State agency compliance with WIC policy and program rules is verified through the WIC Management Evaluation (ME) process, which includes on-site reviews of State and local agency operations, as well as a thorough review of State and local agency documentation. Some items that are reviewed during the WIC ME process include: management information system (MIS) reports, financial/banking reports, internal records, redeemed food instruments, internal/external contracts, training documents, and participant and vendor files. Additionally, observation of clinic operations and on-site vendor visits are included in WIC MEs. Information gathered through the ME process provides a basis for FNS to develop strategic goals to improve service delivery and program integrity. Additionally, MEs provide an opportunity for FNS staff to target technical assistance to State agencies since any deficiencies or areas of noncompliance that are identified during the ME process are addressed through a corrective action process.

FNS regularly assesses its WIC ME process and makes improvements in order to ensure effective and efficient federal oversight. The functional areas that are reviewed during WIC MEs include: Vendor Management; Funding and Participation; Information Systems Management; Nutrition Services; Civil Rights; Certification, Eligibility and Coordination; Food Delivery; Organization and Management; and Monitoring and Audits.

Each year, FNS issues a WIC ME Target Area Memorandum providing guidance to FNS Regional Offices on topics to evaluate via MEs the following FY. Target Areas are established in order to focus FNS' oversight efforts on key areas related to WIC program integrity and operations. Usually, the Target Area is comprised of one functional area and risk based MEs in other functional areas. In FY 2019, FNS revised the WIC Nutrition Services ME in preparation for the FY 2020-2022 Target Area of Nutrition Services. The Nutrition Services ME examines how State agencies plan for and deliver nutrition services, including nutrition and breastfeeding education. In FY 2020, FNS hosted four technical assistance conference calls to review resources available staff in conducting high quality Nutrition Services MEs.

During FY 2020, FNS Regional Offices conducted fieldwork for 12 of the 31 planned WIC MEs. Nutrition Services MEs require on-site observation by design, therefore, due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, 19 WIC MEs were either postponed or canceled. In response to the public health emergency, FNS issued an updated WIC ME Target Area Memorandum that extended the Nutrition Services Target Area through FY 2023 to ensure that Regional Offices have time to complete high quality reviews of all 89 WIC State agencies. The memorandum also requires Regional Office participation in WIC ME improvement projects, which are ongoing.

Cost Containment and Vendor Management

WIC State agencies are required to implement certain cost containment strategies in order to keep food costs down. In an effort to use food grants efficiently, most WIC State agencies have implemented additional cost containment strategies. Cost containment strategies in WIC include using a competitive bidding process to award rebate contracts for infant formula or other WIC foods, authorizing competitively priced vendors and setting price limitations, and authorizing lower cost foods. The most successful cost containment strategy is competitively bid infant formula rebate contracts between State agencies and infant formula manufacturers. In FY 2020, States reported an estimated annual rebate savings of \$1.7 billion.

State agencies use savings generated by these kinds of strategies to provide benefits to more participants within the same total budget. Due to the success of cost containment measures, average per person WIC food costs have grown much more slowly than general food inflation over the last 30 years. The average monthly WIC food cost has increased by approximately 30 percent from FY 1990 to FY 2020, while general food inflation, as measured by the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), has increased by 95.6 percent.

FNS provides technical assistance to WIC State agencies as they develop and implement cost containment policies and procedures, and draft rebate bid solicitations.

WIC Prescreening Tool

The WIC Prescreening Tool is a web-based/mobile device-capable application that helps potential WIC applicants determine if they are likely to be eligible for WIC benefits. Users complete a series of short questions to determine eligibility; those who are likely to be WIC eligible are provided with State-specific contact information and are encouraged to make certification appointments with their WIC local agencies. Additionally, users are provided with a printable summary of their responses and a list of examples of the documentation that is required at an initial certification appointment.

The WIC Prescreening Tool is accessible to all internet users via the "WIC Prescreening Tool" link on the WIC Eligibility Requirements page. The tool is accessed approximately 1,000 times per day by users across the country. Currently, the WIC Prescreening Tool is available in nine different languages: English, Spanish, Mandarin Chinese, Arabic, Haitian-Creole, Korean, Russian, Somali, and Vietnamese. Metrics gathered from the tool provide data that can be used to help inform the development of WIC initiatives and collaboration with similar programs.

Moving forward, FNS is exploring ways to modernize the Tool with an application component.

State Agency Model (SAM) Project

The SAM Project is an initiative to develop model WIC management information systems (MIS) through multiple State agency consortia. The SAM project also includes the transfer of these models to other WIC State agencies in order to eliminate duplication of systems development and streamlines the MIS procurement process. The SAM Project is consistent with FNS' technology goal to improve WIC system functionality through the replacement of automated legacy systems. For many States, this step is a necessary precursor to EBT implementation.

The three SAM systems are:

Successful Partners in Reaching Innovative Technology (SPIRIT), comprised of 17 ITOs and six geographic State agencies: Acoma Canoncito & Laguna (ACL), Alaska, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Eight Northern Pueblos, Five Sandoval Pueblos, Inter-Tribal Council (ITC) of Oklahoma, Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Missouri, Montana, Muscogee Creek Nation, Osage Nation, Otoe-Missouria, Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation, Pueblo of San Felipe, Santo Domingo Tribe, Wichita Caddo Delaware (WCD) Enterprises, and Zuni Pueblo; The Mountain Plains State Consortium (MPSC), comprised of nine State agencies: Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Inter Tribal Council of Nevada (ITCN), North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming; and Crossroads, comprised of four State agencies: Virginia, West Virginia and Alabama, and Rhode Island.

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)

FNS supported State agencies to implement EBT statewide by October 1, 2020 or seek an exemption from the statutory timeframe.

EBT systems enhance benefit delivery and improve accountability of food benefits and vendor payment systems. FNS continues to work with individual State agencies to plan, develop, and implement WIC EBT systems. As of the end of FY 2020, all 89 WIC State agencies are involved in some phase of EBT -- planning, development, or implementation or they are already operational Statewide. In FY 2020, nine EBT projects were funded.

As of fall 2020, 70 WIC State agencies, delivering benefits to almost 91 percent of participants, have successfully implemented EBT projects statewide. Ten State agencies (Arkansas, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pueblo of Isleta, Texas and Wyoming) are using smart card or chip technology and 60 State agencies (Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Colorado, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Connecticut, Delaware, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Inter-Tribal Council of Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Minnesota, Montana, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Navajo Nation, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Omaha Nation, Oregon, Osage Nation, Otoe-Missouria Tribe, Rhode Island, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Tribe, South Carolina, South Dakota, Standing Rock Sioux, Tennessee, Three Affiliated Tribes, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia, Wichita Caddo Delaware (WCD), Vermont, Washington, Winnebago Tribe and Wisconsin) have successfully implemented EBT using magnetic stripe cards, or online technology.

Nineteen (19) State agencies requested and received conditional approvals for exemption to the statutory timeframe for implementation, pursuant to provisions of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. These State agencies are: Acoma Canoncito and Laguna (ACL); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; District of Columbia; Eastern Shoshone; Eight Northern Indian Pueblos, Inc.; Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos; Georgia; Indian Township Passamaquoddy; Maine; Mississippi; New Jersey; North Dakota; Northern Arapaho Tribe; Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy; Pueblo of San Felipe; Pueblo of Zuni; Puerto Rico; Santo Domingo Tribe; and Utah. All of these State agencies are actively pursuing plans to implement statewide EBT.

Nutrition Risk Assessment

Value Enhanced Nutrition Assessment (VENA): The VENA initiative was implemented in FY 2006 with the purpose of improving the WIC nutrition assessment process and criteria and to more closely align nutrition risk determination with WIC nutrition interventions. The VENA Guidance was updated in FY 2019 - 2020 to reflect current program policy, references and resources and will be issued in FY 2021. In FY 2020, the development of VENA Training was initiated through a contract to provide an overview of the updated VENA Guidance focusing on the new features of the guidance. This training is planned for FY 2021. The VENA Guidance update will be a web-based, interactive document for use by State and local WIC agencies as well as FNS National and Regional Office staff.

Optimizing WIC Service Delivery

In FY 2020, FNS continued to participate in a variety of activities to optimize WIC services:

FNS awarded a three year WIC Online Ordering Grant cooperative agreement. The grantee will work with FNS and WIC State agencies to develop resources and guidance needed as WIC State agencies, technology partners, and WIC authorized vendors work to provide this service to WIC participants. Resources will cover online ordering with payment using wireless POS devices (currently allowed, but not widely available), as well as online payment (not currently

allowed or available) in order to ensure that the WIC program is poised to adopt this technology as soon as vendors develop it for WIC.

FNS continued participating in collaboration efforts with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, specifically the Maternal and Child Health Bureau and the Office of Head Start (OHS), to improve program coordination and service delivery to families with young children with the goal of increasing WIC participation among children one through four years of age. A Memorandum of Understanding between FNS' WIC and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and the Administration of Children and Families' Head Start and Child Care Development Fund Programs was released in November 2017. In FY 2020, the FNS-ACF collaboration released a shared resource document that highlighted 10 ways that WIC and the Head Start program can collaborate to enhance participant-centered services. Additional partnerships with other programs that serve young children, e.g., childcare facilities, CACFP, Head Start and Early Head Start, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will continue in FY 2021.

The Johns Hopkins University (JHU), through a cooperative agreement with FNS, continues the *Participant Research Innovation Laboratory for Enhancing WIC Services*. As a background, in FY 2019, JHU competitively awarded five WIC local agencies sub-grants to develop and implement interactive tools, technical resources, and innovative solutions that improve customer service in WIC clinics and ultimately encourage and improve retention of eligible children in WIC. JHU is supporting and will evaluate these 18-month WIC local agency projects.

FNS continued its cooperative agreement with the Council of State Governments (CSG) to establish the *WIC Innovation Grant*. The cooperative agreement establishes CSG as the lead organization to manage the sub-grant award process and fund up to \$6 million for certification enhancement projects in WIC State agencies. CSG will support and evaluate State and local efforts to streamline and improve the customer service experience in WIC. Sub-grants are expected to be awarded as early as March 2021.

Also, in FY 2020, FNS provided extensive technical assistance to Tufts University for the USDA WIC Telehealth Innovations Project. Through this cooperative agreement, Tufts will test and evaluate the use of telehealth innovations in delivery of nutrition education, including breastfeeding support, to pregnant women and caregivers of young children participating in the WIC Program. Tufts will select up to seven WIC State agencies as sub-grantees for this research through a national competition.

WIC STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS

FNS published six reports related to WIC during FY 2018, which are available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/wic-studies>. These include:

WIC Eligibles and Coverage: National and State Estimates for 2015: which updates estimates on the number of women, infants, and children eligible for WIC benefits in 2015, including estimates by participant category (including children by single year of age) and coverage rates, and updated estimates in U.S. territories.

WIC INFANT TODDLER FEEDING PRACTICES STUDY 2: SECOND YEAR REPORT: Fourth Year Report (published September 2020): The WIC Infant and Toddler Feeding Practices Study-2 (WIC ITFPS-2), also known as the "Feeding My Baby" Study, is the only national study to capture data on caregivers and their children over the first 6 years of the child's life regardless of their continued participation in WIC. Overall, the study examines child-feeding practices, associations between WIC services and those practices, and the health and nutrition outcomes of children who received WIC around birth. This report, the fifth in the series generated from this study, focuses on the dietary intake patterns and weight status of children during the fourth year of life. The report also examines families' WIC experiences and their perceptions of the program's impact.

WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2018 (published May 2020): WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2018 summarizes the demographic characteristics of participants in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nationwide in April 2018. It includes information on participant income and nutrition risk characteristics, estimates breastfeeding initiation rates for WIC infants, and describes WIC members of migrant farm-worker families.

National and State-Level Estimates of Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Eligibility and Program Reach in 2017 (published December 2019): This report, the latest in a series of annual reports on WIC eligibility, presents 2017 national and state estimates of the number of people eligible for WIC benefits, percentage of eligible population, and the US population covered by the program, including estimates by participant category. The report also provides estimates by region, state, U.S. territory, and race and ethnicity.

WIC PARTICIPATION AND PROGRAM FINANCING FY 2020*Table FNS- 64. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC) Participation and Program Financing*

| STATE OR TERRITORY | AVERAGE MONTHLY PARTICIPATION | | | | PROGRAM GRANT 2/ |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------|
| | WOMEN | INFANTS | CHILDREN | TOTAL | (000) |
| Alabama..... | 26,935 | 31,628 | 57,493 | 116,056 | \$99,414 |
| Alaska..... | 3,361 | 3,439 | 8,435 | 15,235 | 19,856 |
| Arizona ^L | 30,005 | 34,879 | 76,823 | 141,707 | 124,472 |
| Arkansas..... | 15,056 | 18,433 | 25,100 | 58,590 | 61,152 |
| California..... | 187,868 | 180,375 | 512,326 | 880,569 | 909,451 |
| Colorado ^L | 18,524 | 18,518 | 42,677 | 79,719 | 66,005 |
| Connecticut..... | 9,507 | 11,514 | 22,540 | 43,561 | 42,159 |
| Delaware..... | 3,724 | 4,489 | 8,284 | 16,497 | 14,213 |
| District of Columbia..... | 3,402 | 3,670 | 6,282 | 13,354 | 12,622 |
| Florida..... | 97,553 | 104,738 | 215,675 | 417,966 | 367,448 |
| Georgia..... | 46,998 | 54,508 | 88,398 | 189,904 | 179,403 |
| Hawaii..... | 5,788 | 5,800 | 13,996 | 25,584 | 28,030 |
| Idaho..... | 6,942 | 7,337 | 16,270 | 30,549 | 24,037 |
| Illinois..... | 38,870 | 47,820 | 77,628 | 164,318 | 189,998 |
| Indiana..... | 32,777 | 35,801 | 76,950 | 145,528 | 103,748 |
| Iowa..... | 13,071 | 13,921 | 32,123 | 59,115 | 41,548 |
| Kansas..... | 10,390 | 11,340 | 24,734 | 46,464 | 40,104 |
| Kentucky..... | 22,080 | 26,224 | 49,787 | 98,091 | 82,795 |
| Louisiana..... | 24,978 | 30,394 | 38,663 | 94,034 | 103,379 |
| Maine ^L | 3,410 | 3,857 | 9,375 | 16,643 | 16,039 |
| Maryland..... | 28,289 | 29,365 | 64,869 | 122,523 | 105,187 |
| Massachusetts..... | 22,342 | 22,894 | 60,497 | 105,733 | 77,041 |
| Michigan..... | 43,818 | 51,453 | 118,611 | 213,881 | 172,585 |
| Minnesota..... | 21,400 | 22,303 | 57,125 | 100,828 | 90,604 |
| Mississippi ^L | 17,682 | 22,537 | 37,209 | 77,429 | 79,070 |
| Missouri..... | 24,857 | 28,617 | 45,515 | 98,989 | 79,606 |
| Montana..... | 3,159 | 3,568 | 8,275 | 15,002 | 14,836 |
| Nebraska ^L | 7,398 | 7,908 | 18,632 | 33,938 | 31,020 |
| Nevada ^L | 13,005 | 14,148 | 32,161 | 59,315 | 46,773 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,554 | 2,657 | 7,601 | 12,812 | 9,436 |
| New Jersey..... | 30,609 | 30,881 | 70,308 | 131,798 | 140,946 |
| New Mexico ^L | 9,693 | 10,100 | 20,621 | 40,414 | 43,624 |
| New York ^L | 81,606 | 86,229 | 195,157 | 362,993 | 430,351 |
| North Carolina ^L | 53,513 | 57,155 | 121,690 | 232,358 | 180,689 |
| North Dakota ^L | 2,246 | 2,512 | 5,994 | 10,752 | 14,508 |
| Ohio..... | 43,081 | 61,589 | 77,505 | 182,176 | 140,595 |
| Oklahoma ^L | 21,521 | 24,021 | 46,132 | 91,675 | 81,504 |
| Oregon..... | 16,706 | 16,146 | 45,507 | 78,359 | 65,515 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 41,283 | 45,821 | 99,355 | 186,459 | 180,098 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3,563 | 4,202 | 9,100 | 16,866 | 16,895 |
| South Carolina..... | 20,492 | 23,998 | 36,327 | 80,816 | 81,199 |
| South Dakota ^L | 3,194 | 3,784 | 8,714 | 15,692 | 20,288 |
| Tennessee..... | 29,222 | 32,889 | 48,893 | 111,005 | 108,040 |
| Texas..... | 188,318 | 176,335 | 311,152 | 675,806 | 479,049 |
| Utah..... | 9,453 | 9,770 | 21,336 | 40,559 | 37,234 |
| Vermont..... | 2,288 | 2,040 | 6,899 | 11,227 | 12,297 |
| Virginia..... | 26,414 | 30,121 | 57,580 | 114,114 | 85,986 |
| Washington..... | 27,056 | 26,419 | 70,026 | 123,501 | 124,326 |
| West Virginia..... | 7,510 | 8,927 | 17,399 | 33,836 | 33,753 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| STATE OR TERRITORY | AVERAGE MONTHLY PARTICIPATION | | | | PROGRAM GRANT 2/ |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | WOMEN | INFANTS | CHILDREN | TOTAL | (000) |
| Wisconsin | 17,868 | 20,555 | 48,805 | 87,228 | 78,910 |
| Wyoming ^{1/} | 1,755 | 1,842 | 3,962 | 7,559 | 8,951 |
| American Samoa..... | 809 | 738 | 3,129 | 4,676 | 6,718 |
| Guam | 1,259 | 1,435 | 3,522 | 6,216 | 9,551 |
| North Mariana Island..... | 644 | 578 | 1,986 | 3,208 | 4,320 |
| Puerto Rico | 19,243 | 17,739 | 63,037 | 100,019 | 181,698 |
| Virgin Islands | 746 | 772 | 1,467 | 2,984 | 5,580 |
| Anticipated adjustment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166,582 |
| TOTAL | 1,445,834 | 1,550,736 | 3,249,658 | 6,246,227 | \$5,971,238 |

^{1/}Includes Indian Tribal Organizations

^{2/}Excludes obligations for WIC Infrastructure grants, Technical Assistance, Breastfeeding Peer Counselors, EBT/MIS, and Federal Administrative Oversight. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

ACCOUNT 3: SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), [~~\$114,035,578,000~~] \$105,797,197,000, of which \$3,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [2023] 2024, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$998,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to State agencies and Federally Recognized Tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be used to carry out section 4208 of Public Law 115-334: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be used to carry out section 4003(b) of Public Law 115-334 relating to demonstration projects for tribal organizations: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: *Provided further*, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for section 28(d)(1), section 4(b), and section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023: [*Provided further*, That with respect to funds made available under this heading for section 28(d)(1), the Secretary shall use 2 percent for administration, training and technical assistance, and pilot projects under section 282023:] *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated or expended in contravention of section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1183A): *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: For making, after June 30 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals, and payments to States or other non-Federal entities, pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), for unanticipated costs incurred for the last three months of the fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary: For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for the first quarter of fiscal year 2023, \$17,805,255,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023.(Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

Change Description

The first change adds the funding that was provided for both Healthy Milk Incentives and for the Tribal Demonstration Projects as General Provisions in FY 2021 into the account bill language for FY 2022.

The second change provides an indefinite appropriation level in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year in case participation markedly exceeds expected levels or there is a disaster that cannot be managed through use of the contingency funds.

The third change adds language to include an advanced appropriation to carry out necessary expenses for the first quarter of fiscal year 2023.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-65. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| Item | Amount |
|--|--------------------------|
| 2021 Enacted | \$114,035,578,000 |
| Change in Appropriation..... | -8,238,381,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2022 | <u>\$105,797,197,000</u> |
| Budget Estimate, Current Law 2022 | \$105,797,197,000 |
| Change Due to Proposed Legislation | +106,000,000 |
| Net 2022 Request..... | <u>\$105,903,197,000</u> |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-66. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | Chg Key | 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | | | Budget | SY |
| Participant Benefits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SNAP Benefits..... | \$62,300,406 | - | \$56,201,345 | - | \$101,803,982 | - | \$-8,560,946 | (1) | \$93,243,036 | - |
| Contingency Reserve | 3,000,000 | - | 3,000,000 | - | 3,000,000 | - | 0 | | 3,000,000 | - |
| State Administrative Costs | 4,617,913 | - | 4,965,651 | - | 5,313,427 | - | 222,889 | (2) | 5,536,316 | - |
| Nutrition Ed. & Obesity Prevention Grant | 433,000 | - | 441,000 | - | 440,000 | - | 12,000 | (3) | 452,000 | - |
| Employment and Training, Federal Funds 100% | 123,900 | - | 123,900 | - | 123,900 | - | 0 | (4) | 123,900 | - |
| Employment and Training, 50% | 377,707 | - | 489,794 | - | 501,878 | - | 10,051 | (4) | 511,929 | - |
| Mandatory Other Program Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring | 52,525 | 114 | 53,780 | 112 | 55,377 | 120 | 1,368 | 5(a) | 56,745 | 120 |
| Certification of SSI Recipients for SNAP..... | 19,893 | - | 20,172 | - | 20,454 | - | 272 | 5(b) | 20,726 | - |
| Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services ... | 26,514 | 85 | 34,148 | 84 | 72,954 | 97 | 1,691 | 5(c) | 74,645 | 101 |
| Web-Based Automation of Systems | 7,500 | 2 | 7,500 | 2 | 7,500 | 3 | 189 | 5(d) | 7,689 | 3 |
| Retailer Integrity and Trafficking | 18,231 | 52 | 21,667 | 47 | 22,221 | 57 | 12,575 | 5(e) | 34,796 | 57 |
| Computer Support | 10,351 | - | 10,496 | - | 10,643 | - | 10,142 | 5(f) | 20,785 | - |
| Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems..... | 16,113 | 35 | 17,339 | 36 | 17,568 | 39 | 1,220 | 5(g) | 18,788 | 43 |
| Nutrition Education and Program Information .. | 18,564 | 42 | 29,008 | 45 | 29,572 | 49 | 30,983 | 5(h) | 60,555 | 104 |
| Program Evaluation and Modernization | 15,313 | 6 | 18,679 | 6 | 19,145 | 8 | 3,399 | 5(i) | 22,544 | 10 |
| FMML..... | 3,500 | - | 3,500 | - | 3,500 | - | 87 | 5(j) | 3,587 | - |
| IT Modernization and Support | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | 20,000 | - | 2,494 | 5(k) | 22,494 | - |
| Discretionary Other Program Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDPIR Nutrition Education..... | 998 | - | 998 | - | 998 | - | 0 | (11) | 998 | - |
| Demo Projects Tribal Orgs | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,000 | (12) | 3,000 | - |
| Healthy Milk Incentives | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 1,000 | (13) | 1,000 | - |
| Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico..... | 1,923,537 | - | 1,937,647 | - | 2,037,976 | - | 32,373 | (6) | 2,070,349 | - |
| American Samoa..... | 7,725 | - | 7,782 | - | 8,185 | - | 130 | (7) | 8,315 | - |
| FDPIR USDA Foods in lieu of SNAP..... | 103,238 | 1 | 104,976 | 1 | 104,976 | 1 | -41,645 | (8) | 63,331 | 1 |
| FDPIR Distributing Agencies Exp. And Nut Ed.... | 49,762 | - | 55,255 | - | 57,174 | - | 5,495 | (8) | 62,669 | - |
| TEFAP Commodities 1/..... | 306,083 | 2 | 317,500 | 2 | 342,000 | 2 | -5,000 | (9) | 337,000 | 2 |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ... | 12,148 | - | 12,148 | - | 12,148 | - | 17,852 | (10) | 30,000 | - |
| Community Food Project..... | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 0 | | 5,000 | - |
| Program Access | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 0 | | 5,000 | - |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands DA | 25,200 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico DA | 600,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Impact of the additional benefits PR (study)..... | 5,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| American Samoa DA | 18,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Longitudinal Research and Data Analysis | 20,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| General Provisions (Non-Add Discretionary) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demo Projects Tribal Orgs | 0 | - | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| PR NAP Study | 0 | - | 6,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Healthy Milk Incentives | 0 | - | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Subtotal, Total Regular Appropriations | 74,125,121 | 339 | 67,886,285 | 335 | 114,035,578 | 376 | -8,238,381 | | 105,797,197 | 441 |
| Supplemental Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FFCRA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits P-EBT | 0 | - | 12,800,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 98,982 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 397 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 621 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| CARES Act | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 197,960 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 800 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 1,240 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| FDPIR COVID Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 100,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| SNAP Contingency-COVID Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 15,510,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | Chg Key | 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | | | Budget | SY |
| Emergency Supplemental (Division N) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits-PEBT | 0 | - | 0 | - | 27,000,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| PEBT Grants to States..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 300,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| SNAP Waiver Authority | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,600,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| COVID Relief Benefits-15% Benefit Bump | 0 | - | 0 | - | 7,634,699 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| SAE Mass Change..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 100,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 597,600 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 2,400 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 0 | - | 14,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Online Purchasing & Tech Improvements..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 5,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| American Rescue Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| COVID Relief Benefits-15% Benefit Bump | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,817,349 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Benefits P-EBT | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 16,000,000 | - |
| PEBT Grants to States..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 300,000 | - |
| SAE Mass Change..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 1,150,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Online Purchasing & Tech Improvements..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 25,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 966,120 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,880 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 0 | - | 30,000 | - | 0 | | 0 | - |
| Extension of SNAP Waiver Authority..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 1,800,000 | - |
| Supplemental Appropriation (excl. non-add) | 0 | - | 28,710,000 | - | 45,246,048 | - | 0 | | 18,100,000 | - |
| Total SNAP Appropriation | 74,125,121 | 339 | 96,596,285 | 335 | 159,281,626 | 376 | -8,238,381 | | 123,897,197 | 441 |
| Sequestration | -9,179 | - | -9,423 | - | -10,325 | - | -2,554 | | -12,879 | - |
| Total SNAP Appropriation w/Sequestration | 74,115,942 | 339 | 96,586,862 | 335 | 159,271,301 | 376 | -8,240,935 | | 123,884,318441 | |

¹¹ Up to 20 percent of the funding provided for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) for the procurement of commodities may be used for TEFAP administrative costs.

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FNS-67. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or | | 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Obligations, Participant Benefits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SNAP Benefits..... | \$55,966,243 | - | \$54,780,305 | - | \$101,803,982 | - | \$-8,560,946 | - | \$93,243,036 | - |
| State Option Reimbursable..... | 47,081 | - | 55,639 | - | 85,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 90,000 | - |
| Contingency Reserve..... | 0 | - | 4,000,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| State Administrative Costs..... | 3,801,543 | - | 4,504,029 | - | 5,313,427 | - | 222,889 | - | 5,536,316 | - |
| Nutrition Ed. & Obesity Prevention Grant..... | 423,795 | - | 440,787 | - | 440,000 | - | 12,000 | - | 452,000 | - |
| Employment and Training, Federal Funds 100%..... | 118,238 | - | 113,649 | - | 123,900 | - | 0 | - | 123,900 | - |
| Employment and Training, 50%..... | 292,655 | - | 426,260 | - | 501,878 | - | 10,051 | - | 511,929 | - |
| Mandatory Other Program Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring..... | 44,151 | 114 | 42,775 | 112 | 53,050 | 120 | 1,310 | - | 54,360 | 120 |
| Certification of SSI Recipients for SNAP..... | 15,616 | - | 19,294 | - | 19,594 | - | 261 | - | 19,855 | - |
| Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services..... | 20,235 | 85 | 28,463 | 84 | 71,504 | 97 | 1,658 | 4 | 73,162 | 101 |
| Web-Based Automation of Systems..... | 4,654 | 2 | 4,162 | 2 | 7,185 | 3 | 181 | - | 7,366 | 3 |
| Retailer Integrity and Trafficking..... | 14,988 | 52 | 15,456 | 47 | 21,210 | 57 | 12,003 | - | 33,213 | 57 |
| Computer Support..... | 9,052 | - | 9,859 | - | 10,196 | - | 9,716 | - | 19,912 | - |
| Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems..... | 12,384 | 35 | 10,848 | 36 | 16,737 | 39 | 1,162 | 4 | 17,899 | 43 |
| Nutrition Education and Program Information..... | 15,433 | 42 | 26,105 | 45 | 28,503 | 49 | 29,862 | 55 | 58,365 | 104 |
| Program Evaluation and Modernization..... | 9,399 | 6 | 14,482 | 6 | 18,470 | 8 | 3,278 | 2 | 21,748 | 10 |
| FMMI..... | 3,054 | - | 3,178 | - | 3,300 | - | 83 | - | 3,383 | - |
| IT Modernization and Support..... | 1,722 | - | 1,884 | - | 18,860 | - | 2,352 | - | 21,212 | - |
| Discretionary Other Program Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FDPIR Nutrition Education..... | 995 | - | 986 | - | 998 | - | 0 | - | 998 | - |
| Demo Projects Tribal Orgs..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - |
| Healthy Milk Incentives..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - |
| Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico..... | 1,923,040 | - | 1,938,123 | - | 2,037,976 | - | 32,373 | - | 2,070,349 | - |
| American Samoa..... | 7,210 | - | 7,782 | - | 8,185 | - | 130 | - | 8,315 | - |
| FDPIR USDA Foods in lieu of SNAP..... | 94,517 | 1 | 94,422 | 1 | 104,976 | 1 | -41,645 | - | 63,331 | 1 |
| FDPIR Distributing Agencies Exp. And Nut Ed..... | 45,398 | - | 53,626 | - | 57,174 | - | 5,495 | - | 62,669 | - |
| TEFAP Commodities..... | 297,105 | 2 | 162,919 | 2 | 342,000 | 2 | -5,000 | - | 337,000 | 2 |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands..... | 12,148 | - | 12,148 | - | 12,148 | - | 17,852 | - | 30,000 | - |
| Community Food Project..... | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 0 | - | 5,000 | - |
| Program Access..... | 4,600 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 0 | - | 5,000 | - |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands DA..... | 25,200 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico DA..... | 600,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Impact of the additional benefits PR (study)..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| American Samoa DA..... | 18,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Longitudinal Research and Data Analysis..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| General Provisions (Non-Add Discretionary) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demo Projects Tribal Orgs..... | 0 | - | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| PR NAP Study..... | 0 | - | 6,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Healthy Milk Incentives..... | 0 | - | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Subtotal, Total Regular Obligations..... | 63,833,456 | 339 | 66,777,181 | 335 | 111,110,253 | 376 | -8,235,935 | 65 | 102,874,318 | 441 |
| Supplemental Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FFCRA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits P-EBT..... | 0 | - | 12,647,000 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 98,982 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 397 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 621 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| CARES Act | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 197,960 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 800 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 1,240 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| FDPIR COVID Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 39,949 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| SNAP Contingency-COVID Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 15,510,000 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or | | 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|----|--------------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Emergency Supplemental (Division N) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits-PEBT | 0 | - | 0 | - | 27,000,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| PEBT Grants to States..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 300,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| SNAP Waiver Authority | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,600,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| COVID Relief Benefits-15% Benefit Bump | 0 | - | 0 | - | 7,634,699 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| SAE Mass Change..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 100,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 597,600 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 2,400 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 0 | - | 14,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Online Purchasing & Tech Improvements..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| American Rescue Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| COVID Relief Benefits-15% Benefit Bump | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,817,349 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Benefits P-EBT | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 16,000,000 | - |
| PEBT Grants to States..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 300,000 | - |
| SAE Mass Change..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 1,150,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Online Purchasing & Tech Improvements..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 25,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Puerto Rico Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 966,120 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Am Sam Supplemental..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 3,880 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| CNMI Supplemental | 0 | - | 0 | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Extension of SNAP Waiver Authority..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 1,800,000 | - |
| Supplemental Obligations (excluding non-add) . | 0 | | 28,496,949 | | 45,246,048 | | | | 18,100,000 | |
| Recoveries..... | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Unobligated Balance Start of Year..... | -3,000,000 | - | -6,110,000 | - | -3,000,000 | - | - | - | -3,000,000 | - |
| Unobligated Balance End of Year..... | 6,000,000 | - | 5,000,000 | - | 3,000,000 | - | - | - | 3,000,000 | - |
| Balance Lapsing..... | 7,330,287 | - | 2,478,371 | - | 3,000,000 | - | - | - | 3,000,000 | - |
| Collections from Reimbursable Obligations | -47,801 | - | -55,639 | - | -85,000 | - | -5,000 | - | -90,000 | - |
| Sequestration..... | 9,179 | - | 9,423 | - | 10,325 | - | 2,554 | - | 12,879 | - |
| Total SNAP Appropriation | 74,125,121 | 339 | 96,596,285 | 335 | 159,281,626 | 376 | -8,238,3381 | | 123,897,197 | 441 |

The numbered justifications items are keyed to the Change Key (Chg Key) column on the Project Statement.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

- (1) A decrease of (\$8,560,946,000) for Benefit Costs (\$101,803,982,000 available in FY 2021).
 This decrease reflects the net effect of estimated decreases in the average benefit costs per person/per month as emergency authorization (EA) payments end due to the end of the Public Health Emergency. The current estimate assumes that the Public Health Emergency will end sometime in the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year and average benefits will return to pre-pandemic levels. However, the current estimate also assumes that SNAP participation is expected to increase to an average of 45.367 million participants. This reflects experience with SNAP participation during the economic recovery from the Great Recession. While overall unemployment levels peaked in FY 2010, SNAP participation did not peak until FY 2013.
- (2) An increase of \$222,889,000 for State Administrative Expenses (SAE) (\$5,313,427,000 available in FY 2021).
 SAE are federal matching funds for such expenses as; certification, quality control, IT systems, and fraud control. This increase is based on estimated inflationary increases in state and local government costs and the expiration of the A-87 cost allocation waiver provided to agencies by OMB in association with the Affordable Care Act. FNS continues to be required to carry a larger portion of all state-level systems costs in the SNAP.
- (3) An increase of \$12,000,000 for Nutrition Education Grant Program (\$440,000,000 available in FY 2021).
 These funds support the Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program, established by Section 241 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L.111-296). The funding is allocated to States through a statutory formula, and provides 100 percent Federal funding through two-year grants, which give States flexibility to target services where they can be most effective. This change is based on estimated inflation as provided by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) per the statute. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 included bill language making 2 percent of these funds available for the Federal Administrative costs necessary to provide increased technical assistance to States for the purpose of this program. This represented about an \$8.8 million cut to funding available for grants to States. FNS has included a current law proposal to eliminate the 2 percent cut to grant funding and to substitute other funds directly appropriated into the Other Mandatory Program Costs line.

- (4) An increase of \$10,051,000 for Employment and Training (\$625,778,000 available in FY 2021).
 These matching funds provide grants to States to conduct employment and training (E&T) programs to assist SNAP participants to prepare for and find work. States use flexible SNAP E&T funding to serve lower-skilled, vulnerable adults who often have limited access to employment services or job training otherwise. SNAP E&T programs are designed to promote self-sufficiency. The E&T grants allow State agencies to choose the components that make up their particular E&T programs and meet the specific needs of their SNAP recipients, including: job search and job search training; basic education or vocational training; job retention services, and other workforce opportunities. This increase is due to estimated inflationary increases in state and local government costs, as well as increased state investment in programs.
- (5) An increase of \$64,420,000 for mandatory other program costs (\$278,934,000 available in FY 2021).

The overall change consists of the following:

- (a) An increase of \$1,368,000 for Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring (\$55,377,000 available in FY 2021).
 This will provide resources to support compliance specialists, investigators, quality assurance and data mining experts, as well as administrative reviewers. Funding for contracts will support benefit redemption activity, as well as most of the systems development and maintenance associated with retailer management. The increase is due to estimated inflation costs (Federal costs).
- (b) An increase of \$272,000 for Certification of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Recipients for SNAP (\$20,454,000 available in FY 2021).
 These funds are used for certifying SSI recipients for SNAP and utilizing Social Security Administration (SSA) data to ensure accurate SNAP benefit determinations. These funds are also available for data exchange and data mining efforts related to SSA and FNS data, as well as FNS oversight and technical assistance for State Agency SSA activities provided for SNAP certification and data analysis efforts. This increase is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs).
- (c) An increase of \$1,691,000 for Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services (\$72,954,000 available in FY 2021).
 This line supports a wide range of activities aimed at increasing payment accuracy and promotes integrity and efficiency in State administration of the program by promoting a State exchange of ideas and information. This line also provides funding for the Federal Quality Control (QC) system, and computer systems designed to provide states with greater access to SNAP integrity tools. These activities are a core part of USDA's program integrity investments. Additional resources are utilized to decrease fraud. The requested increase includes \$691,000 due to estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with the Current Law Proposal: Improving Management of SNAP Accounts Receivable.
- (d) An increase of \$189,000 for Web-Based Automation of Systems (\$7,500,000 available in FY 2021).
 This line provides funding for IT, automation, and technology-based process improvement resources to improve SNAP recipient program integrity. The requested increase includes \$189,000 due to estimated inflation (Federal costs).
- (e) An increase of \$12,575,000 for Retailer Integrity and Trafficking (\$22,221,000 available in FY 2021).
 This line provides funding for a "strike force" of retailer investigators, for oversight of the more than 250,000 retailers authorized to redeem SNAP benefits, and for other activities that promote retailer integrity efforts. The requested increase is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs) and a one percent pay increase. Additional funding is requested with three Current Law Proposals: Enhancing Fraud Detection, Expanding Fraud Investigation Capacity, and Increased Store Visits.
- (f) An increase of \$10,142,000 for Computer Support (\$10,643,000 available in FY 2021).
 This line supports the essential systems needed to administer SNAP, including the federal staff required to operate and maintain those systems. These systems include SNAP-specific systems, and FNS' internal computer systems that support the activities of Federal staff. The increase is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with three Current Law Proposals: Management Evaluation Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG, Enhanced Program Operations through the startup of an Innovation Team for Application System Modernization and Cloud Hosting, and Increase funding to modernize food ordering and inventory management systems which is in the CN Current Law Proposals.

- (g) An increase of \$1,220,000 for Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems (\$17,568,000 available in FY 2021).
This line supports efforts associated with nationwide EBT, including staff responsible for the oversight of EBT systems, and staff and systems associated with the collection and review of EBT data. Funds strengthen oversight efforts promoting integrity and efficiency in State administration of SNAP by enabling States to travel, interact, and exchange ideas and information. Funds are also available to support the participation of farmers' markets in SNAP by providing equipment and support grants to new markets and those currently participating in the program. This increase is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with the Current Law Proposal: Full Staffing for the State Systems Office.
- (h) An increase of \$30,983,000 for Nutrition Education and Program Information (\$29,572,000 available in FY 2021).
This line supports Federal costs for SNAP nutrition education initiatives, and supports national projects, including program information and educational efforts to increase awareness of the nutrition benefits of SNAP. The requested increase includes estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with eight Current Law Proposals: Strengthen the Thrifty Food Plan, E&T Data Systems Grants, Enhance Regional E&T Support to States, Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support, Dedicated Staff for Grants and Procurements, Support Efforts to Eradicate Nutrition Insecurity, Increase FNS Ability to Support FDPIR, and Staffing to support FDPIR/TEFAP Commodity purchases.
- (i) An increase of \$3,399,000 for Program Evaluation and Modernization (\$19,145,000 available in FY 2021).
FNS conducts a variety of studies, evaluations, and related activities that respond to the needs of policy makers and managers and help ensure that nutrition programs achieve their goals. This line supports efforts for SNAP, including the Federal staff needed to oversee this vital work. The requested increase includes estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with the Current Law Proposal: Cross-Program Customer Service and Integration in the NPA Current Law Proposals.
- (j) An increase of \$87,000 for the Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) (\$3,500,000 available in FY 2021).
Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) is an on-going project to enhance financial system transparency and reporting capabilities in advance of new OMB and Treasury initiatives to improve financial management and reporting government wide. This transparency and advanced functionality will support ensuring integrity in SNAP. An increase of \$87,000 is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs).
- (k) An increase of \$2,494,000 for IT Modernization and Support (\$20,000,000 available in FY 2021).
This line provides for the operations, maintenance, and enhancement costs associated with Federal systems and equipment. An increase of \$494,000 is due to estimated inflation (Federal costs). Additional funding is requested with the Current Law Proposal: Modernization of the Food program Reporting Systems (FPRS) in the CN Current Law Proposals.
- (6) An increase of \$32,373,000 for Nutrition Assistance Program for Puerto Rico (\$2,037,976,000 available in FY 2021).
Section 19(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (as amended by P.L. 110-246), provides a block grant to Puerto Rico to administer NAP benefits. The change is due to the estimated increase in the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP).
- (7) An increase of \$130,000 for American Samoa (\$8,185,000 available in FY 2021).
Section 19(c) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (as amended by P.L. 110-246), provides a block grant to American Samoa to administer SNAP benefits. The change is due to the estimated increase in the TFP.
- (8) A decrease of \$36,150,000 for Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) (\$162,150,000 available in FY 2021).
The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, provides for an alternative program to SNAP for low-income individuals living on or near qualifying Indian reservations or service areas in Oklahoma. This line provides for the food costs and administration of this program. The program provides monthly food packages to improve nutrition as well as nutrition education for 75,000 participants. The decrease is primarily due to decreases in program participation during the pandemic. This decrease led to higher carryover food inventory which led us to reduce our budget request for FY 2022. We expect participation in FDPIR to rebound as the supplemental increases in SNAP benefits begin to expire. Additional funding is requested with the Current law Proposal: Increase Funding for FDPIR Nutrition Education.

- (9) A decrease of \$5,000,000 for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$342,000,000 available in FY 2021).
Section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 requires the Secretary to purchase USDA Foods for distribution through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The section establishes a baseline funding level and a formula for annual adjustments based on food price inflation. The change is due to the estimated changes in the TFP.
- (10) An increase of \$17,852,000 for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) (\$12,148,000 available in FY 2021).
This increase reflects the actual resources needed to support current program participation and aligns their annual base grant with supplemental and other enhanced funding that has been available to support CNMI's NAP since the 2014 Farm Bill. The increase will provide CNMI with the ability to manage their program with more certainty and will allow them to be better prepared to address disasters or other unforeseen events that could impact program participation.
- (11) No change for FDPIR Nutrition Education (\$998,000 available in FY 2021).
This discretionary funding is supplemental to regular FDPIR administrative funding and provided small grants to tribal organizations to conduct nutrition education activities.
- (12) An increase of \$3,000,000 for Tribal Organizations Demo Projects (This funding was provided through a General Provision in FY 2021 and is being displayed as a non-add discretionary amount in the FY 2021 column of the budget display).
The 2018 Farm Bill provides \$3 million discretionary funding to establish a demonstration project under which 1 or more tribal organizations may enter into self-determination contracts to purchase agricultural commodities under the food distribution program for the Indian reservation of that tribal organization. This funding was non-add discretionary in FY 2021. In FY 2022, it was determined that this would be shown under discretionary funding.
- (13) An increase of \$1,000,000 for Healthy Milk Incentives (This funding was provided through a General Provision in FY 2021 and is being displayed as a non-add discretionary amount in FY 2021 column of the budget display).
The 2018 Farm Bill provides \$1 million discretionary funding to establish healthy fluid milk incentive projects to develop and test methods to increase the purchase and consumption of fluid milk by members of SNAP households. This funding was non-add discretionary in FY 2021. In FY 2022, it was determined that this would be shown under discretionary funding.

TABLE FNS-68. SUMMARY OF FY 2022 MANDATORY CURRENT LAW PROPOSALS FOR SNAP

| Proposal | Amount (millions) |
|---|------------------------------|
| Strengthen the Thrifty Food Plan | \$2.5 |
| E&T Data Systems Grants | 5.0 |
| Enhance Regional E&T Support to States | 2.0 |
| Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support | 3.0 |
| Dedicated Staff for Grants and Procurements | 2.0 |
| Support Efforts to Eradicate Nutrition Insecurity-support for SNAP-Ed | 8.0 |
| Increase FNS Ability to Support FDPIR | 2.0 |
| Staffing to support FDPIR/TEFAP commodity purchases | 1.0 |
| Full Staffing for the State Systems Office (SSO) | 1.0 |
| Enhancing Fraud Detection | 1.5 |
| Expanding Fraud Investigation Capacity | 6.6 |
| Increased Store Visits | 4.0 |
| Cross-Program Customer Service and Integration (Refer to NPA Current Law Proposals, page 34-158) | 3.0 |
| Improving Management of SNAP Accounts Receivable | 1.0 |
| Modernization of the Food Program Reporting Systems (FPRS) (Refer to CN Current Law Proposals, page 34-22) | 2.0 |
| Management Evaluation Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG | 2.0 |
| Enhanced Program Operations by starting an Innovation Team for Application System Modernization and Cloud Hosting | 5.0 |
| Increase funding to modernize food ordering and inventory management systems (See CN Current Law Proposals, page 34-23) | 3.0 |
| Increase Funding for Nutrition Education | 4.0 |

CURRENT LAW PROPOSALS**SNAP*****Strengthen the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP)***

The TFP has important policy implications and, as the basis for SNAP maximum allotments, impacts the economic well-being of millions of households. SNAP is the nation’s most important anti-hunger program, reaching nearly 40 million people nationwide in 2020.

The 2018 Farm Bill mandates re-evaluation of the TFP market baskets by 2022 and every five years thereafter to reflect “current prices, composition data, consumption patterns, and dietary guidance.” To meet the mandate in the 2018 Farm Bill and Executive Order 14002 issued by President Joseph R. Biden on January 22, 2021 plans are under way to reevaluate the TFP. Ongoing, dedicated funding for CNPP is required to ensure the scientific integrity, continuous quality advancement, and translation of the science to ensure SNAP participants have access to nutritious food they need

Updating the TFP requires the ability to evolve and advance with the science, with CNPP integrating new scientific review and data analysis methodologies to inform evidence-based decisions (including Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review/NESR, meta-analysis, data analysis, food pattern modeling, systems modeling and practicality testing). This funding will allow CNPP to obtain the necessary price and consumption data needed to regularly update the TFP as required by law.

Moving from periodic revisions to the TFP (with the last being published in 2006) to a new report every five years is a large-scale change that requires infrastructure that currently does not exist. With this proposal and continued funding levels, CNPP will be able to publish a new TFP report every five years that reflects current food prices, food composition data, consumption patterns, and dietary guidance.

Table FNS-69. Strengthen the Thrifty Food Plan (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.5 | \$2.6 | \$2.6 | \$27.4 |

SNAP***E&T Data Systems Grants***

FNS has made significant investments to improve SNAP E&T data systems since FY 2016. Two rounds of SNAP E&T Data grants have been awarded to more than a dozen State agencies. These grants are intended to improve the collection, analysis, and use of data for the continuous improvement of SNAP E&T programs.

However, FNS understands that there are systems improvements that are needed across the whole E&T data ecosystem, including at the provider, State, and Federal levels. FNS has a contract in place to assess the comprehensive data and data systems needs for E&T. The contractor is conducting an extensive assessment and FNS anticipates a report of recommendations to improve the collection, analysis, and validation of E&T data in the first half of FY 2022. FNS anticipates the recommendations to include such strategies as a new or upgraded Federal system, enhanced training, development of tools and resources, or even small grants to States to enhance their ability to collect, report and analyze data. FNS is requesting \$5 million dollars to implement these types of recommendations from the final report.

Table FNS-70. E&T Data Systems Grants (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$5.0 | \$5.0 | \$5.0 | \$51.5 |

SNAP***Enhance Regional Employment and Training (E&T) Support to States***

These additional staff years add one additional E&T specialist in each region.

These staff years will build capacity in the regions to support States in expanding E&T programs to provide meaningful work for SNAP participants; improve data collection; provide proactive technical assistance; monitor oversight of programs to ensure accountability, and implement the 2018 Farm Bill rule.

This work aligns with the Administration’s goal of improving economic development and recovery.

Table FNS-71. Enhance Regional E&T Support to States (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.0 | \$1.2 | \$1.3 | \$13.6 |

SNAP***Restore FNS ability to provide timely program technical support***

The past year demonstrates the importance of FNS capacity to provide timely and thoughtful responses to State and local needs, particularly in the face of changing circumstances. FNS staff worked tirelessly to respond, however our ability to respond to policy and operational questions, and waiver and other requests too frequently did not meet the immediate needs of operators due to Federal staffing constraints. Delayed responses to State waiver requests can lead to delays in access to benefits for participants and prolonged inefficiencies which these waivers could address. While recent circumstances were extraordinary, they demonstrate the importance of FNS programmatic capacity to respond to complex and/or unexpected circumstances. Additionally, demonstration and expansion efforts, such as those targeted at expanding summer feeding require extensive support from both the national and regional offices. Significant resources are also needed to support State transition to normal program rules post COVID while also considering lessons learned that could improve program access and administrative efficiencies.

Furthermore, key Administration priorities such as expanded use of cross-program certification, online purchasing in SNAP, EBT modernization and improved service delivery in all programs will require expanded focus and resources. For example, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 provide \$35 million in funding to bring modern payment options to SNAP participants, enhance Program integrity, and support American farmers and businesses that provide food access to SNAP participants. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic nutrition assistance safety net and it continues to grow in complexity to serve low income people, including those impacted by COVID; however, staffing has remained static and even declined over time.

Concurrently, as proper stewards of the taxpayers' dollars, we must also continue to exercise proper oversight over improper payments and payment accuracy and provide technical assistance to States in implementing effective corrective actions.

In total, this request would add 20 analysts to support SNAP administration and oversight at the regional and national level.

Table FNS-72. Restore FNS ability to provide timely technical support (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$3.0 | \$3.1 | \$3.2 | \$34.1 |

SNAP***Dedicated staff for grants and procurements***

Both SNAP and the CNPs have a broad range of grant programs and contracts. Our ability to provide appropriate support and oversight to grantees and contractors to ensure desired outcomes is increasingly limited.

Currently FNS manages 700 active CNP grants and expects to award another \$100 million in new grants to States, tribes, schools and districts, non-profit organizations, and agricultural producers in FY 2021. SNAP has more than \$50 million in grants annually, both competitive and non-competitive, that go to State agencies, community-based providers, and other organizations. FNS also procures specialized services. SNAP also has more than \$66 million in contracts annually, including some of the largest systems in the Agency that track retailer redemptions and provide significant information for integrity and research purposes (e.g., STARS, ALERT, QCS, etc.). CNP contracting efforts include development of wide range of resources for State and local level operators, including educational resources, operator handbooks, and data management tools for State agencies.

There is a significant amount of work associated with stewardship of these investments, not only for a careful selection and vetting of grantees, but also for ongoing monitoring and oversight of grantees once selected. Contracts also require an extended level of FNS staff support as Federal staff are closely involved with the day to day oversight and review of deliverables that occur on contracted projects, which may also be much larger in scope than grants. Lack of staff for grant and contracts management can lead to delays in projects or higher costs which are detrimental to efficient stewardship of resources.

In total, this proposal would add 8 staff to enhance support for SNAP program specific management and oversight of grants and contracts. A similar proposal is included for Child Nutrition.

Table FNS-73. Dedicated staff for grants and procurements (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.0 | \$1.2 | \$1.3 | \$13.6 |

SNAP***SNAP Nutrition Education (SNAP-Ed) Funding:***

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 directed USDA to use 2 percent of the statutory grant funding provided to State agencies for FNS administrative use, including technical assistance and pilot projects. FNS intends to use these funds to make investments into SNAP-Ed to fulfill 2018 Farm Bill objectives. These include one-time projects to expand on SNAP's plan to revise data collection in order to improve outcome reporting on the impact of SNAP-Ed, as well as enhancements to our online clearinghouse (<https://www.snaped.fns.usda.gov>) to improve the transparency of State SNAP Ed plans, reports, and how States spend their allocated funds. However, as this change is temporary, it limits FNS's ability to make long-term investments with reoccurring costs. FNS is proposing to convert this change into a permanent mandatory spending line that provides FNS with 2 percent of the overall SNAP-Ed allocation for administrative use. With these funds, FNS intends to make long-term investments to increase the number of Federal staff providing SNAP-Ed technical assistance and to establish a new electronic reporting system as these are on-going annual costs.

Table FNS-74. SNAP Nutrition Education (SNAP-Ed) Funding (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$8 | \$8.2 | \$8.4 | \$90.2 |

SNAP***Increase FNS ability to support Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)***

This funding would support FDPIR nutrition education and other initiatives, including self-determination demonstration projects. This proposal would add 8 staff to increase FNS' ability to develop program policy and provide technical assistance to Indian Tribal Organizations.

FDPIR is a food package program which provides nutritious USDA Foods to low-income households living on Indian reservations and to low-income American Indian households residing in approved service areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. FDPIR is administered at the Federal level by FNS. Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and State agencies administer the program locally and are responsible for storing and distributing the foods, determining applicant eligibility, and providing nutrition education to recipients. Approximately 75,000 participants received benefits and nutrition-related services through FDPIR on an average monthly basis during FY 2020 and about 80,000 are estimated to participate in FY 2022.

While there are dedicated funds for technical assistance, nutrition education, etc. for other programs such as SNAP, there are currently no equivalent Federal administrative funds available for FDPIR, which presents a challenge in ensuring FDPIR is operated equitably as an alternative to SNAP. Tribes have recognized the importance of technical assistance in areas like nutrition education, as well as improved program operations and capacity building to respond to emergencies. This proposal would add dedicated staff in the headquarters office as well as in each regional office to work specifically on FDPIR issues, including food purchasing, nutrition education, tribal relations, capacity building, etc.

Table FNS-75. Increase FNS ability to support FDPIR (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$2.0 | \$1.2 | \$1.3 | \$13.6 |

SNAP***Staffing to support FDPIR/TEFAP commodity purchases***

This proposal requests an additional \$1 million in administrative funding through the SNAP account to support FNS administrative expenses related to TEFAP and FDPIR commodity purchasing. This proposal allows 7 staff years to be supported through the SNAP account. The volume of commodity purchases for the household programs including TEFAP, FDPIR and CSFP has increased exponentially over the past few years but there has been no commensurate staff increase to support the additional workload. For example, TEFAP commodity purchases totaled about \$500 million in FY 2018, but increased to over \$2 billion in FY 2020. In addition, there have been multiple changes in the purchasing due to lessons learned from COVID-19.

Table FNS-76. Staffing to support FDPIR/TEFAP commodity purchases (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$11.4 |

SNAP

Full Staffing for the State Systems Office

This proposal would fully staff the State Systems Office (SSO) offices to enable FNS to engage proactively with our State and Federal partners in ensuring that technology enables success, access, customer service and accountability in our programs. With adequate resources, the SSO not only helps States comply with Federal requirements, but adds value to that process, with tools, training, guidance, and process improvement that keeps up with changing technology.

The workload of the SSO has expanded significantly in recent years, due to significant changes in SNAP eligibility systems, and the continued impact of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Whereas, in the past, there were typically 2 or 3 active SNAP projects in each region at any given time, there are now SNAP projects in almost all States - whether a full-scale project or a constant process of small modernization projects, enhancements, etc.

In addition, changes in technology have increased due to new areas of risk management and oversight. An example of this is the addition of the requirements in SNAP for test plans, pilot plans, reviewing test results, go/no decisions, etc. These changes were essential to assure compliance and accountability, but they did generate significantly more work for the SSO.

The role of the SSO has also expanded within FNS, as an internal “consultant” for large technology-focused projects at the State level. SNAP and OPS, and to a lesser extent WIC, rely on the SSO for technical input on budget and policy initiatives such as the NAC project, the Longitudinal Database Project, etc. These sometimes involve ongoing participation in an initiative or workgroup, not just a single consultation.

Finally, going forward, the SSO will be taking on additional responsibility for WIC EBT re-procurement.

This proposal would add 4 staff years in the SNAP account (there is a comparable proposal in WIC to add 1 staff year) for the SSO.

Table FNS-77. Full Staffing for the SSO (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$11.4 |

SNAP

Enhancing Fraud Detection

This change is proposed to better identify those select retailers that are violating SNAP federal regulations and defrauding the government. FNS would accomplish this by purchasing analytic fraud detection services (e.g., helping with data mining, data analytics, new and revised algorithms, etc.) from entities with expertise in federal program fraud.

This investment reflects FNS’ commitment to catching and sanctioning the bad actors who do not comply with SNAP federal regulations; deterring future retailer non-compliance; and supporting access to more compliant stores that bolster the economy by helping to ensure appropriate stewardship of SNAP funding, thereby improving, program integrity and public confidence in the program.

Specifically, this investment supports:

- Use of advanced platforms and services to perform in-depth text analysis and ingestion of retailer invoices and receipts provided by retailers to validate administrative investigations;

- Use of advanced platforms and services to perform in-depth data mining using new/innovative test queries to assist with fraud detection and to identify potential retailer violations for administrative investigation; and

- Screening of retailers throughout their SNAP application process, program reauthorization, or while in the program for potential business integrity issues (e.g., criminal records) ensuring the retailer is eligible for the redemption of SNAP benefits.

Table FNS-78. Enhancing Fraud Detection (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1.5 | \$1.5 | \$1.6 | \$16.5 |

SNAP

Expanding Fraud Investigation Capacity

This request maintains and enhances fraud investigations of select retailers improperly using SNAP funds, thereby undermining the integrity of SNAP and decreasing public confidence in the program.

The recent and significant increase in SNAP provided by the COVID-19 supplemental appropriations will likely lead to heightened scrutiny of the program by the OIG, GAO, Congress, and the public. In anticipation of these increased audits and to buttress our accountability, FNS must maintain and further develop its federal investigations across the country that includes the flexibility to respond to potential retailer fraud more efficiently.

Like the previous proposal, this investment reflects FNS’ commitment to catching and the bad actors who do not comply with SNAP Federal regulations. Focusing on retailers identified through data analytics provides a deterrent to stores who might gravitate towards non-compliance, fraud, and trafficking.

Using contracted investigative resources is a more agile and adaptive approach to address ongoing changes in the retailer food and nutrition space, as demonstrated most recently during the COVID-19 period. Reliance on a limited pool of Federal staff means that investigators are required to travel extensively, particularly to more rural areas of the country – which was difficult during the pandemic. Contracted investigative resources are providing nation-wide coverage; and are demonstrating nimbleness to varying situations. Increasing funding for contracted investigative resources will allow FNS to provide a higher level of oversight to ensure program integrity.

Table FNS-79. Expanding Fraud Investigation Capacity (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority | \$6.6 | \$8.1 | \$9.9 | \$118.3 |

SNAP

Increased Store Visits

FNS is responsible for managing all retailer applications, authorizations, and maintenance responsibilities for all 248,000 SNAP authorized retailers across the country. This change is proposed to help provide improved customer service to retailers applying for approval to sell nutritious food to SNAP EBT participants, and to identify the small number of retailers that are not following the rules, such as those not maintaining a sufficient variety of foods as required to participate in the program.

FNS currently contracts for these services and this investment supports purchasing additional and sufficient store visit contracted services to keep up with the increased demand for retailers wishing to sell food to SNAP recipients. While most SNAP benefits are redeemed at large grocery stores, including superstores and big box stores, the vast majority of SNAP-authorized retailers are smaller businesses such as private grocery stores, convenience stores, dairies, bakeries, etc. Revenue from SNAP participants is important to these stores and it is economically important for FNS to have the capacity to promptly process applications and conduct store visits.

Specifically, this investment:

Provides the capacity for sufficient store visits to authorize retailer SNAP EBT applications and re-authorizations to determine they have the required stock and inventory; and

Provides capacity for sufficient store visits to validate administrative actions for retailers that are allegedly not in compliance with SNAP rules and regulations; are trafficking; and/or are defrauding SNAP beneficiaries.

Table FNS-80. Increased Store Visits (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority | \$4.0 | \$4.1 | \$4.2 | \$44.1 |

SNAP

Improving Management of SNAP Accounts Receivables

FNS has an annual accounts receivables portfolio of approximately \$400 million. This balance is almost exclusively SNAP activities including both recipient claims (\$350 million) and civil money penalties (\$50 million) imposed on SNAP retailers. FNS approaches collection directly, through Treasury cross servicing, and through the Treasury Offset Program (TOP). FNS is consistently in the top five Federal agencies in the use of TOP.

In the transition to department wide FMFI accounting system, FNS lost a great deal of customization and automation that had been available in its stand-alone program accounting system (IPAS). While FNS has worked to streamline processes and improve automation, challenges remain in keep this work current. This impacted both customer service and timeliness/amounts of collections.

FNS is proposing a \$1 million annual investment including both staff and FMFI system modernization to improve the operation of the accounts receivable processes across the Agency.

Table FNS-81. Improving Management of SNAP Accounts Receivable (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$11.4 |

SNAP

Management Evaluation Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG

This request funds the modernization and enhancement of key technology tools supporting the Agency’s oversight and technical assistance for State partners and other grantees. Planned changes to MEMS Next Generation and the Management Evaluation (ME) Tool will improve access and ease of use; reduce duplicative work; and lower lifecycle costs. Functionality supported by these enhancements contribute to improving customer service, ensuring program integrity, and enhancing technical assistance.

MEMS NextGen is an Agency-wide system used during reviews of State Agency operations that was originally planned to replace both MEMS (an Agency-wide Management Evaluation (ME)/Financial Management Review (FMR) tracker that is now retired) and ME Tool (a system to conduct MEs/FMRs from start to finish, currently used by WIC, Financial Management, and the Summer Food Service Program). For the past several years, ME Tool users have been working with OIT and the Regional Offices to integrate ME Tool functionality to MEMS NextGen so that ME Tool users can fully transition to MEMS NextGen. Last year, the Agency granted approval to move forward with the MEMS NextGen development which will transform MEMS NextGen into a robust, modern ME system, capable of conducting MEs/FMRs from start to finish, as well as provide FNS with a wealth of data on program operations and compliance.

Following approval, the functionality to integrate ME Tool into MEMS NextGen and retire the legacy ME Tool has continued to experienced delays due to the program getting approved for incremental funding at 3-6 months rather than funding for completion of phases of the project with defined deliverables. The current process of making limited funds available without the requirement of specified deliverables will continue to result in project delays and cost overruns due to changing technology, rework when new requirements are identified, as well as contradictory or duplicative tasks. Best practice for agile system development justifies the need to create a Performance Work Statement that defines the full scope of the system with a work breakdown structure of phases with defined deliverables that necessitates a quote for a firm fixed price. Following the strategy of funding based upon phased deliverables aligns with the agile methodology for incremental and iterative allows for continuous delivery and defined project completion timeline.

The new contract for the ME Tool integration into MEMS NextGen should be a minimum of base plus 2 option years with funding based upon the phased development as follows:

Phase 1 (FY22 - Base) - Deliver the application “must haves” that includes: State agency access (optional by program), catalog updates to allow the system to house ME/FMR guides, administration for programs to actively manage catalogs, user role functionality, improved reporting capability, initial planning/development for data warehouse, and training at an estimated cost of \$3.7 million.

Phase 2 (FY23 – Option Year 1) – Deliver outstanding State agency access, refine FMR/WIC/SFSP functionality, data migration/archiving, training and retire legacy ME Tool. This work is estimated at \$3.1 million with a cost avoidance of \$450,000 with the elimination of the O&M costs for the ME Tool upon retirement.

Phase 3 (FY24 – Option Year 2) – Deliver requested enhancements to MEMS NextGen for an estimated cost of \$1.8 million.

Table FNS-82. Management Evaluation Tool Modernization/Integration with MEMS NG (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority (SNAP) | \$2.0 | \$2.1 | \$1.0 | \$5.1 |
| Budget Authority (CN) | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$1.1 | \$3.2 |
| Budget Authority (WIC) | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$3.0 |

SNAP

Enhanced Program Operations through the startup of an Innovation Team for Application System Modernization and Cloud Hosting

FNCS require an enhanced user experience that provides for a centralized entry point with a common look-and-feel for “one-stop” services using emerging technologies for increased productivity. The lack of modernization has caused inefficiencies through silos and stovepipe applications resulting in a limited ability to provide accurate, consistent data analytics and data calls for reporting in real-time. Additionally, many of the applications reside on unsupported platforms that place the Agency at risk for an unplanned extended outage.

The application rationalization process is required to strategically identify the replacement, standardization and consolidation of systems for the full utilization of emerging technologies for cloud services, mobile applications, big data, robotic process automation, scalability, disaster recovery protocols, and system security design that can manage business operations. The additional funding will be used on modernization activities to consolidate core services across the application portfolio, enhance our security posture, upgrade hardware and bundle sustainment support. Activities to realize the organizational benefits of the required modernization includes:

Award a contract to upgrade and enhance SharePoint 2016 to SharePoint O365 and Power Applications for the enhancements, integration and decommissioning of multiple MS Access Applications.

Hire a Chief Technology Innovation Officer (CTIO) and contract for 3 IT Systems Administrators to focus on research and development for the IT Strategic Direction with emerging technologies. The team will be responsible for understanding emerging technology and how it aligns the FNCS technology vision with business strategy.

Award a contract for the implementation of ServiceNow Software as a Service Platform to rapidly implement scalable internal facing applications using a low code/no code platform.

Procure additional cyber security solutions required following the Solar Winds Eclipse compromise and the requirement to permanently shut down all Solar Winds Servers.

Note: Funding for this initiative is also being requested in CN.

Table FNS-83. Enhanced Program Operations through the startup of an Innovation Team for Application System Modernization and Cloud Hosting (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority (SNAP) | \$5.0 | \$2.0 | \$1.0 | \$8.0 |
| Budget Authority (CN) | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$.5 | \$2.5 |

SNAP

Increase funding for FDPIR Nutrition Education

This proposal would modify the existing line for FDPIR administrative funding by \$4 million annually to allow for more dedicated funds to be disseminated to FDPIR ITOs for nutrition related activities.

FDPIR is a food package program which provides nutritious USDA Foods to low-income households living on Indian reservations and to low-income American Indian households residing in approved service areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. FDPIR is administered at the Federal level by FNS. Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and State agencies administer the program locally and are responsible for storing and distributing the foods, determining applicant eligibility, and providing nutrition education to recipients. Approximately 75,000 participants receive benefits and nutrition-related services through FDPIR on an average monthly basis.

Nutrition education is required in FDPIR but the amount of nutrition education funding available to FDPIR has not increased in 10 years. As tribes increase their focus on nutrition and related activities, such as growing and preserving healthy food and improving health outcome through FDPIRs, this proposal would ensure that funding can meet the demand.

Table FNS-84. Increase funding for FDPIR Nutrition Education Funding (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority | \$4.0 | \$4.0 | \$4.0 | \$40.0 |

Table FNS-85. Summary of FY 2022 Proposed Legislation for SNAP

| Proposal | Amount (millions) |
|---|-------------------|
| Support Successful Re-entry for formerly incarcerated individuals | 106.0 |

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

SNAP

Support Successful Re-entry for formerly incarcerated individuals

Federal law (Sec. 115(a) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996) permanently disqualifies individuals who are convicted of a Federal or State felony offense involving the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance after August 22, 1996, from receiving SNAP benefits. The law provides States

with the option to eliminate or modify the lifetime ban through legislation. According to the most recent information available, 23 States, D.C. and the Virgin Islands have eliminated the ban, while 26 States have legislated modified restrictions. The lifetime ban remains in effect only in Guam and South Carolina.

Formerly incarcerated people are disproportionately likely to have experienced poverty, unemployment, homelessness, and poor health prior to their conviction. These challenges do not disappear upon reentry to the community, and barriers to SNAP participation simply introduce an additional hurdle to stability. A small pilot study by the National Institutes of Health found that 91 percent of the returning citizens in its sample experienced food insecurity and 37 percent reported not having eaten for an entire day due to lack of money.

The nutrition assistance SNAP provides can help ease the transition for returning citizens and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. The ban on participation for those convicted of a drug-related felon exacerbates inequities in communities that are disproportionately affected by incarceration due to structural racism in the criminal justice system. Additionally, because SNAP benefits are distributed at the household-level, these restrictions also affect the families of individuals with drug-related felony convictions, including their children. Eliminating the Federal drug felon ban promotes food security, equitable program access, and racial and economic justice for vulnerable individuals and families.

Table FNS-86. Support Successful Re-entry for formerly incarcerated individuals (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority | \$106 | \$87 | \$86 | \$444 |

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Table FNS-87. SNAP Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))*

| State/Territory/Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Budget | SY |
| Alabama | \$469 | 3 | \$482 | 3 | \$496 | 3 | \$554 | 4 |
| Arizona..... | 155 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 83 | 1 | 92 | 1 |
| Arkansas..... | 315 | 2 | 166 | 1 | 171 | 1 | 191 | 1 |
| California | 4,543 | 29 | 4,927 | 31 | 5,070 | 35 | 5,667 | 41 |
| Colorado..... | 3,045 | 19 | 2,876 | 18 | 2,960 | 20 | 3,308 | 24 |
| Delaware | 155 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 165 | 1 | 185 | 1 |
| Florida..... | 1,232 | 8 | 1,039 | 6 | 1,069 | 7 | 1,195 | 9 |
| Georgia..... | 3,914 | 25 | 3,952 | 25 | 4,067 | 28 | 4,546 | 33 |
| Hawaii | 155 | 1 | 321 | 2 | 331 | 2 | 370 | 3 |
| Illinois | 3,839 | 24 | 3,594 | 22 | 3,698 | 25 | 4,133 | 30 |
| Indiana..... | 155 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 165 | 1 | 185 | 1 |
| Kansas | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 315 | 2 | 321 | 2 | 331 | 2 | 370 | 3 |
| Maryland | 784 | 5 | 857 | 5 | 882 | 6 | 986 | 7 |
| Massachusetts..... | 3,316 | 21 | 3,235 | 20 | 3,329 | 23 | 3,720 | 27 |
| Michigan | 315 | 2 | 321 | 2 | 331 | 2 | 370 | 3 |
| Minnesota..... | 608 | 4 | 482 | 3 | 496 | 3 | 554 | 4 |
| Missouri | 629 | 4 | 568 | 4 | 584 | 4 | 653 | 5 |
| New Hampshire..... | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 2,954 | 19 | 2,972 | 19 | 3,059 | 21 | 3,418 | 24 |
| New York..... | 2,186 | 14 | 2,946 | 18 | 3,031 | 21 | 3,388 | 24 |
| North Carolina..... | 555 | 4 | 552 | 3 | 568 | 4 | 634 | 5 |
| Ohio | 469 | 3 | 637 | 4 | 656 | 4 | 773 | 5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 155 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 165 | 1 | 185 | 1 |
| Oregon..... | 469 | 3 | 455 | 3 | 468 | 3 | 524 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 698 | 4 | 621 | 4 | 639 | 4 | 714 | 5 |
| South Carolina..... | 155 | 1 | 236 | 1 | 242 | 2 | 271 | 2 |
| Tennessee..... | 491 | 3 | 321 | 2 | 331 | 2 | 370 | 3 |
| Texas..... | 3,412 | 22 | 3,503 | 22 | 3,604 | 25 | 4,028 | 29 |
| Utah..... | 469 | 3 | 482 | 3 | 496 | 3 | 554 | 4 |
| Virginia | 119,833 | 107 | 154,779 | 104 | 155,256 | 117 | 157,241 | 132 |
| Washington | 155 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 165 | 1 | 185 | 1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 363 | 2 | 327 | 2 | 336 | 2 | 376 | 3 |
| Total, Available | 156,409 | 339 | 191,932 | 335 | 193,487 | 376 | 199,969 | 441 |

*The geographic breakdown data reports only federal administrative costs. Non-administrative costs such as grants to states and benefits are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FNS-88. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C..... | \$15,481 | \$15,966 | \$16,754 | \$18,952 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field..... | 23,221 | 23,949 | 25,131 | 28,428 |
| 11.0 | Total personnel compensation | | | | |
| 12.0 | Personal benefits | 38,702 | 39,915 | 41,885 | 47,380 |
| 13.0 | Benefits for former personnel | 11,326 | 12,564 | 13,227 | 14,214 |
| | Total, personnel comp. and benefits | 50,028 | 52,479 | 55,112 | 61,594 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons | 1,545 | 1,545 | 1,545 | 1,545 |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 23.3 | Communications, utilities and misc. charges | 234 | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| 24.0 | Printing and reproductions | 678 | 678 | 678 | 678 |
| 25.3 | Other goods and services from federal sources | 81,990 | 81,990 | 81,990 | 81,990 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials | 469,000 | 447,500 | 476,250 | 469,125 |
| 31.0 | Equipment..... | 907 | 907 | 952 | 952 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies and contributions..... | 63,181,828 | 94,632,993 | 152,654,375 | 120,268,035 |
| | Total, other objects | 63,786,375 | 95,218,491 | 156,271,301 | 120,884,318 |
| | Reimbursable obligations..... | 47,081 | 55,639 | 85,000 | 90,000 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations..... | 63,833,456 | 95,274,130 | 153,356,301 | 120,974,318 |

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) works to raise nutrition levels of low-income households by ensuring access to a healthful diet through nutrition assistance and nutrition education. SNAP provides the opportunity for low-income recipients to purchase and consume a diet consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* by issuing monthly allotments of benefits redeemable for food at authorized retail stores.

Eligibility and allotment amounts are based on household size, income, and expenses. Eligibility is also based on assets, citizenship or legal immigration status, and other factors. Benefits are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (a low-cost market basket of foods that meet the recommendations of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* for a four-person reference family). The Federal Government pays the full cost of benefits and funds approximately half of the expenses incurred by the States to administer the program.

The SNAP account also includes the Nutrition Assistance Programs for Puerto Rico (NAP), American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR); and the funding for USDA Foods used in The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

Facts in Brief

Program Participation

SNAP participation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 averaged 35.88 million persons per month, representing a .18 percent increase from the average monthly participation in FY 2019.

The following table displays data on benefit costs and participation for FYs 2017 through 2022:

Table FNS-89. SNAP Benefit Costs and Participation

| SNAP | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Avg. Participation (Millions) | 42.23 | 49.81 | 35.70 | 35.88 |
| Benefit Costs (Billions) | \$63.7 | \$60.4 | \$55.62 | \$74.20 |
| Average/Person/Month | \$125.73 | \$126.45 | \$129.83 | \$155.04 |
| % Of Population Participating | 13.0 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 12.8 |
| Persons Unemployed (Millions) | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.8 |

Participation Rates among Eligible People

The most recent figures from *Trends in SNAP Participation Rates for FY 2019* shows that in 2019, 84 percent of all those who were eligible for SNAP participated in the program. This indicates that the program is effectively serving those most in need of nutrition assistance.

Characteristics of SNAP Households

The most recent analysis of household characteristics data, examining 2019 indicates that:

- 81 percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly (age 60 or older) person, or a person with disabilities;
- The gross income of 80 percent of SNAP households was below the Federal poverty level;
- 36 percent of SNAP households had income at or below 50 percent of poverty;
- 52 percent of SNAP households had income at or below 75 percent of poverty;
- 20 percent of SNAP participants lived in households with earnings.

Program Integrity

Recent data demonstrates that the program integrity efforts of FNS and its State partners are yielding results and continue to trend in the right direction. Trafficking continues to be very low. Trafficking most typically occurs when SNAP benefits are traded for cash or are not used for their intended purpose. In spite of holding trafficking to a low level, more work remains. In FY 2020, FNS again increased efforts to prevent and identify fraud and hold bad actors accountable for misuse of the program.

FNS is responsible for monitoring retailers participating in SNAP and holding them accountable for abiding by the rules. Efforts to support retailer integrity included:

- Continued training of compliance staff;
- Studied authorized stores and data to determine which warrant further investigation : 26,766;
- Imposed sanctions against retailers determined to have committed violations against SNAP: 2,192; and

- Disqualified retailers permanently from SNAP due to trafficking or falsifying an application: 1,144.

By law, SNAP State agencies are responsible for identifying and holding accountable recipients who break the rules. FNS continued to support recipient integrity through:

- This assistance is a continuation of FNS' efforts surrounding the SNAP Fraud Framework, a collection of procedures, innovative ideas, and best practices that FNS issued to State agencies in May 2018.
- Award of nine SNAP Fraud Framework Implementation Grants totaling nearly \$5.0 million to State agencies to fund new projects that improve recipient fraud efforts using principles from the SNAP Fraud Framework (Washington, Michigan, Texas, South Dakota, Maryland, Maine, South Carolina, District of Columbia, Rhode Island).
- Entered into an agreement with the General Service Administration's 18F to begin building the nationwide National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC). NAC is a real-time database intended to reduce improper payments by preventing duplicate participation across States. The current solution being built will expand the NAC from its current five State pilot to a nationwide system, as required by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill).
- FNS worked towards publishing regulatory action to mandate NAC data matches nationwide. The NAC is statutorily mandated to begin initial matches by December 20, 2021 and is estimated to produce a net reduction in Federal SNAP spending by approximately \$228 million over 5 years, and a decrease in SNAP benefit payments of nearly \$225 million over 5 years due to detection and prevention of duplicate participation.

Participant Characteristics

The following data describes general characteristics of SNAP recipients during an average month in the fiscal year, in terms of both individuals and households:

Table FNS-90. Characteristics of SNAP Recipients

| Characteristics of SNAP Recipients | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Individuals: | | | | |
| Average Number (in Millions) | 43.5 | 41.5 | 39.3 | 35.7 |
| % Children | 44.1 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.0 |
| % Elderly | 11.8 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 16.0 |
| % Disabled Nonelderly Adults | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 10.0 |
| % Female | 56.7 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 57.4 |
| % Nonelderly Adults Registered for Work | 30.5 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| Average Household Size | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Households: | | | | |
| Average Number (in Millions) | 21.5 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| % Receiving Maximum Benefit | 39 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| % Certified 12 Months or More | 71 | 74 | 75 | 75 |
| % with Earned Income | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| % with AFDC/TAFN Income | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Average Gross Monthly Income | \$814 | \$837 | \$844 | \$844 |
| Average Net Monthly Income | \$374 | \$384 | \$383 | \$383 |
| % With Zero Gross Income | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| % with Zero Net Income | 37 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| % with Gross Monthly Incomes Less than \$400 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| % Gross Income Below Poverty Guidelines | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| % Gross Income Below 50% of Poverty Guideline | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Average Shelter Deduction | \$398 | \$406 | \$418 | \$418 |
| Average Shelter Expense | \$602 | \$622 | \$635 | \$635 |
| % at Shelter Cap (Maximum shelter deduction) | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 |

Source: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Sample – Data may not match FY data from other sources

General Activities

Regulations Issued in FY 2020

During FY 2020, five SNAP rulemaking action were published in the *Federal Register*:

- 1) October 3, 2020: Proposed Rule; *Standardization of State Heating and Cooling Standard Utility Allowances*: Revises regulations to standardize methodology for calculating standard utility allowances in SNAP.
- 2) December 5, 2019: Final Rule; *Requirements for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents*: Revises the conditions under which USDA would waive, when requested by States, the able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) time limit in areas that have an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or a lack of sufficient jobs. In addition, the rule limits carryover of ABAWD discretionary exemptions.
- 3) March 17, 2020: Proposed Rule; *Employment and Training Opportunities in SNAP*: Implements changes made by section 4005 of the 2018 Farm Bill pertaining to the Employment and Training (E&T) program and aspects of the work requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs).
- 4) August 24, 2020: Final Rule; *2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes*: Amends SNAP regulations to implement provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill regarding monthly benefit issuance allotments, storage of benefits off-line, and permanent expungement of unused benefits, as well as related benefit expungement and off-line storage provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill. This final rule also updates SNAP regulations to reflect the program's name change to SNAP and benefit issuance through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems.
- 5) August 26, 2020: Final Rule; *Taking Administrative Actions Pending Freedom of Information Act Processing*: Amends SNAP regulations to ensure that retail food stores can no longer use the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process to delay FNS' administrative actions to sanction a retail food store for SNAP violations.

Online Purchasing Pilot

The 2014 Farm Bill mandated a pilot to test the feasibility and implications of allowing retail food stores to accept SNAP benefits through online transactions. The Online Purchasing Pilot is required to be secure, private, easy to use, and provide similar support to that found for SNAP transactions in a retail store. Benefits cannot be used to pay for fees of any type, such as delivery, service, or convenience fees. The goal is to ensure that the foundational infrastructure necessary for running SNAP transactions online operates in a safe and secure manner.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, FNS expanded SNAP Online Purchasing to additional States and retailers. SNAP online purchasing is currently operational in 47 States and over 97 percent of all households receiving SNAP now have access to online purchasing. The expansion of SNAP online purchasing to independently owned and operated retail stores beyond those included in the original pilot continues to be a priority for the Agency. As such, SNAP is providing customer service and technical assistance to all interested parties and expects numerous additional retailers to stand up online purchasing in FY 2021. The pilot uses technology to improve customer service and food access, so that SNAP participants can shop for food using the internet like all other consumers.

Grants to Improve Program Access and Eligibility Determination

FNS awarded Process and Technology Improvement Grants (PTIG) to local and State SNAP agencies and community partners. The grants are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, which provides FNS the authority to award \$5 million dollars in funds each year. The FY 2020 awarded projects focused on support efforts to streamline program administration, improve customer service, maintain the highest integrity, and protect the program and American taxpayer dollars.

For FY 2020, FNS awarded nine grants:

- Colorado Department of Human Services—approximately \$560,000
- Cuyahoga County (OH) Job and Family Services—approximately \$130,000
- Info Line of San Diego (CA)—approximately \$160,000
- Louisiana Department of Children and Families—approximately \$635,000
- New Jersey Department of Human Services—approximately \$945,000
- New Mexico Human Services Department—approximately \$285,000
- Rhode Island Department of Human Services—approximately \$720,000
- San Francisco Human Services Agency—approximately \$490,000
- University of Alabama—approximately \$1,070,000

State Performance Bonuses

The 2018 Farm Bill eliminated performance bonuses, effective beginning in FY 2019 for performance in FY 2018. FNS no longer provides bonus payments to States for any performance measures. While this section removed the authority to provide bonus payments to States, it did not change the provisions in current law related to State agency liability.

Treasury Offset Program

FNS continues its aggressive efforts to collect debts owed to SNAP. For example, recipients who have not repaid over issuances, by collecting delinquent recipient debts through the Treasury Offset Program (TOP), which is the collection mechanism by which Federal payments to individuals, such as tax refunds and Federal salary payments, are offset to pay outstanding debts. Approximately \$161 million in delinquent debt was collected through TOP in FY 2020. More than \$2.8 billion has been collected through TOP (and its predecessor, the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program) since FNS began this effort as a pilot project in 1992. These claims may not have been collected without Federal collection programs being made available to the State agencies that manage these debts.

SNAP Outreach FNS strives to provide access to nutrition assistance program benefits to every eligible person who needs and seeks assistance. FNS ensures that outreach is in line with the law and policy by:

- Focusing clearly on groups who are eligible under the law.
- Emphasizing that programs provide support during times of need, not permanently.
- Avoiding messages that disparage or demean the importance of work.

Toll Free Information Line: FNS provided a SNAP toll-free information line in English and Spanish to refer callers to their State information lines for information on application procedures and eligibility requirements. Between October 1, 2019 and August 6, 2020, the toll-free information line answered 158,529 calls, with monthly call volumes up to three times the monthly average during the COVID-19 public health emergency. On August 7, 2020, management of the information line transitioned to the OneUSDA Customer Experience Center.

Educational Materials: Informational materials in both English and Spanish are now available for States and community based organizations to order or to download through the FNS website at <https://pueblo.gpo.gov/SNAP/SNAPPubs.php>.

State Outreach Plans: States have the option of providing outreach as part of their program operations, and FNS reimburses up to 50 percent of the allowable administrative costs for these activities. During FY 2020, 46 States had approved outreach plans.

SNAP Administration Performance Improvement Initiatives

Systems Improvement Support and Technical Assistance for States: FNS works with States throughout their integrated eligibility system development and implementation to provide oversight and technical assistance to mitigate system-rollout challenges and ensure customer service and integrity in SNAP administration. In an effort to provide more proactive technical assistance on the front end of new system development, in FY 2018, USDA awarded a 5-year contract on system technical assistance. This work continued in FY 2020. Five States received technical assistance (Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, and West Virginia). The contractor is focusing on strengthening FNS' capacity to ensure that State eligibility systems fully meet SNAP certification policy requirements, including providing direct technical assistance to targeted States in various phases of an eligibility system upgrade, and delivering associated trainings to FNS staff.

System Implementation Monitoring for State Agencies: Failed eligibility system efforts result in high costs to State agencies, FNS, and clients in terms of lost productivity, decreased access to benefits for eligible households, and poor customer service. FNS provides robust oversight and technical assistance to States that implement new eligibility systems that fail to fully meet the SNAP certification policy requirements (i.e. requirements outlined in the Food and Nutrition Act, Federal SNAP regulations, and SNAP policy guidance). FNS also works closely with States that previously received warning letters as they implement corrective actions (including Alaska, the District of Columbia, Illinois, New Mexico, and Rhode Island).

SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (SNAP-Ed) - Promoting Healthier Eating Habits and Active Lifestyles

The goal of SNAP-Ed is to improve the likelihood that persons eligible for SNAP and other means tested programs will make healthy food choices and choose physically active lifestyles consistent with the current *Dietary Guidelines for*

Americans. Under current regulations, State SNAP agencies provide nutrition education and obesity prevention services to eligible individuals. States seeking Federal funding for SNAP-Ed must submit a State SNAP-Ed plan to FNS for approval each year that outlines the State's SNAP-Ed activities and a corresponding budget.

FY 2020 SNAP-Ed funding is approximately \$441 million, and State allocations are determined with 50 percent based on the State's percentage of national baseline SNAP-Ed expenditures and 50 percent based on the State's percentage of national SNAP participation for the 12-month period February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020.

SNAP-Ed activities are to be evidence-based and provide nutrition education and obesity prevention activities through individual and group-based strategies, comprehensive multi-level interventions, and/or community and public health approaches. The FY 2021 SNAP-Ed Guidance, released in April 2020, continued policies from the previous year and incorporates new information based on the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill).

SNAP-Ed Data Improvement: To address provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill, FNS awarded a contract in 2019 to develop an action plan to improve data collection, reporting, and aggregation practices for SNAP-Ed. The contractor formed a series of expert groups that consisted of a steering committee and 12 technical working groups and included representatives from Federal and State government agencies responsible for administering SNAP-Ed, academia, associations, and representatives from other Federal health and nutrition programs. The input from expert groups helped FNS to identify SNAP-Ed data needs, challenges, opportunities, priority measurement areas, and the [SNAP-Ed Data Improvement Agenda and Action Plan](#). Based on the action plan, USDA has awarded a separate contract to revise the SNAP-Ed reporting measures that will include further defining metrics and identifying an appropriate electronic platform to facilitate aggregation of data at a national level as defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. A separate steering committee and technical working group will contribute to the development process. USDA anticipates that this project will be completed by the end of FY 2021.

SNAP-Ed Connection: This online clearinghouse, as required by the 2018 Farm Bill, serves as a resource center to empower SNAP-Ed providers to excel in program delivery. It strengthens the SNAP-Ed program by providing nutrition education and obesity prevention resources and enhancing collaboration to reduce duplication of efforts. Providers use the SNAP-Ed Library on the website to showcase and share materials. Educators receive continuing education credits from SNAP-Ed Connection webinars. Directors use the SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework and find evaluation tools to measure the impact of their work. Educators and the public use the Seasonal Produce Guide to learn about local and seasonal foods to make food dollars stretch further. This project also communicates important SNAP-Ed news to SNAP-Ed personnel and the public. SNAP has updated the SNAP-Ed Connection platform to improve site navigation and appearance.

SNAP-Ed Toolkit: The toolkit is an online, interactive version of the SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework and a database of nutrition and physical activity interventions. The toolkit is designed to help State SNAP-Ed administrative and implementing agencies identify both evidence-based interventions and appropriate evaluation indicators to include in their SNAP-Ed Plans. In FY 2020, SNAP-Ed led a second public call for interventions to be peer-reviewed for inclusion in the Toolkit. This process increased the selection of interventions, which State and implementing agencies may use to best fit the needs of low-income individuals in their communities. The Toolkit now contains more than 150 interventions. To respond to State and implementing agency requests for evaluation technical assistance, in FY 2021 the toolkit will issue a call for evaluation tools to increase the selection of tools available for SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework indicators.

Incentive Programs to Increase Healthy Food Purchases in SNAP

Encouraging SNAP families to purchase more healthy foods remains an important priority for FNS. In FY 2020, FNS continued to work with program partners to provide flexibilities to help improve access to healthy food options for SNAP families through incentive programs.

Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP): The Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) program was established by the 2014 Farm Bill to incentivize the purchase of fruits and vegetables by SNAP clients. It replaces the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive pilots initiated by the 2008 Farm Bill. GusNIP is collaboratively administered by FNS and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). Under GusNIP, in FY 2019 FNS and NIFA awarded \$41.4 million to 23 organizations in 18 States and the District of Columbia.

FNS works collaboratively with NIFA and the newly formed GusNIP Technical Assistance Center, to support GusNIP grant awardees. FNS developed a process to better track GusNIP awardee and SNAP authorized retailer incentive

partnerships, and developed guidance for GusNIP grantees to recipients and increase their consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Retailer Incentives: The 2018 Farm Bill directs FNS to issue guidance for retailers to incentivize a staple food that is identified for increased consumption, consistent with the most recent dietary recommendations. Incentives are often funded by private non-profit organizations, and State governments, and follow a model in which SNAP customers receive a dollar-for-dollar match or discount at the point of sale toward the purchase of SNAP-eligible incentive foods. In FY 2020, FNS approved retailer incentives for the State of Massachusetts, and nonprofit organizations Hunger Free Oklahoma, and Texas Health Resources, to encourage the purchase of more fruits and vegetables among SNAP families. In FY 2020, FNS developed guidance on how authorized retailers can apply for waivers to implement SNAP projects that would offer qualifying healthy food incentives to SNAP households at the point of purchase. Guidance is currently pending finalization of an associated Information Collection Burden notice.

Healthy Fluid Milk Incentive Project: The 2018 Farm Bill also established a competitive grant(s) for Healthy Fluid Milk Incentives (HFMI) projects to develop and test methods to increase the purchase and consumption of fluid milk by SNAP households by providing an incentive for the purchase of fluid milk at the point of purchase. On July 30, 2020, USDA awarded \$930,000 to Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty. Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty will be partnering with South Plains Hunger Solutions Coalition and Lowe's Supermarkets to develop and test incentives at local Food King grocery stores in Littlefield, Lubbock, and San Angelo, Texas. An additional \$70,000 has been allocated for use by FNS for an independent process evaluation of the HFMI projects. Once the HFMI pilot is operational, shoppers using SNAP benefits at the participating locations to purchase qualifying fluid milk (pasteurized, unflavored and unsweetened cow's milk - skim or 1 percent) will receive a matching dollar for dollar coupon for additional free milk. The pilot is scheduled to be implemented by May 2021 and will operate for one year.

Elderly Access

Ensuring seniors have access to nutritious food continues to be a priority for FNS. Potentially eligible seniors do not apply for SNAP benefits at the same rate as the general SNAP population or other vulnerable populations. In FY 2020, FNS continued operation of three demonstration project types to improve access to the elderly. All FNS approved demonstration projects must maintain cost neutrality through an offset and include a rigorous evaluation component.

Combined Application Projects (CAPs) are a partnership between the Social Security Administration (SSA), FNS and State and local agencies to streamline application procedures for individuals receiving SSI benefits. The projects strengthen access to nutrition benefits for the elderly and people with disabilities while improving the administration of SNAP. The combination of standardized benefits or standardized shelter deductions, reduced recertification requirements and eliminating the need for SSI recipients to visit the local SNAP office has significantly increased participation among the elderly and people with disabilities.

In FY 2020, 17 States operated CAP demonstration projects: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

Elderly Simplified Application Projects (ESAPs) are demonstration projects that support participation among the elderly and disabled population by utilizing a shorter SNAP application, waiving the recertification interview, allowing longer certification periods, and minimizing the need to provide verification. In FY 2020, Connecticut and Massachusetts implemented a new ESAP. In addition, 10 other States continued to operate ESAPs: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Washington).

Standard Medical Deductions are demonstration projects that ease verification requirements for senior and disabled households with out-of-pocket medical expenses over \$35 per month. In FY 2020, 21 States operated Standard Medical Deduction projects (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming).

Payment Accuracy

The FY 2019 national SNAP payment error rate, announced in July 2020, was 7.36 percent. In FY19, 36 states had a higher error rate than the previous year, while 17 states had improvements in payment accuracy. USDA is continuously working with successful states to identify best practices that can be shared with other states and working closely with

state leadership to ensure that they understand the importance of prioritizing program integrity in their administration of SNAP.

Regulations require State agencies to analyze data and develop corrective action plans to reduce or eliminate program deficiencies in any of the following instances: a State agency's SNAP payment error rate exceeds 6 percent, a State agency's Case and Procedural Error Rate (CAPER) exceeds the national CAPER average, deficiencies identified through FNS Management Evaluations or audits, 5 percent or more of a State agency's quality control caseload is coded as incomplete, or the result of improper actions caused by State agency rules, practices, or procedures.

FNS Regional Offices work directly with State agencies to assist them in developing effective corrective action plans to reduce payment errors. Regional Offices provide technical assistance to States through data analysis, policy interpretation, training, development and monitoring of corrective action plans, facilitating the information exchange with and among States through annual payment accuracy conferences, and State exchange funding. Regional Offices review and validate that States complete corrective actions as required.

Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)

FNS' role in D-SNAP operations includes analyzing and responding to State agency requests to operate D-SNAP, waiving applicable certification and issuance policies for ongoing SNAP households to ease program administration, providing on-site monitoring of State operations to ensure timely and accurate delivery of benefits, and providing operational guidance to States as needed. The D-SNAP waiver review process allows FNS to provide individualized technical assistance to help States most effectively serve the nutrition assistance needs of its disaster-impacted population. In addition, FNS assists States in planning for future disasters by reviewing D-SNAP guidance and sharing best practices through webinar and conference presentations throughout the year. FNS also requires each State agency to submit and annually review a D-SNAP plan.

The following summarizes State reported disaster assistance provided in FY 2020:

Table FNS-91. SNAP Disaster Assistance

| State | Disaster | Total Households (New cases and ongoing HHs) | Total Issuance (D-SNAP benefits and supplements) |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Tennessee (March) | Tornado | 2,334 | \$792,520 |
| Tennessee (April) | Tornado | 21 | \$9,170 |
| Iowa (August) | Derecho | 24,224 | \$11,110,071 |
| California (August) | Wildfires | 136 | \$58,979 |
| Louisiana (August) | Hurricane Laura | 56,328 | \$21,816,975 |
| Alabama (September) | Hurricane Sally | 17,607 | \$7,119,070 |
| Oregon (September) | Wildfires | 162 | \$75,123 |
| California (September) | Wildfires | 168 | \$87,773 |
| Louisiana (October) | Hurricane Delta | 50,693 | \$20,475,241 |
| Alabama (October) | Hurricane Zeta | 25,776 | \$9,721,624 |
| Louisiana (October) | Hurricane Zeta | 26,824 | \$9,639,698 |
| TOTAL | | 204,153 | \$80,906,244.00 |

Employment and Training (E&T)

Background

The Food Security Act of 1985 required States to establish an E&T Program to help able-bodied SNAP recipients find work or gain the skills, training, and experience that lead to employment. SNAP participants who are not specifically exempted by statute are subject to work requirements as a condition of eligibility. Work requirements include:

- Registering for work.
- Participating in a SNAP E&T program or workfare program if assigned.
- Not voluntarily quitting a job or reducing work hours to less than 30 hours per week.

In addition to the work requirements, able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) must comply with additional requirements in order to receive benefits for more than three months in a 36-month period. ABAWDs in non-waived areas must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Work at least 20 hours a week;
- Participate for at least 20 hours a week in qualifying education or training activities; or
- Participate in workfare in order to receive benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period.

In FY 2019, States reported that approximately 10.7 million participants were subject to SNAP work requirements and registered for work. A majority of SNAP participants are exempt from work requirements due to age, disability, caregiver responsibilities, or because they are already working or participating in a work training program.

SNAP E&T is a Federally funded, State administered program. States use flexible E&T funding to serve lower-skilled, vulnerable adults that might not otherwise receive job training or employment services. The program fills a critical gap in workforce services for this population. In FY 2019, States served an estimated 406,000 participants through their E&T programs.

States have a great deal of flexibility in designing E&T programs that meet the needs of their participants and local economy. States submit an annual plan to FNS that details what E&T services, called components, the State plans to offer, including supervised job search and job search training, workfare, basic education or vocational training, and job retention services. States also submit expenditure, quarterly participation, and annual outcome reporting measures that reflect job entry, retention, and earnings. These national reporting measures are broken down by key characteristics that reflect the diversity of the SNAP population. States are required to establish reporting measures for each E&T activity designed to serve more than 100 participants.

In FY 2019, FNS entered a contract with Mathematica for an assessment of the collection, analysis, validation and reporting of SNAP E&T data. Under this project, Mathematica will (1) identify and describe the current State and Federal systems that collect, validate, and analyze E&T data; (2) assess the current and future E&T data needs of Federal, Regional, and State staff; and (3) recommend a plan to improve how Federal, Regional, and State staff collect and use data for E&T program improvement and reporting. The project began in July 2019 and will continue through at least January 2022.

Funding: SNAP E&T is funded under four funding streams:

Table FNS-92. SNAP E&T Funding Streams

| Budget Item | Description | 2020 Obligations (Thousands) |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 100 Percent Federal Grant | Base funding for E&T administration, allocated annually to States based on the percentage of work registrants and ABAWDs in each State | \$113,649 |
| ABAWD 100 Percent Federal Grant | Additional grants for States that guarantee certain activities aimed at the ABAWD population. | 20,000 |
| Federal 50 percent Administrative Grants | 50 percent reimbursement for States that exceed their 100 percent Federal grant | 329,829 |
| Federal 50 percent Participation Grants | 50 percent reimbursement for transportation and childcare costs to ensure successful participation in E&T programs. States are not allowed to use 100 percent grants for participant reimbursement | 76,431 |
| TOTAL | | \$539,909 |

Employment and Training (E&T) Pilot Grants: The Agricultural Act of 2014 provided \$200 million for up to 10 3-year pilots. The pilot projects were designed to increase the number of work registrants who obtain unsubsidized employment, increase their earned income, and reduce their reliance on public assistance. Pilot grantees participated in an evaluation, maintained a robust data collection system, collaborated with State workforce boards, and maintained FY 2013 State funding levels for E&T. Grants were awarded on March 20, 2015 to 10 innovative approaches to provide work eligible SNAP recipients with skills needed to attain meaningful work that leads to self-sufficiency and all projects were operational as of April 2016. The projects target certain populations such as those with low skills, are in both urban and rural areas, emphasize education and training as well as rapid attachment to employment, and test both mandatory and voluntary participation in E&T. This was a one-time grant award. States closed out their grants in FY 2019.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 also provided funding for a rigorous, longitudinal evaluation of the 10 pilots. FNS awarded the evaluation contract in December 2014. The contractor received OMB approval for data collection in January 2016. This initiated the recruitment and enrollment of pilot participants and evaluation data-collection activities in all ten pilot projects. FNS submitted the final report to Congress in February, 2021. FNS received the interim evaluation report in FY 2020 and anticipates the final evaluation report in FY 2021.

DATA and National Partnership Grants: FNS awarded SNAP E&T Data and Technical Assistance (DATA) grants to five State agencies in FY 2020. The purpose of the DATA Grants is to support the development of State SNAP E&T data collection and reporting systems and are intended to help States better report outcome measures for SNAP E&T participants, meet reporting expectations, and, thereby, support improved, data driven programs. The Grantees are District of Columbia, Georgia, New Hampshire, New York, and Tennessee. For the first time, in FY 2020, FNS awarded approximately \$6.7 million in SNAP E&T National Partnership Grants to four grantees: The National Association of Workforce Boards, Goodwill Industries International, American Public Human Services Association, and Roberts Enterprise Development Fund. Grantees will use the funds to develop materials, train subject matter experts, and work with member or affiliate organizations to expand SNAP E&T. Grantees are projected to bring on as many as 215 new SNAP E&T providers by 2023.

Technical Assistance: Since FY 2015, FNS has operated the *SNAP to Skills Project (S2S)*, a technical assistance (TA) effort that provides States tools and resources to develop employer-driven SNAP E&T programs. Through S2S, FNS offers direct TA to States annually to help them design and build job-driven SNAP E&T programs. In FY 2020-21, the Project is working with seven States, using behavioral science insights to increase participation and engagement in E&T among SNAP households. The participating States are Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. This technical assistance is central to FNS' efforts to improve the quality of State SNAP E&T programs so more SNAP clients can obtain economic self-sufficiency.

In addition to this direct technical assistance, S2S creates new tools and resources each year for all States. All of these resources are housed on the S2S website, <https://snaptoskills.fns.usda.gov>. The website is designed to be a “one-stop shop” for States interested in building employer-driven programs and expanding their 50/50 program. SNAP hosted its first-ever SNAP E&T National Forum as a virtual event in October 2020. Over 100 speakers and 1100 participants joined to share best practices and lessons learned on effective E&T services to help SNAP recipients move forward.

Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems

Electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems, which replaced the coupon-based method for providing SNAP benefits, were implemented nationwide in June 2004. Each recipient household is issued a plastic benefit card with a magnetic stripe to make food purchases. The cards are associated with benefit accounts, which are debited when food purchases are made. In most States, EBT cards are also used for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and other cash benefit programs. These systems are interoperable, which means that recipients may shop at FNS-authorized food retailers in any State.

EBT System Conversions: FNS worked with the State of Louisiana to prepare for their conversion to a new EBT processor. This involves weekly meetings, reviewing and providing feedback on documentation and attending the user acceptance tests to ensure the State is prepared to successfully convert to their new vendor. Because Louisiana's vendor was operating an EBT system for the first time, FNS also conducted a thorough assessment of their system. The introduction of a new player in the EBT Processing space brings additional competition in this area while also providing a modernized platform for EBT transaction processing.

Retailer File System (RFS): RFS is the combination of three distinct applications builds on a single platform, providing users with the means to digitize, share, and manage electronic retailer records. The system allows users to upload documents through a scanning application or through the Store Tracking and Redemption System (STARS), perform document quality control tasks, and view electronic records. In FY 2020, RFS deployed four system releases including a full replacement of the RFS document scanning application, a major upgrade to the RFS document view and management interface development framework, upgrade to the RFS reporting tool, updates to RFS document quality control actions, document type additions, and system enhancements to comply with updated standards as set forth in Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Anti-fraud Locator using EBT Retailer Transactions (ALERT): During FY 2020, FNS released several updates to ALERT, the system for fighting SNAP retailer fraud. The updates ensure continuity of system operations as well as enhancements using the best-suited prevalent architectures and technologies available in the IT industry. These updates enhance FNS's ability to identify fraudulent activity by implementing updates to existing scans; updating algorithms and Watch List qualifications; creating new patterns to identify suspect retailers; applying techniques to new data elements to identify unauthorized use of terminals; and data mining studies using various statistical tools to identify suspicious behavior.

STARS: Four releases of STARS were completed in FY 2020. STARS is the system used by FNS to manage retailer participation in SNAP. The major enhancements in FY 2020 included completing text changes and email notifications in response to the COVID-19 National Emergency; creating new roles and functions for processing of appeals; adding fields to support the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program and the Healthy Fluid Milk Incentive (HFMI) program; enabling applicant retailers to enter estimated sales information and upload required documents more efficiently; and developing new reports, and updating dashboards and the user interface to enable more efficient application processing, and the management of cases involving suspected fraud.

Studies and Evaluations

FNS published four major reports related to SNAP during FY 2020. The reports are available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research-analysis>. These include:

Feasibility of Revising the SNAP Quality Control (QC) Review Process identifies all the processes and components that would be required for a one-tier federal SNAP QC system, including the procedural, staffing, and organizational changes and the technological and data-sharing infrastructures.

Evaluation of Alternatives to Improve Elderly Access to SNAP examines some of the key food and financial challenges, as well as factors that influence SNAP participation choices, among elderly people. It also assesses how States implemented interventions designed to improve elderly access to SNAP, and their impacts.

Assessment of States' Use of Computer Matching Protocols in SNAP Assessment of States' Use of Computer Matching Protocols in SNAP presents information on states' practices to verify financial and non-financial information by matching SNAP applicant and participant information to various national and state data sources to ensure they meet the program's eligibility criteria.

Benefit Redemption Patterns in SNAP: Fiscal year 2017 examines patterns of SNAP benefit redemption in FY 2017 and compares those patterns with findings from two similar studies conducted for FYs 2003 and 2009.

Community Food Projects

The Community Food Projects program is authorized under Section 25 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program supports the development of Community Food Projects with a one-time infusion of Federal dollars to make such projects self-sustaining. While funding was set at \$5 million per year in the 2008 Farm Bill, Section 4026 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 increased that amount to \$9 million beginning in FY 2015. This grant program is administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).

Farmers' Markets and Direct-Marketing Farmers

In FY 2020, FNS continued work through a grant to a non-profit organization to increase the participation of farmers and markets in SNAP; and thereby improve access to fresh fruits and vegetables by SNAP recipients. A maximum of \$4 million will be provided to the grantee over 4 years. FNS's goal is to gradually move farmers and markets from a subsidized equipment program to a more cost-efficient application-based solution that enables processing via smart devices that are owned by a farmer or market.

In FY 2020, FNS also continued working with States to provide SNAP-authorized farmers/markets with SNAP-only equipment (i.e., equipment that can only process SNAP transactions, but not debit/credit transactions), at no cost to the farmers/markets. Twenty-nine States asked for and received such funding in FY 2019.

As of September 30, 2020, the number of SNAP-authorized farmers markets and direct marketing farmers totaled 1,930. These farmers/markets had SNAP redemptions over \$14,153,343 million in FY 2020.

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO (NAP)

Program Mission

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 added a new Section 19 to the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, which replaced SNAP in Puerto Rico with a block grant, effective July 1, 1982. Section 19 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, retains the authority for the Puerto Rico nutrition assistance block grant. The block grant requires that Puerto Rico submit and gain approval from the Secretary for a program plan each year. The plan must assess the food and nutrition needs of the island's neediest residents, describe the assistance needed, describe how it would be provided to the neediest residents, describe the amount of administrative expense needed, and meet such other requirements as the Secretary might prescribe by regulation. The Secretary is required to provide for the review of programs for assistance under Section 19 and is allowed to provide appropriate technical assistance for such programs.

Beginning in 2001, NAP program rules provided that 75 percent of NAP benefits were redeemable for eligible food items at certified NAP retailers through EBT; the remaining 25 percent of benefits were available as cash and intended food purchases. Section 4025 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 requires the Secretary to review cash nutrition assistance benefits in Puerto Rico by studying the history of cash benefits, barriers to redemption with non-cash benefits, usage of cash benefits for the purchase of nonfood items, and other factors. The provision also restricts the Secretary from approving any nutrition assistance plan for FY 2017 that provides more than 20 percent of benefits in cash. Due to disasters, there was a temporary hold at 20 percent into FY 2018, which ended on December 31, 2017. In FY 2018, cash was limited to 15 percent of benefits; in FY 2019, cash is limited to 10 percent of benefits; in FY 2020, cash is limited to 5 percent; and in FY 2021, no benefits shall be in the form of cash. The Secretary may make exemptions if discontinuation of cash benefits will have significant adverse effects.

Due to the disasters, Puerto Rico received the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017, which delivered an additional \$1.27 billion. These funds allowed Puerto Rico to expand assistance to additional households and increase the benefit amount for current and new participants on a temporary basis. From this appropriation, Puerto Rico submitted a Comprehensive Plan, which was approved by FNS, and expanded eligibility standards and increased NAP benefits. Within the regular NAP block grant, the maximum allotment for a family of four was \$410; with the addition of the disaster funds, the max allotment for a four-person household is \$649. Puerto Rico anticipates being able to serve households up to nearly 100 percent of poverty (net income limit) under the expanded eligibility criteria. An additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief was approved by Congress on June 6, 2019, which granted an additional \$600 million to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for disaster nutrition assistance. These funds were available until September 30, 2020.

Facts in Brief

- On average, an estimated 1.43 million people were served monthly during FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, total benefit costs were \$1.9 billion for the Regular NAP, and \$1.2 billion for the NAP Relief Grant, for nutrition assistance program recipients.
- Puerto Rico spent an estimated \$31 million of Federal funds on administrative activities in FY 2020, which are matched by an equivalent amount of State funds.

Federal Responsibilities of the Block Grant

Puerto Rico proposes its annual program plan that estimates the costs of benefits, administration, and other projects in July for the fiscal year beginning on the following October 1. FNS must review and approve the Commonwealth's annual plan and monitor program operations to ensure program integrity. These monitoring activities include reviewing financial reports of obligations and expenditures and on-site management reviews of selected program operations. The actual cost of these components for FYs 2017 through 2020 are as follows:

Table FNS-93. Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico Summary of Funding

| | 2017 Actual | 2018 Actual | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Benefits Costs | \$1,911,251 | \$1,872,791 | \$1,894,307 | \$1,906,371 |
| Administrative Costs | 35,263 | 31,187 | 29,184 | 28,724 |
| Nutrition Education Program | 93 | 58 | 45 | 35 |
| Total Federal Funds | 1,946,607 | 1,904,036 | 1,923,536 | 1,935,130 |
| State Administrative Costs | 35,263 | 31,187 | 29,184 | 28,724 |
| Total Program Costs | 1,981,870 | 1,935,223 | 1,952,720 | 1,963,854 |

NAP Relief Grant

Table FNS-94. NAP 2019 and 2020 Supplemental Relief

| | 2019 NAP Relief | 2020 Supplemental NAP Relief |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Benefit Costs | \$1,265,049 | \$595,975 |
| Administrative Costs | 4,707 | 2,787 |
| Nutrition Education Program | 0 | 0 |
| Total Federal Funds | 1,269,756 | 598,762 |
| State Administrative Costs | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Costs | 1,269,756 | 598,762 |

Participation

From its inception, the NAP in Puerto Rico served a much higher proportion of the total population than the United States as a whole, due to the significantly lower living standards in Puerto Rico. This continues to be the case under the block grant program. An average of 1.43 million persons were served monthly or about 45 percent of Puerto Rico's total estimated population of 3.2 million participated in the program in FY 2020. Average monthly participation for FYs 2017 through 2020 actual is as follows:

Table FNS-95. Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico Summary of Participation

| | 2017 Actual | 2018 Actual | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Number of Person (million) | 1.24 | 1.28 | 1.34 | 1.43 |
| Average Number of Households | 657,224 | 689,873 | 726,387 | 758,367 |
| Average Household Size (persons) | 1.89 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.88 |
| Average Benefit per Household | \$247 | \$315 | 299 | \$294 |

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE FOR AMERICAN SAMOA

Program Mission

The American Samoa Nutrition Assistance Program (AS NAP) was authorized by Public Law 96-597 (December 24, 1980) and began on July 1, 1994. The program is now operating under the authority of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Section 19. In FY 2020, \$7.782 million was enacted for American Samoa's block grant.

- A monthly average of 3,952 persons, or about 7.2 percent of American Samoa's total estimated population of 55,519 was served during FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, average monthly benefit costs were \$531,229 or \$134.42 per person.
- American Samoa spent \$1,390,384 million for administrative activities for FY 2020. Block grant funding provides for 100 percent of administrative and benefits costs.
- The program serves the low-income elderly, blind, and disabled population.
- American Samoa utilizes printed food coupons.

In June 2019, Congress appropriated additional \$18 million in Supplemental Disaster Recovery Food Assistance funds, pursuant to the authorities contained in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019 – H.R. 2157, which authorized disaster nutrition assistance to American Samoa in response to the presidentially declared major disasters and emergency funds, to continue providing nutrition assistance benefits. American Samoa used these funds in FY 2020 to temporarily expand assistance to additional households and increased the benefit amount for current and new participants through September 30, 2020. American Samoa submitted a comprehensive plan, which was reviewed and approved by FNS. The period of performance for the cooperative agreement began on September 30, 2019 and ended on September 30, 2020. The funds were provided in a separate account in the existing AS NAP Letter of Credit.

- Benefit expenditures of \$17,494,718
- Number of Participants served 17,750

On April 17, 2020, the President declared that another disaster exists in American Samoa and authorized a total of \$1,197,532 in funds from the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) for nutrition assistance. This was in response to a COVID-19 public health emergency pursuant to section 251(b) (2)(AXi) of the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The Department of Health and Human Services of American Samoa (ASHHS) proposed to implement a plan to provide nutrition assistance for American Samoa's low-income individuals who experience economic impact from the Novel Coronavirus 19 (COVID-19) pandemic. ASHHS estimated that 1000 individuals will be served and benefits will be provided in the form of coupons and will be capped at \$139 per household.

Federal Responsibilities of the Block Grant

American Samoa submits a memorandum of understanding (MOU) each fiscal year specifying how the program will be operated, including eligibility requirements to stay within the capped block grant amount. FNS must review and approve the annual MOU and monitor program operations to ensure program integrity. These monitoring activities include reviewing financial reports of obligations and expenditures and on-site management reviews of selected program operations.

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Program Mission

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' (CNMI) nutrition assistance program began on July 2, 1982. The program was authorized by Public Law 96-597 (December 24, 1980), which allowed USDA to extend programs administered by the Department to CNMI and other territories. In FY 2020, \$12.148 million in grant funds were provided to CNMI through the regular Nutrition Assistance Program.

Section 4031 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 authorizes a feasibility study on implementing SNAP (in a manner similar to SNAP in the States) or an appropriate alternative in CNMI. In August 2016, the feasibility study was completed and published. CNMI opted to use the additional funding appropriated under the Agricultural Act of 2014 to enhance their existing Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP), which was an authorized option. CNMI's enhanced NAP called E-NAP increases the income eligibility limits, increases the allotment benefits for each of the islands, implements a new eligibility system with Electronic Benefit Transfer interface capabilities, and adjusts resources (staffing and administrative costs) as needed. CNMI was approved to receive funding for the E-NAP as follows: \$13.5 million (FY 2016) and \$8.5 million (for each of FYs 2017 and 2018), for a total of \$30.5 million. CNMI signed a grant agreement (FNS 529) that allows CNMI to use the funding during the period of performance. Funding will be monitored throughout the period of performance to ensure funding is properly managed.

Facts in Brief

- In FY 2020, CNMI NAP received \$25.2 million in Disaster Relief grant appropriating majority of NAP expenditures in FY 2020. Approximately \$22.7 million was appropriated for benefits and \$2.5 million for administrative costs.
- In FY 2020, approximately \$26.4 million was spent on program benefits utilizing about \$3.7 million of the FY 2020 block grant of \$12.148 million.
- In FY 2020, CNMI NAP and Disaster Relief grants served an average of 11,368 people, or 21.1 percent of CNMI's total estimated population of 53,890 each month.
- In FY 2020, average monthly benefits were \$2,200,055 with an average of \$526 per household.
- The remaining funding of E-NAP is approximately \$3 million that has been obligated to be expended by the end of FY 2021.
- CNMI NAP is allowed to set its eligibility standards within the capped block grant.
- CNMI NAP utilizes food coupons.
- CNMI NAP utilizes a new modernized eligibility system that was fully completed in June 2020.
- CNMI NAP is currently working on the specifications for an RFP for procurement of an EBT system.

In June 2019, Congress appropriated additional \$25.2 million in Supplemental Disaster Recovery Food Assistance funds. CNMI used these funds to provide nutrition assistance benefits to current and new participants through September 30, 2020. CNMI expects to provide nutrition assistance to approximate 3,624 households. CNMI submitted a comprehensive plan that was reviewed and approved by FNS.

Federal Responsibilities of the Block Grant and Enhanced Funds

The CNMI submits a memorandum of understanding (MOU) each fiscal year, specifying how the program will be operated, including eligibility requirements to stay within the capped block grant amount. FNS must review and approve the annual MOU and monitor program and fiscal operations to ensure program integrity. These monitoring activities include reviewing financial reports of obligations and expenditures and on-site management reviews of selected program operations.

In addition to the MOU negotiations process, if CNMI is making changes to the approved E-NAP, a revised plan must be submitted to FNS for review and approval.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS (FDPIR)

Program Mission

FDPIR is an alternative nutrition assistance program to SNAP for income-eligible households residing on Indian reservations and income-eligible Indian tribal households in designated service areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. FDPIR is authorized by Section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, to allow Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) or an agency of the State government to operate a food distribution program for households who prefer USDA Foods to SNAP benefits. Each month, participating households receive a food package to help them

maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. Participants may select from over 100 products including a wide selection of fresh produce as well as offerings of traditional foods. The variety of foods available in the FDPIR food benefit package includes:

- Beef, chicken, pork, fish, and bison
- Fresh, frozen, canned, and dried fruits, bottled juices and vegetables
- Pasta, cereal, rice, flour, bakery mix, yellow cornmeal, blue cornmeal and other grains
- Canned soups and dried beans
- Dried egg mix and shell eggs, cheese, low-fat milk, nonfat dry and evaporated milk, vegetable oil and butter
- Peanut butter and peanuts

Federal administrative funding is provided to ITOs and State agencies to support the administrative cost of operating the program. Funding is also provided for nutrition education related activities, which can include individual nutrition counseling, group cooking demonstrations, nutrition classes, and the dissemination of resources, including recipes using USDA Foods. Households may not participate in FDPIR and SNAP in the same month. During FY 2020, FNS worked to implement FDPIR-specific provisions included in the 2018 Farm Bill.

Facts in Brief

In FY 2020, three States and 102 ITOs administered programs on approximately 276 Indian reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and Alaska Native Villages. Nutrition assistance was provided to an average of 75,331 persons per month at a cost to FNS of \$89.48 per food package in FY 2020, with an average monthly per person administrative cost of \$52.98.

Table FNS-96. FDPIR Participation and Costs

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Average Participation (in Thousands) | 77.8 | 76.5 | 75.6 | 85.4 | 88.6 | 93.0 | 90.2 | 87.2 |
| Per Person Per Month Food Cost (Entitlement) | \$50.71 | \$57.04 | \$59.31 | \$60.92 | \$65.22 | \$62.02 | \$71.96 | \$73.63 |
| Total FNS Food Cost (in Millions) | \$47.37 | \$52.38 | \$53.94 | \$62.51 | \$69.35 | \$69.25 | \$76.09 | \$68.14 |

Note: Total Per Person Food Costs differ from commodity procurement obligations due to inventory level changes.

2018 Farm Bill: The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Pub. L 115-334, the 2018 Farm Bill) was signed into law on December 20, 2018. The bill included new and revised statutory requirements for FDPIR. During FY 2020, FNS implemented the two-year availability of FDPIR funds at the local ITO/State agency level, and published a final rule with request for comments to implement new and revising requirements pertaining to the administrative match in the program and published a final rule which codified the two-year availability of FDPIR funds at the local ITO/State agency level. FNS also began outreach and continued consultation efforts to discuss with the Tribal community the demonstration project included in the 2018 Farm Bill with the Tribal community. The demonstration project which, if funded by Congress, would allow for FNS to enter self-determination contracts with Tribes for them to purchase some of their own USDA foods under FDPIR food package. FNS received \$3 million in FY 2020 appropriations to carry out this demonstration project. Contracts will be awarded by September 30, 2021.

Food Package: FNS continues its commitment to improve the food package offered under FDPIR through the FDPIR Food Package Review Work Group. The Work Group, consisting of National Association of Food Distribution Programs on Indian Reservations (NAFDPIR)-appointed representatives, including nutritionists, and FNS staff, is focusing on ways to better meet the nutritional needs and food preferences of program participants nationwide. The Work Group seeks to enhance the food package by exploring ways to increase the variety, flexibility and acceptability of products offered. In FY 2020, as a result of Work Group feedback, the following enhancements were accomplished: consolidation of the grain categories; increase in the number of vegetables by two units; addition of frozen blueberries and frozen peas; reduction in pack size for rice, beans, and oats; and reformulation of ready-to-eat chicken soup to a condensed version. In addition, distributions of cherries, frozen strawberries and frozen pulled pork were offered above the maximum food package benefit under the Food Purchase and Distribution Program. A number of changes were made to better meet the needs of participants including: product reformulations to improve the quality of the beef stew, vegetarian beans, and refried beans; replacement of the split breast chicken with boneless, skinless chicken breast; and the addition of frozen blueberries with frozen peas to follow as new fruit and vegetable options. FNS also expanded the fruit and juice pilot to all programs, permitting recipients to replace some or all of their juice allocation with canned, dried, fresh, or frozen fruit options. During FY 2020, FNS also continued to pilot the distribution of fresh shell eggs and expanded shell egg delivery to 28 additional FDPIR programs, bringing the total number of ITOs participating in the pilot to over 80 percent of FDPIR ITOs.

Traditional Foods: During FY 2020, FNS continued to work with the FDPIR Food Package Review Work Group to prioritize traditional food items for purchase based on participant preferences. Since FY 2015, FNS and its procurement partner, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), have awarded contracts to deliver blue cornmeal, ground bison, frozen wild salmon, catfish, and traditionally harvested wild rice as traditional food selections in the food package. The Work Group also voted to add lamb walleye as an additional traditional food item in FY 2021.

Nutrition Education Activities: In FY 2020, FNS awarded \$988,775 in FDPIR Nutrition Education Grants to 15 grantees benefiting FDPIR participants across 8 States. The grants promote the healthy foods offered in FDPIR and align with the goals of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. During FY 2020, FNS initiated work on a two-year cooperative agreement with the Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP) to develop and implement a nutrition paraprofessional pilot project that was anticipated to commence in late FY 2020. Due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and its disproportionate impact on Tribal partners, implementation of in-person paraprofessional training is on hold during FY 2021. FNS awarded the 2-year cooperative agreement to the Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP) and the pilot project will commence in FY 2021.

FDPIR Automated Inventory System: In FY 2018, FNS began to replace the Automated Inventory System (AIS), an old, non-web-based system used by most Indian Tribal Organizations to manage inventory and food issuance for FDPIR. FNS initiated work on the new Integrated Food Management System (IFMS), an updated food ordering and inventory system, which will provide enhanced security and improved business processes that support FDPIR operations. During FY 2020, FNS worked closely with the FDPIR Tribal community on requirements for IFMS and provided web-based demos training to show its functionality while it is under development. The first deployment of IFMS was successfully completed in October 2020 to five ITOs. Implementation of IFMS for additional ITOs will continue during FY 2021.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Table FNS-97. Summary of Benefit Costs, Participation and State Administrative Funding FY 2020**

| State or Territory | Persons | Households | Total Value of Benefits Issued | Average Monthly Benefit per Person | State Administrative, Nutrition Education, and Employment & Training Funding |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 769 | 379 | \$1,493,393 | \$161.81 | \$54,974 |
| Alaska..... | 86 | 41 | 219,805 | 211.99 | 14,200 |
| Arizona..... | 899 | 441 | 1,670,045 | 154.80 | 72,090 |
| Arkansas..... | 419 | 194 | 760,326 | 151.20 | 38,993 |
| California..... | 4,922 | 2,761 | 9,815,315 | 166.17 | 1,040,432 |
| Colorado..... | 498 | 255 | 954,794 | 159.74 | 64,111 |
| Connecticut..... | 396 | 236 | 827,533 | 173.94 | 64,096 |
| Delaware..... | 141 | 73 | 260,159 | 154.19 | 14,459 |
| District of Columbia..... | 127 | 77 | 258,503 | 169.94 | 31,146 |
| Florida..... | 3,363 | 1,916 | 6,695,280 | 165.89 | 107,168 |
| Georgia..... | 1,566 | 745 | 3,072,035 | 163.48 | 98,863 |
| Hawaii..... | 181 | 98 | 625,120 | 287.21 | 23,028 |
| Idaho..... | 163 | 74 | 279,713 | 142.73 | 12,048 |
| Illinois..... | 2,132 | 1,091 | 3,710,972 | 145.02 | 146,234 |
| Indiana..... | 772 | 377 | 1,321,431 | 142.59 | 60,963 |
| Iowa..... | 332 | 170 | 622,576 | 156.50 | 24,361 |
| Kansas..... | 215 | 103 | 442,651 | 171.84 | 27,075 |
| Kentucky..... | 653 | 332 | 1,285,039 | 164.02 | 77,809 |
| Louisiana..... | 871 | 416 | 1,713,519 | 163.85 | 92,897 |
| Maine..... | 167 | 94 | 294,523 | 146.68 | 18,282 |
| Maryland..... | 775 | 423 | 1,516,810 | 163.06 | 97,183 |
| Massachusetts..... | 987 | 591 | 1,727,730 | 145.86 | 72,116 |
| Michigan..... | 1,585 | 1,010 | 2,671,193 | 140.41 | 124,586 |
| Minnesota..... | 432 | 223 | 805,664 | 155.24 | 70,061 |
| Mississippi..... | 461 | 226 | 872,953 | 157.84 | 33,016 |
| Missouri..... | 740 | 354 | 1,412,422 | 159.12 | 54,116 |
| Montana..... | 110 | 56 | 214,825 | 162.09 | 10,273 |
| Nebraska..... | 165 | 76 | 280,017 | 141.42 | 19,868 |
| Nevada..... | 476 | 255 | 954,091 | 167.04 | 25,803 |
| New Hampshire..... | 76 | 41 | 126,982 | 139.49 | 10,201 |
| New Jersey..... | 792 | 422 | 1,594,545 | 167.87 | 166,600 |
| New Mexico..... | 512 | 268 | 1,001,978 | 163.23 | 28,008 |
| New York..... | 2,917 | 1,721 | 6,155,536 | 175.85 | 418,003 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,459 | 748 | 2,723,823 | 155.58 | 130,428 |
| North Dakota..... | 51 | 25 | 93,905 | 154.75 | 12,533 |
| Ohio..... | 1,513 | 766 | 3,419,957 | 188.41 | 117,959 |
| Oklahoma..... | 647 | 357 | 1,212,768 | 156.31 | 45,403 |
| Oregon..... | 659 | 392 | 1,325,710 | 167.53 | 119,064 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,879 | 1,032 | 3,615,342 | 160.34 | 204,505 |
| Rhode Island 2/..... | 182 | 116 | 313,533 | 143.20 | 20,022 |
| South Carolina..... | 634 | 313 | 1,261,455 | 165.85 | 26,281 |
| South Dakota..... | 83 | 40 | 160,541 | 160.95 | 9,004 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,012 | 522 | 2,043,864 | 168.33 | 84,952 |
| Texas..... | 3,790 | 1,688 | 7,116,928 | 156.49 | 191,969 |
| Utah..... | 173 | 76 | 313,766 | 150.89 | 19,889 |
| Vermont..... | 72 | 42 | 134,222 | 155.75 | 10,786 |
| Virginia..... | 875 | 432 | 1,644,834 | 156.65 | 139,803 |
| Washington..... | 944 | 545 | 1,745,477 | 154.07 | 120,039 |
| West Virginia..... | 335 | 183 | 590,982 | 147.02 | 21,052 |
| Wisconsin..... | 764 | 400 | 1,218,174 | 132.87 | 62,358 |
| Wyoming..... | 30 | 14 | 55,013 | 153.33 | 8,285 |
| American Samoa 1/..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| CNMI 1/..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Guam..... | 44 | 16 | 114,558 | 216.76 | 1,832 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 25 | 13 | 59,992 | 202.70 | 3,648 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 0 | 0 | 3,536,017 | 0.00 | 402,773 |
| TOTAL..... | 43,873 | 23,255 | \$88,358,345 | \$161.12 | \$4,965,651 |

NOTE: These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies subject to change as revised reports are received.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ These entities receive a fixed grant and do not report participation.

* The total benefits issued includes the FFCRA and CARES Act funding and an additional \$4 Billion in Contingency Reserve Funding.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Table FNS-98. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Participation and Funding FY 2020**

| State or Territory | Average Monthly Participation | Food Costs 1/ | Administrative Funding 2/ | CARES Act Admin | Total Food and Admin |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Alaska..... | 583 | \$565,266 | \$477,706 | 0 | \$1,042,972 |
| Arizona..... | 8,316 | 8,474,957 | 3,407,224 | \$34,665 | 11,916,846 |
| California | 3,680 | 4,098,567 | 3,366,489 | 311,707 | 7,776,763 |
| Colorado..... | 454 | 528,309 | 286,074 | 0 | 814,383 |
| Idaho..... | 1,261 | 1,045,994 | 677,871 | 0 | 1,723,865 |
| Kansas | 617 | 697,519 | 281,137 | 0 | 978,656 |
| Michigan | 1,658 | 1,852,386 | 1,523,289 | 0 | 3,375,675 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,939 | 2,255,355 | 1,876,929 | 12,946 | 4,145,230 |
| Mississippi | 1,050 | 1,250,852 | 288,834 | 0 | 1,539,686 |
| Montana | 2,966 | 3,256,772 | 2,741,702 | 2,745,148 | 8,743,622 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,035 | 841,994 | 740,680 | 0 | 1,582,674 |
| Nevada | 1,137 | 1,081,268 | 544,611 | 21,355 | 1,647,234 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,525 | 2,932,819 | 1,829,897 | 40,288 | 4,803,004 |
| New York..... | 271 | 276,030 | 337,810 | 13,958 | 627,798 |
| North Carolina | 852 | 1,008,656 | 394,869 | 0 | 1,403,525 |
| North Dakota..... | 5,141 | 5,600,016 | 3,023,540 | 137,424 | 8,760,980 |
| Oklahoma | 26,452 | 25,258,114 | 11,292,890 | 211,744 | 36,762,748 |
| Oregon..... | 569 | 732,521 | 608,937 | 62,188 | 1,403,646 |
| South Dakota..... | 7,844 | 7,841,829 | 3,489,606 | 346,655 | 11,678,091 |
| Texas | 71 | 55,496 | 167,762 | 6,280 | 229,538 |
| Utah..... | 412 | 401,361 | 152,872 | 0 | 554,233 |
| Washington | 2,765 | 3,094,953 | 2,469,544 | 336,001 | 5,900,498 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2,892 | 2,940,062 | 2,123,219 | 0 | 5,063,281 |
| Wyoming..... | 842 | 849,461 | 370,381 | 28,733 | 1,248,575 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment..... | 0 | 1,143,430 | 0 | 0 | 1,143,430 |
| Undistributed..... | 0 | 19,838,134 | 11,152,412 | 39,518,593 | 70,509,139 |
| TOTAL..... | 75,331 | \$97,922,125 | \$53,626,285 | \$43,827,685 | \$195,376,095 |

SOURCE: FPRS FNS-152 data – Food distributed to participants in fiscal year 2018.

1/ Total value of entitlement foods. Costs do not include bonus commodities, food losses, storage and transportation for certain items (Group A fruits and vegetables, all Group B commodities), the value of food used for nutrition education, or the Department of Defense Regional Pilot.

2/ Administrative funding represents the total of Federal outlays and unliquidated obligations.

NOTE: These data are based in part on preliminary reports submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revisions are received. Totals reflect Federal obligations and differ from State reported data.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Table FNS-99. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Quantity and Value of Commodities FY 2020**

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Applesauce, Unsweetened, Cup..... | 687,960 | \$472,235 |
| Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 473,850 | 481,756 |
| Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium..... | 142,290 | 71,222 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 880,875 | 493,301 |
| Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low-Sodium..... | 533,588 | 276,226 |
| Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low-Sodium..... | 462,443 | 232,958 |
| Beans, Canned, Refried, Low-Sodium..... | 440,640 | 291,557 |
| Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low-Sodium..... | 257,040 | 128,948 |
| Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added..... | 685,440 | 602,103 |
| Beans, Dry, Pinto, No Salt Added..... | 1,612,800 | 1,218,839 |
| Beef, Canned..... | 612,000 | 2,641,716 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen..... | 2,674,000 | 9,247,814 |
| Beef, Round Roast, Frozen..... | 1,040,000 | 5,393,664 |
| Beef, Stew, Canned..... | 1,332,000 | 2,667,600 |
| Bison, Ground, Frozen..... | 360,000 | 2,624,400 |
| Blueberries, Highbush, Frozen..... | 158,400 | 180,510 |
| Butter, Salted..... | 324,000 | 738,398 |
| Buttery spread, Light..... | 279,450 | 336,458 |
| Carrots, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 72,900 | 41,018 |
| Catfish, Fillet, Frozen..... | 380,000 | 2,142,440 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 235,872 | 236,636 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 183,456 | 377,784 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles..... | 155,232 | 182,852 |
| Cereal, Rice Crisps..... | 298,080 | 352,363 |
| Cereal, Wheat Bran Flakes..... | 130,812 | 124,873 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Farina..... | 420,750 | 356,490 |
| Cereal, Wheat Shredded..... | 66,420 | 70,633 |
| Cheese, American, Loaves..... | 950,400 | 1,692,128 |
| Cheese, Blended, American, Skim, Sliced..... | 1,702,800 | 3,277,700 |
| Chicken, Boneless Breast, Frozen..... | 858,000 | 1,887,600 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned..... | 303,750 | 461,778 |
| Chicken, Whole, Frozen..... | 316,800 | 303,764 |
| Corn, Canned, Cream, Low-Sodium..... | 291,600 | 220,320 |
| Corn, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 595,629 | 329,883 |
| Cornmeal, Blue..... | 76,032 | 57,024 |
| Cornmeal, Yellow..... | 728,280 | 148,214 |
| Crackers, Unsalted..... | 657,720 | 1,568,095 |
| Cranberry Sauce, Canned..... | 146,880 | 110,313 |
| DOD Fresh Produce..... | 0 | 9,405,069 |
| Egg Noodles..... | 668,160 | 453,017 |
| Egg Mix, Dried..... | 216,000 | 1,724,184 |
| Flour, All Purpose, Enriched..... | 4,412,520 | 1,008,158 |
| Flour, White Whole Wheat..... | 160,000 | 35,780 |
| Flour, Mix, Bakery, Low-Fat..... | 982,800 | 1,169,550 |
| Fruit/Nut Mix, Dry..... | 174,720 | 533,125 |
| Hominy, Canned, Low Sodium..... | 611,235 | 387,809 |
| Juice, Bottled, Apple, Unsweetened..... | 2,532,570 | 1,167,403 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cherry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 1,391,130 | 741,782 |
| Juice Bottled, Cranberry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 820,410 | 404,639 |
| Juice, Bottled, Grape Concord, Unsweetened..... | 1,177,110 | 618,188 |
| Juice, Bottled, Orange, Unsweetened..... | 2,211,540 | 1,034,366 |
| Juice Bottled, Tomato, Unsweetened..... | 428,040 | 129,530 |
| Macaroni and Cheese, Dry..... | 356,265 | 187,958 |

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Milk, Evaporated, Canned, Skim..... | 929,475 | 716,302 |
| Milk, Nonfat Dry..... | 119,808 | 321,193 |
| Milk, UHT, 1% | 7,430,400 | 2,794,964 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 911,250 | 773,048 |
| Mixed Vegetables, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 291,600 | 195,017 |
| Oats Rolled | 1,098,720 | 736,639 |
| Oil, Vegetable..... | 1,085,238 | 566,266 |
| Pasta, Macaroni | 994,560 | 447,268 |
| Pasta, Rotini, Whole Grain | 32,400 | 18,105 |
| Pasta, Spaghetti | 920,000 | 388,255 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 1,166,400 | 988,165 |
| Peanut butter..... | 388,800 | 399,896 |
| Peanuts, Roasted | 207,360 | 284,031 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 911,250 | 709,818 |
| Peas, Canned, Low-Sodium | 72,900 | 40,856 |
| Peas, Frozen, No Salt Added | 831,600 | 637,215 |
| Plums, Dried..... | 36,000 | 46,451 |
| Pork Chops, Frozen..... | 874,000 | 2,607,940 |
| Potatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 477,360 | 234,717 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated | 210,000 | 246,540 |
| Pumpkin, Canned, No Salt Added | 36,450 | 46,332 |
| Raisins | 272,160 | 344,956 |
| Rice, White..... | 1,228,080 | 499,493 |
| Rice, Wild..... | 50,000 | 699,500 |
| Soup, Canned, Tomato, Low-Sodium | 319,275 | 224,576 |
| Soup, Canned, Vegetable, Low-Sodium..... | 177,375 | 139,634 |
| Soup, Cream of Chicken, Reduced Sodium | 598,125 | 556,799 |
| Soup, Cream of Mushroom, Reduced Sodium | 381,586 | 328,636 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium | 911,250 | 543,299 |
| Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium | 576,555 | 518,900 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned, No Salt Added | 1,273,725 | 774,884 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 1,268,460 | 961,026 |
| Tortilla, Whole Grain-Rich..... | 216,000 | 160,510 |
| Tuna, Canned, Chunk Light..... | 226,800 | 486,045 |
| AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses..... | 0 | 1,143,430 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | 9,298,980 |
| Total Commodity Entitlement | 64,195,650 | \$90,921,857 |
| <i>BONUS COMMODITIES</i> | | |
| Cherries, Dried | 354,816 | \$1,459,476 |
| Total Bonus Commodities | 354,816 | \$1,459,476 |
| <i>FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES</i> | | |
| Juice, Orange, Individual, Frozen, Unsweetened | 437,760 | \$193,229 |
| Pork, Patty, Cooked Frozen | 456,000 | 1,024,480 |
| Pork, Pulled, Cooked, Frozen | 480,000 | 1,138,000 |
| Strawberry, Whole, Unsweetened, Frozen | 475,200 | 560,683 |
| Total Food Purchase and Distribution Program Commodities | 1,848,960 | \$2,916,392 |
| <i>CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (CARES) COMMODITIES</i> | | |
| Bison, Ground, Frozen | 360,000 | \$2,624,400 |
| TOTAL CARES COMMODITIES | 360,000 | \$2,624,400 |
| Grand Total FDPIR | 66,759,426 | \$97,922,125 |

Source: WBSCM—Sales Order and contract information.

ACCOUNT 4: COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188); and the Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, [~~\$426,700,000~~] \$442,070,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year [2021] 2022 to support the Seniors Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023: Provided further, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 20 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-100. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| Item | Amount |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2021 Enacted | \$426,700,000 |
| Change in Appropriation | <u>+15,370,000</u> |
| Budget Estimate, 2022 | <u><u>442,070,000</u></u> |

PROJECT STATEMENT*Table FNS-101. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))*

| Item | 2019 Actual | SY | 2020 Actual | SY | 2021 Enacted | SY | Inc. or Dec. | Chg Key | SY | 2022 Budget | SY |
|---|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------|----|----------------|----------|
| Discretionary Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity Supplemental Food Program..... | \$222,891 | - | \$245,000 | - | \$325,000 | - | \$7,000 | (1) | - | \$332,000 | - |
| Farmer's Market..... | 18,548 | - | 18,548 | - | 21,000 | - | 3,000 | (2) | - | 24,000 | - |
| TEFAP Admin..... | 79,630 | - | 79,630 | - | 79,630 | - | 5,370 | (3) | - | 85,000 | - |
| Nuclear Affected Islands..... | 574 | - | 574 | - | 574 | - | - | (4) | - | 574 | - |
| Disaster Assistance..... | 496 | - | 496 | - | 496 | - | - | (5) | - | 496 | - |
| Total Regular Appropriations..... | 322,139 | 3 | 344,248 | 3 | 426,700 | 3 | 15,370 | | | 442,070 | 3 |
| Mandatory Appropriation/Transfer: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Farm Bill Projects..... | 3,752 | - | 3,764 | - | 3,772 | - | - | - | - | 3,772 | - |
| Sequestration..... | 248 | - | 236 | - | 228 | - | - | - | - | 228 | - |
| Total Direct Appropriations..... | 4,000 | 3 | 4,000 | 3 | 4,000 | 3 | | | | 4,000 | 3 |
| Supplemental Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Trade Mitigation Reimbursable..... | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FFCRA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP FFCRA Food Supplemental..... | - | - | 300,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TEFAP FFCRA Admin Supplemental..... | - | - | 150,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CARES Act | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Food CARES Act..... | - | - | 300,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TEFAP Admin CARES Act..... | - | - | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Emergency Supplemental (Division N) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP COVID..... | - | - | - | - | 400,000 | - | -400,000 | - | - | - | - |
| CSFP COVID..... | - | - | - | - | 13,000 | - | -13,000 | - | - | - | - |
| American Rescue Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CSFP Rescue Plan Supplemental..... | - | - | - | - | 37,000 | - | -37,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal..... | 1,000 | 3 | 851,000 | 3 | 450,000 | 3 | -450,000 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Total Adjusted Appropriations..... | 327,139 | 3 | 1,199,248 | 3 | 880,700 | 3 | -434,630 | | | 446,070 | 3 |
| Transfers In: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program ¹ | 19,323 | - | 19,385 | - | 19,426 | - | - | - | - | 19,426 | - |
| Sequestration..... | 1,277 | - | 1,215 | - | 1,174 | - | - | - | - | 1,174 | - |
| Nutrition Services Incentive Program ² | 1,902 | - | 1,381 | - | 1,348 | - | -1,348 | - | - | - | - |
| Total Transfers In..... | 22,502 | - | 21,981 | - | 21,948 | - | -1,348 | - | - | 20,600 | - |
| Total Adjusted Appropriation..... | 349,641 | 3 | 1,221,229 | 3 | 902,648 | 3 | -435,978 | | | 466,670 | 3 |
| Less: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfers, Trade Mitigation & TEFAP Farm Bill... | -27,502 | - | -25,981 | - | -25,948 | - | 1,348 | - | - | -24,600 | - |
| Total CAP Appropriation..... | 322,139 | 3 | 1,195,248 | 3 | 876,700 | 3 | -434,630 | | | 442,070 | 3 |

¹ Section 4402(a) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 3007(a)) authorizes the transfer of \$20,600,000 from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for the SFMNP.

² Section 311(d)(3) of the Older Americans Act (42 U.S.C. 3030a) authorizes the transfer of NSIP funds from HHS for the purchase of USDA Foods and related expenses for the elderly. The NSIP amounts for FY 2022 will be determined at a later date.

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-102. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or | | 2022 | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Discretionary Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity Supplemental Food Program..... | \$303,070 | - | \$244,518 | - | \$325,802 | - | \$6,198 | - | \$332,000 | - |
| Farmer's Market..... | 22,393 | - | 19,091 | - | 22,000 | - | 2,000 | - | 24,000 | - |
| TEFAP Admin..... | 109,926 | - | 80,075 | - | 79,630 | - | 5,370 | - | 85,000 | - |
| Nuclear Affected Islands..... | 574 | - | 574 | - | 574 | - | - | - | 574 | - |
| Disaster Assistance..... | 724 | - | 462 | - | 992 | - | -496 | - | 496 | - |
| Total Regular Discretionary Obligations... | 436,687 | 3 | 344,720 | | 428,998 | 3 | 13,072 | | 442,070 | 3 |
| Mandatory Direct Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Farm Bill Projects..... | - | - | 4,000 | - | 4,000 | - | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Sequestration..... | - | - | -248 | - | -236 | - | 8 | - | -228 | - |
| Total Regular Mandatory Obligations..... | - | - | 3,752 | | 3,764 | | 8 | | 3,772 | - |
| Supplemental Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Trade Mitigation Reimbursable..... | 900 | - | 1,012 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TEFAP Supplemental (Hurricane Maria)..... | 19,030 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FFCRA | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP FFCRA Food Supplemental..... | - | - | 129,144 | - | 170,856 | - | -170,856 | - | - | - |
| TEFAP FFCRA Admin Supplemental..... | | | 87,535 | | 12,465 | | -12,465 | | | |
| CARES Act | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Food CARES Act..... | - | - | 260,145 | - | 39,855 | - | -39,855 | - | - | - |
| TEFAP Admin CARES Act..... | | | 132,035 | | 17,965 | | -17,965 | | | |
| Emergency Supplemental (Division N) | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEFAP Commodity COVID Supplemental..... | - | - | - | - | 326,720 | - | -326,720 | - | - | - |
| TEFAP Admin COVID Supplemental..... | | | | | 73,280 | | -73,280 | | | |
| CSFP Commodity COVID Supplemental..... | | | | | 10,400 | | -10,400 | | | |
| CSFP Admin COVID Supplemental..... | - | - | - | - | 2,600 | - | -2,600 | - | - | - |
| American Rescue Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| CSFP Food Rescue Plan Supplemental..... | | | | | 35,484 | | -35,484 | | | |
| CSFP Admin Rescue Plan Supplemental..... | - | - | - | - | 1,516 | - | -1,516 | - | - | - |
| Total Supplemental Obligations..... | 19,930 | 3 | 609,871 | 3 | 691,141 | 3 | -691,141 | | | 3 |
| Obligations from Transfers In: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program..... | 23,611 | - | 22,375 | - | 21,989 | - | -1,389 | - | 20,600 | - |
| Sequestration..... | -1,277 | - | -1,215 | - | -1,174 | - | 1,174 | - | - | - |
| Total Senior Farmer's Market Obligations..... | 22,334 | | 21,160 | | 20,815 | | -215 | | 20,600 | |
| Nutrition Services Incentive Program..... | 2,156 | - | 1,448 | - | 1,348 | - | -1,348 | - | - | - |
| Subtotal Transfers In..... | 24,490 | - | 22,608 | - | 22,163 | - | -1,563 | - | 20,600 | - |
| Total Adjusted Obligations..... | 481,107 | 3 | 980,951 | 3 | 1,146,066 | 3 | -679,624 | | 466,442 | 3 |
| Recoveries (non-add)*..... | 10,818 | - | 11,397 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balances Lapsing (non-add)*..... | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balances Available, SOY (non-add)*..... | 128,585 | - | 4,467 | - | 247,474 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balances Available, EOY (non-add)*..... | 4,467 | - | 249,710 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total CAP Obligations..... | 481,107 | 3 | 980,951 | 3 | 1,146,066 | 3 | -679,624 | | 466,442 | 3 |

*non-add lines are for display purposes only. Individual-amounts are already calculated within each applicable program line above.

The numbered justifications items are keyed to the Change Key (Chg Key) column on the Project Statement.

Commodity Assistance Program

The Commodity Assistance Program (CAP) account combines administrative funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Farmer’s Market Nutrition Programs, Commodity Supplemental Food Program and assistance to the six Nuclear Affected Islands of The Republic of the Marshall Islands and Disaster Relief.

The FY 2022 request for the Commodity Assistance Program (CAP) reflects an increase of \$15,370,000.

- (1) An increase of \$7,000,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (\$325,000,000 and 3 staff years available in FY 2021).

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) works to improve the health of low-income elderly persons at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA foods. The program is administered in parts of all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and through five Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs). FNS also provides administrative grants to States from the appropriated funds.

According to the Census Bureau, the elderly population in the United States has been growing over the past several years and will continue to grow by an additional 27 percent by 2050. SNAP data shows that, of the proportion of the elderly population who are eligible, only about 41 percent currently receive SNAP benefits. This means that 59 percent of the low-income, elderly population must rely on other sources of food assistance through food banks and food pantries, and programs such as CSFP.

In addition, caseload slots have risen as a result of the pandemic and will likely continue to rise through FY 2022. Due to the receipt of an additional \$50 million in emergency supplemental funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 Division N funding and the American Rescue Plan there is an increased demand for not only food packages, but administrative support to properly package, store, transport and distribute foods purchased within the program. This increase of \$7 million will defray inflationary and operational increases in both food and administrative costs in FY 2022 so that the program can continue to support the additional caseload added during FY 2021.

- (2) An increase of \$3,000,000 in the Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program (\$21,000,000 available in FY 2021).

The WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) provides a direct link between nutrition and the Nation’s small resource farmers by providing women, older infants, and children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), special coupons to purchase and consume fresh local fruits, vegetables and herbs directly from farmers, farmers’ markets and roadside stands. As a result, the FMNP has enhanced local agricultural economies by promoting the development of farmers’ markets, which has increased the customer base for small local farmers and become a major income source. The FMNP is available in 49 State agencies, U.S. Territories and federally recognized ITOs.

USDA FNS has identified approximately \$3 million in unmet funding need based on a review of FMNP State agency expansion requests. The funding will be used to expand the size of State agency programs and add new FMNP State agencies, promoting access to fresh, local fruits, vegetables, and herbs. Funds will be used for administrative and food costs, the latter to include increases to benefits per participant within currently established limits.

FMNP State agencies may provide an annual benefit to participants which may not be less than \$10 per year nor more than \$30 per year. In FY 2020, WIC FMNP served about 1.2 million participants. FMNP benefits are separate and distinct from WIC cash-value benefit.

- (3) An increase of \$5,370,000 in The Emergency Food Assistance Program (\$79,630,000 available in FY 2021).

This funding is used for grants to States to support the storage and distribution of USDA Foods distributed through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) network of emergency feeding organizations (EFOs). The funding is allocated among States using a statutory formula that considers poverty and unemployment. States are required to pass through at least 40 percent of these funds to EFOs and must match any funding retained for State administrative expenses.

Demand for food banks and other EFOs has risen dramatically as a result of the pandemic and these effects will likely continue to be felt through FY 2022. While TEFAP received significant supplemental funding through the Families First Coronavirus Relief Act, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 Division N funding, these 2022 funds are needed to increase State

agencies' capacity to effectively support the storage, transport and distribution efforts of USDA Foods through emergency feeding organizations within the TEFAP network.

- (4) No change in the Nuclear Affected Islands program (\$574,000 available in FY 2021).
This funding provides nutrition assistance to the former residents of the four atolls that were rendered uninhabitable because of the nuclear weapons testing program at Bikini atoll in the Pacific Ocean. Certain islands in nuclear-affected zones of the Republic of the Marshall Islands receive nutrition assistance as authorized by the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-188). Under the terms of a memorandum of understanding between USDA and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the assistance is currently provided as cash in-lieu of USDA Foods and administrative funds.
- (5) No change in the Disaster Assistance program (\$496,000 available in FY 2021).
The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288) authorizes funds appropriated under Section 32 to purchase USDA Foods for assistance in major disasters or emergencies when other food supplies are not readily available. This funding provides nutrition assistance in situations of distress, which are natural catastrophes or other situations that have not been Presidentially declared as a disaster or emergency. Funds can also be used for purchase of foods for household distribution during situations of distress or for use in Presidentially-declared disasters.

CSFP PERFORMANCE DATA**Table FNS-103. Program Performance Data**

| | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | Difference | 2022 Budget |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| RESOURCES – Start of Year (\$ in thousands) | | | | | |
| Appropriation | \$222,891 | \$245,000 | \$375,000 | -43,000 | \$332,000 |
| Cash Carry In/Recoveries | 45,265 | 1,020 | 5,800 | -5,800 | 0 |
| Beginning Inventory (Federal-State-Local)..... | 28,895 | 59,500 | 33,584 | 62,665 | 98,946 |
| Total Resources | 297,051 | 305,520 | 414,384 | 13,865 | 428,249 |
| DEMAND | | | | | |
| Program Performance Data..... | | | | | |
| Caseload (Calendar Year)..... | 736.110 | 736.110 | 760.634 | 0.000 | 760.634 |
| Participation (Fiscal Year)..... | 699.305 | 681.713 | 722.602 | 38.032 | 760.634 |
| Participation | | | | | |
| <i>Women-Infants-Children</i> | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| <i>Elderly</i> | 699.288 | 681.713 | 722.602 | 38.032 | 760.634 |
| Average Food Cost Per Month (Whole \$) | | | | | |
| Women-Infants-Children..... | 32.17 | 27.51 | 30.44 | 0.00 | 30.44 |
| FNS Funded ¹ | 32.17 | 27.51 | 30.44 | 0.00 | 30.44 |
| <i>Free (donated)</i> | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Elderly | 23.33 | 26.07 | 28.84 | 1.35 | 30.20 |
| FNS Funded ¹ | 23.33 | 26.07 | 28.84 | 1.35 | 30.20 |
| <i>Free (donated)</i> | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Food Costs (Dollars in thousands) | | | | | |
| Food Distribution Costs..... | \$195,780 | \$213,281 | \$250,120 | 25,520 | \$275,640 |
| <i>Women-Infants-Children</i> | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Elderly</i> | 195,773 | 213,281 | 250,120 | 25,520 | 275,640 |
| Commodity Administrative Costs | 2,077 | 1,940 | 2,141 | -2,141 | 0 |
| <i>AMS/FSA Charges</i> | 346 | 358 | 421 | -421 | 0 |
| <i>WBSCM</i> | 1,339 | 1,214 | 1,339 | -1,339 | 0 |
| <i>Computer Support/Internet</i> | 153 | 138 | 152 | -152 | 0 |
| <i>Staff Years</i> | 240 | 230 | 230 | -230 | 0 |
| Total Food Costs | 197,857 | 215,221 | 252,261 | -251,261 | 0 |
| State Administrative Expenses (\$ in thousands)..... | 57,783 | 62,592 | 66,148 | 2,605 | 68,753 |
| TOTAL DEMAND | 255,363 | 277,704 | 318,135 | 28,162 | 346,297 |
| BALANCES (YEAR END) (\$ in thousands) | | | | | |
| Funds (Carry Out) | 76,721 | 5,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ending Inventory..... | 59,500 | 33,584 | 96,249 | 2,697 | 98,946 |
| COMMODITY ACTIVITY: | | | | | |
| Purchases..... | 210,373 | 183,428 | 314,652 | -34,411 | 280,241 |
| Inventory Change | 12,793 | -25,916 | 62,665 | -59,968 | 2,697 |

^{1/} In addition to reported food package costs, the number also reflects costs associated with storage and transportation, losses, and nutrition education expenditures.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS

Table FNS-104. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))

| State/Territory/Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------------|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Budget | SY |
| Virginia..... | \$2,329 | 3 | \$2,278 | 3 | \$2,278 | 3 | \$2,280 | 3 |
| Undistributed..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Available..... | 2,329 | 3 | 2,278 | 3 | 2,278 | 3 | 2,280 | 3 |

*The geographic breakdown data reports only federal administrative costs. Non-administrative costs such as grants to states and benefits are excluded.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FNS-105. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|----------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C. | \$175 | \$107 | \$109 | \$137 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field | 205 | 160 | 163 | 205 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation | 380 | 267 | 272 | 342 |
| 12 | Personal benefits..... | 120 | 94 | 95 | 102 |
| 13.0 | Total, personnel comp. and benefits | 500 | 361 | 367 | 444 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons..... | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 25.2 | Other services from non-Federal sources..... | 2,209 | 2,209 | 2,209 | 2,209 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials | 310,726 | 614,859 | 1,027,978 | 356,000 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 167,606 | 363,456 | 115,446 | 107,723 |
| | Total, Other Objects | 480,604 | 980,590 | 1,145,699 | 465,998 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations | 481,107 | 980,951 | 1,146,066 | 466,442 |

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Commodity Assistance Program (CAP) account combines funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, administrative expenses for The Emergency Food Assistance Program, assistance to the six Nuclear Affected Islands of The Republic of the Marshall Islands, Disaster Relief, the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, and the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program**Program Mission**

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides supplemental USDA Foods to low-income elderly persons age 60 and over. Prior to passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, the 2014 Farm Bill), CSFP also served pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age six. However, Section 4102 of the 2014 Farm Bill amended CSFP's eligibility requirements to phase women, infants, and children out of CSFP and transition it to a seniors' only program. As of February 2020, all women, infants, and children have been phased out of the program.

In FY 2020, the program was administered in parts of all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and through five Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs). The foods provided are purchased by USDA with funds appropriated for the program each year. CSFP participants receive monthly food packages that include foods such as canned fruits packed in extra light syrup, low-sodium or no salt added canned vegetables, dry beans, unsweetened juices, canned meats, poultry, and fish that are lower in sodium and fat, peanut butter, whole grain cereals and pasta, and reduced fat or nonfat dairy products. FNS also provides administrative grants to States from the appropriated funds.

Facts in Brief

In calendar year 2020, a total of 736,110 monthly caseload slots were allocated to participating States and ITOs (CSFP caseload is assigned by calendar year).

For FY 2020, total program participation averaged 692,467 monthly.

In FY 2020, CSFP transitioned to a seniors' only program. All women, infants, and children were phased out of CSFP as of February 2020.

Program Participation and Caseload Utilization

Each year, to the extent that resources are available, FNS assigns a base caseload to all States and ITOs participating in the program. Base caseload equals the greatest of 1) monthly average participation for the previous fiscal year; 2) monthly average participation for the final quarter of the previous fiscal year; or, in certain limited circumstances, 3) participation during September of the previous fiscal year. Base caseload cannot exceed total caseload for the previous year. If resources are available to support total caseload in excess of base caseload, States may also be eligible to receive additional caseload, which is assigned based on State requests for such caseload increases and FNS' determination of the number of slots that States can effectively use.

Table FNS-106. CSFP Average Monthly Participation

| Participation ¹ | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Infants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children under 6 | 169 | 72 | 18 | 1 |
| <i>Total WIC Type</i> | 169 | 72 | 18 | 1 |
| Elderly | 629,545 | 675,926 | 702,546 | 692,466 |
| <i>Total, CSFP</i> | 629,714 | 675,998 | 702,564 | 692,467 |

¹ Based on National Databank version 8.2 data through September 2020. Due to rounding, the sum of the average participation by women, infants, children, and elderly may not equal the total average participation.

Administrative Funding

Section 4201 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill, P.L. 107-171) established the method for calculating administrative funds for State agencies in CSFP. State agencies are provided an administrative grant per assigned caseload slot, adjusted each year for inflation. For FY 2020, \$81.15 was the legislatively mandated administrative grant per assigned caseload slot, up from \$78.70 in FY 2019. Allowable administrative costs include nutrition education, warehousing, food delivery, participant certification, and other costs associated with State and

local administration of the program.

Technical Assistance

FNS published a CSFP Sharing Gallery on the FNS website to provide a way for State and local partners to find nutrition education resources appropriate for seniors. Stakeholders may submit resources for inclusion on the nutrition education Sharing Gallery. Additionally, in support of implementation of an enhanced CSFP Food Package in FY 2020, FNS published a resource toolkit, hosted webinars, and sent several special edition e-letters focused on the changes.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

Program Mission

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) supplements the diets of needy Americans through donations of nutritious USDA Foods to States. States provide the food to local agencies for distribution to households for home consumption and to organizations that prepare meals for needy people. Recipients of household food packages must meet program eligibility criteria set by the States. USDA also provides TEFAP administrative funding to States to support the storage and distribution of USDA Foods and foods from other sources, including private donations.

Facts in Brief

TEFAP foods and administrative funds are allocated to States based on a formula that considers the number of unemployed people in each State and the number of persons in each State with incomes below the poverty level.

States may direct their TEFAP foods to: 1) distribution to needy households, 2) provision of meals to the needy at emergency feeding sites, or 3) a combination of the two.

Each State is responsible for selecting organizations to participate in the program, allocating foods and administrative funds among such organizations, and establishing eligibility criteria. Many local TEFAP agencies are faith-based organizations, and many depend significantly on volunteers.

Administrative Funding

TEFAP administrative funds are provided to States under the CAP account to help defray State and local costs associated with the transportation, processing, storage, and distribution of USDA Foods or foods secured from other sources, including the private sector. FY 2020 appropriations also permitted each State to convert up to twenty percent of TEFAP food funds to administrative funds. Additionally, unless expressly prohibited by appropriations legislation, States can convert any amount of their administrative funds to food funds to purchase additional USDA Foods. States can also use administrative funds to support food rescue activities such as gleaning and other food recovery efforts. In these ways, administrative funds are efficiently leveraged to increase the total flow of food, from all sources, through the TEFAP network. In FY 2020 TEFAP also received administrative funding through two coronavirus response bills: the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127, FFCRA) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136, CARES Act).

Entitlement Foods

A variety of healthful foods were purchased specifically for distribution in TEFAP in FY 2020 including fresh and canned fruits, vegetables, various protein items, grains, dairy, apples, oranges, peaches, pears, green beans, carrots, corn, peas, cheese, milk, cereal, grits, macaroni and cheese, chicken, beef, eggs, pork, salmon, vegetable oil and vegetable and tomato soups.

Bonus Food

In FY 2020, USDA purchased USDA Foods under its market support authorities and donated them for distribution through TEFAP. The total amount of bonus products purchased in FY 2020 for distribution through TEFAP outlets was \$701 million. Bonus USDA Foods included: apples, beans, cheese, dried cherries, chicken, eggs, fig pieces, milk, orange juice, plums, pollock, potatoes, spaghetti sauce, lentils, shrimp, deli turkey breast, and almonds.

Farm to Food Bank Projects

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334) provided State agencies the opportunity to initiate Farm to Food Bank projects to harvest, process, package, or transport donated commodities for use by TEFAP emergency feeding organizations (EFOs). During the inaugural year of the Farm to Food Bank Projects FNS allocated \$3.8 million among 19 TEFAP State agencies that submitted plans to implement Farm to Food Bank Projects. Projects included diverting unused agricultural products at risk of going to waste to emergency feeding organizations for distribution to people in need, streamlining the processes for gleaning leftover produce for donation to EFOs and increasing the capacity of EFOs to distribute fresh produce.

Food Purchase and Distribution Program Trade Mitigation

FNS worked with the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to execute the second year of USDA’s Trade Mitigation Food Purchase and Distribution Program (FPDP) in FY 2020. By year end, over \$1.3 billion of food (approximately 28,000 trucks) had been purchased for distribution through TEFAP. Most purchases were delivered to TEFAP outlets, including some new products of great value to food banks such as fresh fluid milk and poultry (e.g., chicken strips, chicken fajita strips, and chicken filets). To support the distribution of these foods, FNS administered the provision of over \$60 million of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds to TEFAP State and local agencies for costs related to the FPDP. FNS also provided TEFAP State agencies with multiple opportunities to convert TEFAP food funds to TEFAP administrative funds to assist them with the cost of storing and distributing FPDP foods.

FY 2020 TEFAP Spending

In FY 2020, \$79.6 million was appropriated for TEFAP administrative funds. The Secretary was authorized to make available up to twenty percent of TEFAP food funds to support administrative costs. The FY 2020 appropriation for TEFAP entitlement food, provided in the SNAP account, was \$322.3 million, which included the funding authorized by Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 as amended by Section 4027 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill).

In FY 2020, Congress appropriated additional funding for TEFAP via two supplemental funding bills in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional \$400 million in funding was provided to TEFAP State agencies via the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, of which up to \$100 million was available for conversion to administrative funds. In total, State agencies elected to receive \$87.7 million in administrative funding and \$309.4 million in food funding. TEFAP State agencies also received an additional \$450 million in funding via the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), of which up to \$150 million was available for conversion to administrative funds. In total, State agencies elected to receive \$132 million in administrative funding and \$314.9 million in food funding. The assistance offered through the CARES Act must be used to “prevent, prepare for and respond to coronavirus.”

Table FNS-107. TEFAP Summary

| (in millions) | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| State Administrative Expenses | \$83.3 | \$90.7 | \$148.6 | \$137.2 |
| Bonus Foods ¹ | 268.6 | 308.9 | 403.0 | 716.2 |
| Entitlement Foods ² | 297.0 | 287.5 | 254.9 | 92.2 |
| Trade Mitigation Foods | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,059.3 | 1,193.3 |
| TOTAL | \$648.9 | \$687.1 | \$1,865.8 | \$2,138.9 |
| Supplemental Funding for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria and Wildfires in 2017 (Food and Admin funds) | 0.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Supplemental Funding via the FFCRA (Food and Admin funds) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 214.3 |
| Supplemental Funding via the CARES Act (Food and Admin funds) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 392.2 |
| Total, Including Disaster Funding | \$648.9 | \$711.1 | \$1,865.8 | \$2,745.4 |

¹ Includes barter foods

² From SNAP Account

The State Administrative Expenses shown in the table above include administrative funds, food funds converted to administrative funds, and administrative funds recovered from the previous year. In FY 2020, of the \$63.5 million eligible for conversion, States chose to convert \$52.8 million into administrative funds.

Section 27(a)(2)(C) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 required that, starting in FY 2010, the authorized level of TEFAP entitlement food funds provided under the SNAP account be adjusted annually by the percentage change in the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which is also used to adjust the benefit level in SNAP. The entitlement foods line also includes administrative funds that States chose to use instead to increase their food entitlements. In FY 2020, no administrative funds were converted to food funds.

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) provides a direct link between nutrition and the Nation's small resource farmers by providing women, infants older than 4 months, and children up to the age of 5 participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), coupons to purchase and consume fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables and herbs directly from farmers, farmers' markets and roadside stands. As a result, the FMNP has enhanced local agricultural economies by promoting the development of farmers' markets, which has increased the customer base for small local farmers. During FY 2019, the FMNP was operated by 49 State agencies, U.S. Territories and federally recognized ITOs.

In FY 2019, the last year for which data is available, the FMNP provided coupons to 1,560,475 WIC participants. The participants redeemed their coupons at 4,815 authorized farmers' markets and roadside stands, providing revenue to 15,069 farmers.

Table FNS-108. WIC Farmer's Market Nutrition Program

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Funding (\$ in thousands) | \$22,291 | \$22,950 | \$22,309 | \$22,597 |
| WIC Recipients | 1,739,716 | 1,687,234 | 1,560,475 | * |
| Farmers' Markets** | 5,679 | 5,762 | 4,815 | * |
| Farmers | 16,815 | 16,902 | 15,069 | * |

NOTE: Funding includes new authority and prior year resources.

^{1/} Data not yet available

^{2/} Farmers' Markets data includes roadside stands.

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) awards grants to States, U.S. Territories, and federally recognized Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) to provide low income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables, herbs, and honey directly from farmers, farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs (CSAs).

Farmers' markets play a key role in developing local and regional food systems that support farmers and help grow rural economies. In FY 2019, the SFMNP provided coupons to 832,111 low-income older Americans. The participants redeemed their coupons at 5,779 authorized farmers markets, roadside stands and CSAs providing revenue to 19,203 farmers. The SFMNP benefits local farmers by increasing the sustainability of the land and of the local economy through bringing additional customers to their markets.

The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the SFMNP through 2023 at a level of \$20.6 million per year. During FY 2019, the SFMNP operated in a total of 54 State agencies, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and federally recognized Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs).

Table FNS-109. SFMNP Summary

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Funding (\$ in thousands) | \$20,419 | \$20,912 | \$20,991 | \$21,083 |
| SFMNP Recipients | 811,809 | 838,190 | 832,111 | * |
| Farmers | 19,449 | 19,284 | 19,203 | * |
| Farmers' Markets | 3,641 | 3,167 | 3,292 | * |
| Roadside Stands | 2,541 | 3,297 | 2,363 | * |
| Community Supported Ag Programs | 94 | 100 | 124 | * |

NOTE: Funding includes new authority and prior year resources.

^{1/} Data not yet available

Pacific Islands

Certain islands in nuclear-affected zones of the Republic of the Marshall Islands receive nutrition assistance as authorized by the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-188). Under the terms of a memorandum of understanding between USDA and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the assistance is currently

provided as cash in-lieu of USDA Foods and administrative funds. USDA previously provided nutrition assistance under this account to the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Disaster Assistance

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288) assigns certain responsibilities relating to disaster food assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture. Other duties have been assigned to the Secretary by Executive Order #12673. These include using, pursuant to the authority of the Act, funds appropriated under Section 32 to purchase USDA Foods for assistance in major disasters or emergencies when other food supplies are not readily available.

On March 13, 2020, the President declared a COVID-19 national emergency. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and four territories were approved for major disaster declarations to assist with needs identified under the nationwide emergency declaration for COVID-19. Due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic disaster household distributions of USDA Foods were approved for 22 States, and Guam, and 33 Indian Tribal Organizations; providing food to over 19 million individuals. Also, in FY 2020, Puerto Rico used USDA Foods for congregate feeding due to significant damage caused by an earthquake in December and Hurricane Isaias in July. Record wildfires caused extensive damage in California and Oregon; USDA Foods were used for congregate feeding. In August, Hurricane Laura caused flooding in Louisiana and Texas and USDA Foods were used for disaster household distribution.

Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)

NSIP provides cash and USDA Foods to States and Indian Tribal Organizations for distribution to local organizations that prepare nutritionally sound meals served through meals-on-wheels programs or in senior citizen centers and similar settings where the elderly participate in social and rehabilitative activities. The program promotes good health through nutrition assistance and by reducing the isolation experienced by the elderly.

In 2003, Congress transferred NSIP funding and the allocation of resources in this program from USDA to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). However, State Units on Aging, which include Indian Tribal Organizations, could still choose to receive all or part of their NSIP allotments in the form of USDA Foods. They are also eligible to receive bonus food, as available. USDA's role is to purchase and deliver food to States that elect to receive it. DHHS provides funding to USDA for purchases of USDA Foods and related administrative expenses. FNS and DHHS' Administration for Community Living enter into an agreement annually to ensure the effective provision of USDA Foods to State Units on Aging.

CSFP PROJECTS, PARTICIPATION AND FOOD COST FY 2020 (CSFP)**Table FNS-110. CSFP Projects, Participation and Food Costs**

| State or Territory | Projects | Women | Infants | Children | Elderly | Total | Food Cost \$\$ ¹ | Admin Cost \$\$ ² |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,426 | 4,426 | \$1,322,300 | \$440,103 |
| Alaska | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,578 | 2,578 | 751,625 | 197,110 |
| Arizona | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,660 | 18,660 | 5,500,622 | 1,656,971 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,662 | 6,662 | 2,012,250 | 540,115 |
| California | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,774 | 100,774 | 30,617,144 | 8,368,939 |
| California, Shingle Spring Band | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 49 | 18,632 | 17,984 |
| Colorado | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,522 | 14,522 | 4,225,815 | 1,226,176 |
| Connecticut..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,533 | 2,533 | 773,869 | 218,841 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,039 | 2,039 | 623,441 | 172,363 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,249 | 5,249 | 1,560,307 | 439,103 |
| Florida | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,237 | 7,237 | 2,196,206 | 601,403 |
| Georgia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,158 | 6,158 | 1,777,611 | 480,363 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,635 | 3,635 | 1,060,753 | 250,002 |
| Idaho | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,203 | 2,203 | 621,629 | 180,842 |
| Illinois..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,348 | 15,348 | 4,299,278 | 1,332,985 |
| Indiana | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,318 | 5,318 | 1,535,593 | 418,138 |
| Iowa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,351 | 3,351 | 1,001,764 | 274,754 |
| Kansas | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,560 | 5,560 | 1,655,441 | 486,170 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,259 | 30,259 | 9,346,829 | 2,437,255 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,968 | 42,968 | 12,540,851 | 4,268,855 |
| Maine..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,331 | 8,331 | 2,292,953 | 694,644 |
| Maryland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,496 | 3,496 | 1,037,255 | 291,085 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,426 | 2,426 | 689,024 | 198,817 |
| Michigan..... | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71,202 | 71,202 | 21,004,115 | 6,024,779 |
| Red Lake, Minnesota | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,489 | 12,489 | 3,752,964 | 1,010,042 |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 21,819 | 6,816 |
| Mississippi..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,847 | 12,847 | 4,130,953 | 1,046,693 |
| Missouri..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,477 | 24,477 | 7,079,037 | 1,967,720 |
| Montana..... | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,709 | 5,709 | 1,581,342 | 483,573 |
| Nebraska..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,111 | 7,111 | 1,935,609 | 634,384 |
| Nevada..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,025 | 6,025 | 1,726,571 | 593,437 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,372 | 3,372 | 955,517 | 259,095 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,699 | 6,699 | 2,018,541 | 545,125 |
| New Mexico | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,685 | 13,685 | 3,964,024 | 1,188,320 |
| New York | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,333 | 27,333 | 8,531,119 | 2,673,487 |
| North Carolina..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,382 | 11,382 | 3,338,323 | 923,527 |
| North Dakota..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,730 | 1,730 | 493,374 | 153,251 |
| North Dakota, Spirit Lake Tribe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 144 | 42,683 | 30,431 |
| Ohio | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,903 | 28,903 | 8,623,930 | 2,302,498 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,031 | 4,031 | 1,184,066 | 331,639 |
| Oklahoma (Seminole Nation) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 246 | 67,866 | 31,628 |
| Oregon..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,405 | 2,405 | 706,122 | 198,817 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,567 | 34,567 | 10,207,836 | 2,938,726 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 992 | 992 | 311,659 | 5,201 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,638 | 1,638 | 460,947 | 133,350 |
| South Carolina..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,389 | 5,389 | 1,555,259 | 436,384 |
| South Dakota..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,646 | 3,646 | 1,047,203 | 316,809 |
| South Dakota, Oglala Sioux..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 434 | 96,994 | 35,909 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,916 | 8,916 | 2,683,340 | 815,679 |
| Texas | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65,018 | 65,018 | 18,493,933 | 5,403,738 |
| Utah | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 894,101 | 262,642 |
| Vermont..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,240 | 2,240 | 694,213 | 186,503 |
| Virginia..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,915 | 9,915 | 2,936,892 | 870,499 |
| Washington..... | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,908 | 5,908 | 1,748,310 | 487,224 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,492 | 5,492 | 1,716,986 | 448,719 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,481 | 11,481 | 3,239,339 | 934,798 |
| Wyoming..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 208 | 63,249 | 12,881 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,941,797 | 0 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,275 | 2,275 | -15,292,984 | -1,203,615 |
| TOTAL ³ | 248 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 694,741 | 694,742 | 187,534,644 | 57,683,727 |

¹ Total value of FNS funded entitlement foods. Costs do not include free or bonus commodities, food losses, storage and transportation for certain items, or the value of food used for nutrition education.

² Total outlays and unliquidated obligations

³ Totals may not add due to rounding

NOTE: These data are based in part on preliminary reports submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revisions are received.

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP)**Table FNS-111. FY 2020 CSFP Quantity and Value of Commodities**

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Applesauce, Canned, Unsweetened | 2,230,538 | \$1,552,028 |
| Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 2,278,125 | 2,401,909 |
| Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium | 2,916,945 | 1,408,278 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 6,025,185 | 3,450,420 |
| Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low Sodium..... | 1,984,946 | 1,044,565 |
| Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low Sodium | 2,411,816 | 1,183,761 |
| Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low Sodium | 1,615,680 | 844,560 |
| Beans, Dry, Baby Lima, No Salt Added..... | 725,760 | 567,456 |
| Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added | 1,774,080 | 1,390,331 |
| Beans, Dry, Light Red Kidney, No Salt Added..... | 1,532,160 | 1,284,586 |
| Beans, Dry, Pinto, No Salt Added | 1,975,680 | 1,246,488 |
| Beef, Canned | 673,560 | 3,447,160 |
| Beef, Canned, Chili | 954,720 | 1,671,553 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew | 558,000 | 1,215,475 |
| Carrots, Canned, Low-Sodium | 437,400 | 261,387 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 1,358,073 | 1,320,287 |
| Cereal, Corn Rice Biscuits | 846,720 | 1,402,057 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 1,220,688 | 2,505,737 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles | 1,694,144 | 1,885,033 |
| Cereal, Rice Crisp | 1,610,928 | 1,906,102 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 868,995 | 938,134 |
| Cereal, Wheat Bran Flakes..... | 1,002,882 | 1,016,645 |
| Cereal, Wheat Farina..... | 1,790,100 | 1,589,431 |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim, Loaves..... | 12,426,240 | 20,055,351 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned | 4,381,088 | 6,698,437 |
| Corn, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 6,315,408 | 3,265,975 |
| Grits | 1,824,768 | 549,749 |
| Juice, Bottled, Apple, Unsweetened | 15,694,765 | 7,125,031 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cranapple, Unsweetened | 10,487,015 | 5,247,985 |
| Juice, Bottled, Concord Grape, Unsweetened | 11,913,780 | 6,216,758 |
| Juice, Bottled, Orange, Unsweetened | 2,817,930 | 1,165,640 |
| Juice, Bottled, Tomato, Unsweetened | 3,245,970 | 920,694 |
| Lentils, Dry..... | 2,177,280 | 844,905 |
| Milk, 1% UHT | 24,601,590 | 9,514,283 |
| Milk, Instant, Nonfat Dry..... | 898,560 | 2,386,210 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 5,494,838 | 4,652,106 |
| Mixed Vegetables, Canned, Low-Sodium | 2,360,138 | 1,585,325 |
| Oats, Rolled..... | 2,600,640 | 2,050,662 |
| Pasta, Macaroni | 2,889,760 | 1,338,724 |
| Pasta, Rotini, Whole Grain | 1,117,800 | 573,099 |
| Pasta, Spaghetti | 4,354,880 | 1,929,937 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 5,123,048 | 4,269,410 |
| Peanut Butter | 423,360 | 542,935 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 4,193,573 | 3,371,169 |
| Peas, Canned, Low-Sodium | 1,632,960 | 974,028 |
| Plums, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 656,100 | 444,609 |
| Potatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 6,446,184 | 3,139,157 |
| Potatoes, Flakes, Dehydrated | 1,749,060 | 2,155,241 |
| Raisins | 1,508,535 | 1,797,513 |
| Rice, Brown..... | 2,058,000 | 2,008,305 |
| Rice, White..... | 4,112,640 | 1,790,184 |
| Salmon, Canned, Pink..... | 2,312,063 | 6,486,543 |
| Soup, Canned, Vegetable, Low Sodium | 4,779,773 | 3,709,360 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium | 3,752,348 | 2,249,672 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium | 1,802,157 | 1,582,288 |
| Sweet Potatoes, Canned, Light Syrup..... | 826,200 | 880,408 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 7,011,765 | 5,272,119 |
| Tuna, Chunk Light, Canned..... | 2,939,400 | 6,323,905 |
| <i>SUBTOTAL</i> | <i>205,416,735</i> | <i>\$161,651,099</i> |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment..... | 0 | 1,941,797 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | 23,941,748 |
| <i>TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT</i> | <i>205,416,735</i> | <i>\$187,534,644</i> |
| BONUS COMMODITIES | | |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim, Loaves..... | 2,328,480 | \$5,060,915 |
| Juice, Orange, Bottled, Unsweetened | 3,031,950 | 1,348,562 |
| Peanut Butter | 6,670,080 | 6,446,632 |
| Potatoes, Flakes, Dehydrated..... | 420,000 | 601,660 |
| Raisins | 699,840 | 915,581 |
| <i>TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES</i> | <i>13,150,350</i> | <i>\$14,373,350</i> |
| FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | | |
| Beef, Canned | 2,196,000 | \$8,477,921 |
| Beef, Canned, Chili | 1,587,600 | 2,058,528 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew | 1,728,000 | 3,073,450 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 67,736 | 111,543 |
| Cereal, Corn Rice Biscuits | 508,032 | 509,289 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 282,240 | 577,745 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles | 437,472 | 485,386 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 290,220 | 342,280 |
| Cereal, Wheat Bran Flakes..... | 130,810 | 134,272 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 154,980 | 167,872 |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim, Loaves..... | 1,108,800 | 2,011,704 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned | 2,016,000 | 3,536,894 |
| Fruit and Nut Mix, Dried | 733,824 | 2,057,910 |
| Juice, Orange, Bottled, Unsweetened | 4,387,410 | 2,280,564 |
| Milk, Instant, Nonfat Dry..... | 2,336,256 | 7,353,201 |
| <i>TOTAL FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES</i> | <i>17,965</i> | <i>\$33,178,560</i> |
| <i>TOTAL - ALL COMMODITIES</i> | <i>236,532,464</i> | <i>\$235,086,553</i> |
| <i>GRAND TOTAL CSFP</i> | <i>236,532,464</i> | <i>\$235,086,553</i> |

WIC FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM, PARTICIPATION AND PROGRAM COSTS FY 2019 AND 2020**Table FNS-112. Participation and Program Financing for FY 2019 and 2020**

| State or Territory | Women | Infants | Children | Total | FY 2019 Grant | FY 2020 Grant |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 1,726 | 0 | 5,408 | 7,134 | \$110,090 | \$110,090 |
| Alaska | 2,362 | 1,309 | 5,324 | 8,995 | 180,059 | 180,059 |
| Arizona | 2,407 | 0 | 6,111 | 8,518 | 188,320 | 188,320 |
| Arkansas | 4,268 | 0 | 7,270 | 11,538 | 152,105 | 152,105 |
| California | 76,086 | 74,122 | 191,381 | 341,589 | 2,004,746 | 2,030,288 |
| Connecticut | 11,834 | 2,747 | 27,336 | 41,917 | 290,642 | 290,642 |
| Delaware | 3,557 | 0 | 7,749 | 11,306 | 254,571 | 254,571 |
| District of Columbia | 3,713 | 2,128 | 5,995 | 11,836 | 274,995 | 274,995 |
| Florida | 9,651 | 0 | 18,669 | 28,320 | 277,757 | 277,757 |
| Georgia | 9,910 | 4,890 | 21,222 | 36,022 | 1,383,691 | 1,383,691 |
| Guam | 1,158 | 0 | 2,383 | 3,541 | 76,646 | 76,646 |
| Illinois | 7,948 | 2,977 | 13,834 | 24,759 | 353,216 | 353,216 |
| Indiana | 3,540 | 746 | 9,903 | 14,189 | 231,998 | 257,540 |
| Iowa | 3,911 | 0 | 23,404 | 27,315 | 454,754 | 454,754 |
| Kentucky | 2,300 | 900 | 5,925 | 9,125 | 180,041 | 180,041 |
| Louisiana | 220 | 61 | 355 | 636 | 10,250 | 20,500 |
| Maine | 1,018 | 393 | 4,033 | 5,444 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Maryland | 6,413 | 3,927 | 17,546 | 27,886 | 348,335 | 348,335 |
| Massachusetts | 8,786 | 5,146 | 21,911 | 35,843 | 572,712 | 598,254 |
| Michigan | 7,757 | 12 | 21,575 | 29,344 | 437,839 | 437,839 |
| Minnesota | 10,902 | 4,806 | 28,431 | 44,139 | 344,811 | 365,000 |
| Mississippi ¹ | 1,979 | 3,885 | 315 | 6,179 | 113,641 | 113,641 |
| Montana | 620 | 0 | 1,880 | 2,500 | 59,782 | 74,782 |
| Nebraska | 1,589 | 0 | 3,303 | 4,892 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Nevada | 3,311 | 0 | 5,394 | 8,705 | 334,241 | 334,241 |
| New Jersey | 21,840 | 0 | 26,883 | 48,723 | 1,026,619 | 1,026,619 |
| New Mexico ¹ | 148 | 96 | 279 | 523 | 258,923 | 258,923 |
| New York | 74,670 | 76,204 | 170,474 | 321,348 | 3,871,070 | 3,896,611 |
| North Carolina | 4,234 | 0 | 5,619 | 9,853 | 226,896 | 226,896 |
| Ohio | 7,118 | 2,573 | 16,887 | 26,578 | 435,061 | 447,916 |
| Oklahoma Chickasaw | 829 | 515 | 1,691 | 3,035 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Oklahoma Osage Tribe | 360 | 292 | 870 | 1,522 | 51,325 | 51,325 |
| Oklahoma Choctaw Nation | 540 | 305 | 1,230 | 2,075 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Oregon | 11,113 | 7,032 | 27,533 | 45,678 | 726,652 | 752,194 |
| Pennsylvania | 46,484 | 0 | 99,924 | 146,408 | 2,003,234 | 2,003,234 |
| Puerto Rico | 12,202 | 0 | 30,896 | 43,098 | 1,510,160 | 1,518,160 |
| Rhode Island | 3,388 | 0 | 9,360 | 12,748 | 122,177 | 122,177 |
| South Carolina | 3,494 | 0 | 6,360 | 9,854 | 123,257 | 123,257 |
| Tennessee | 6,063 | 1 | 9,907 | 15,971 | 121,412 | 121,412 |
| Texas | 5,669 | 0 | 14,774 | 20,443 | 1,024,377 | 1,024,377 |
| Vermont | 496 | 240 | 1,697 | 2,433 | 73,121 | 75,558 |
| Virginia | 1,002 | 959 | 1,806 | 3,767 | 63,766 | 63,766 |
| Virgin Islands | 660 | 0 | 1,314 | 1,974 | 75,558 | 73,121 |
| Washington | 14,403 | 0 | 13,192 | 27,595 | 777,042 | 802,584 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 74,965 | 74,965 |
| Wisconsin | 18,550 | 3,744 | 42,882 | 65,176 | 808,091 | 833,633 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84,481 | -2,818,139 |
| TOTAL | 420,230 | 200,010 | 940,235 | 1,560,475 | \$22,393,429 | \$19,778,980 |

¹ Participation data reflects Fiscal Year 2019. Participation data for FY 2020 is not due until February 2021.² Includes Indian Tribal Organizations.

NOTE: These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and local agencies and are subject to change as revised reports are received. Totals may not add due to rounding.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM COSTS FY 2020 (TEFAP)**Table FNS-113. Entitlement and Bonus Commodities**

| State or Territory | Entitlement Commodities | CARES Act Commodities | FFCRA Commodities | Bonus | Food Purchase and Distribution Program Commodities | Total Food |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Alabama | \$1,884,512 | \$2,802,820 | \$229,692 | \$10,079,875 | \$18,232,823 | \$33,229,722 |
| Alaska..... | 364,083 | 675,644 | 634,716 | 2,017,364 | 3,980,451 | 7,672,259 |
| Arizona..... | 2,789,227 | 6,919,992 | 5,547,645 | 21,035,100 | 38,140,597 | 74,432,561 |
| Arkansas..... | 969,500 | 2,680,638 | 1,619,931 | 9,863,773 | 13,666,020 | 28,799,862 |
| California | 14,880,295 | 27,890,190 | 18,200,501 | 76,312,849 | 111,444,056 | 248,727,891 |
| Colorado..... | 1,086,040 | 3,560,141 | 2,780,507 | 11,415,399 | 17,595,199 | 36,437,286 |
| Connecticut | 1,286,099 | 2,598,757 | 270,445 | 5,939,293 | 7,061,506 | 17,156,101 |
| Delaware | 130,006 | 794,464 | 504,724 | 3,525,000 | 8,842,649 | 13,796,842 |
| District of Columbia | 274,029 | 730,509 | 153,032 | 338,824 | 203,327 | 1,699,721 |
| Florida | 6,337,604 | 15,755,991 | 6,742,260 | 48,514,642 | 82,424,931 | 159,775,429 |
| Georgia..... | 2,653,095 | 10,786,589 | 10,183,052 | 18,341,519 | 32,926,067 | 74,890,321 |
| Hawaii | 476,767 | 938,593 | 885,392 | 939,477 | 3,486,137 | 6,726,366 |
| Idaho..... | 237,607 | 973,221 | 432,777 | 1,499,410 | 3,420,673 | 6,563,689 |
| Illinois | 1,409,892 | 10,407,135 | 3,260,184 | 23,509,815 | 40,273,354 | 78,860,380 |
| Indiana..... | 1,592,146 | 4,417,023 | 2,669,273 | 14,689,215 | 25,591,268 | 48,958,925 |
| Iowa..... | 921,169 | 1,922,518 | 1,041,822 | 5,929,043 | 8,280,129 | 18,094,682 |
| Kansas | 474,158 | 2,250,158 | 902,674 | 6,703,799 | 10,563,076 | 20,893,866 |
| Kentucky | 3,667,035 | 2,536,895 | 2,242,047 | 12,362,674 | 20,155,353 | 40,964,003 |
| Louisiana..... | 2,834,513 | 4,283,982 | 917,150 | 15,109,533 | 28,177,681 | 51,322,858 |
| Maine | 505,570 | 847,912 | 644,258 | 3,519,840 | 5,291,418 | 10,808,999 |
| Maryland | 1,276,880 | 3,633,422 | 947,401 | 1,697,832 | 2,393,306 | 9,948,841 |
| Massachusetts | 1,685,894 | 5,405,536 | 3,687,011 | 10,115,480 | 14,816,289 | 35,710,210 |
| Michigan | 4,033,319 | 6,948,965 | 7,199,380 | 26,167,468 | 41,608,384 | 85,957,516 |
| Minnesota..... | 926,677 | 3,803,742 | 1,944,695 | 8,514,277 | 13,868,589 | 29,057,980 |
| Mississippi | 1,207,461 | 1,700,419 | 0 | 4,990,716 | 11,958,830 | 19,857,426 |
| Missouri | 2,250,109 | 6,572,325 | 3,889,423 | 12,606,370 | 22,028,588 | 47,346,816 |
| Montana | 323,151 | 814,683 | 419,262 | 1,646,198 | 3,088,845 | 6,292,140 |
| Nebraska..... | 322,619 | 1,154,598 | 1,355,925 | 3,333,124 | 5,346,989 | 11,513,255 |
| Nevada | 825,341 | 2,890,642 | 1,344,470 | 11,390,703 | 17,081,463 | 33,532,618 |
| New Hampshire | 327,811 | 529,024 | 175,532 | 846,858 | 2,329,531 | 4,208,756 |
| New Jersey | 2,924,583 | 6,032,358 | 3,617,950 | 11,549,043 | 28,763,073 | 52,887,006 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,131,967 | 2,334,609 | 2,409,228 | 7,569,670 | 10,951,199 | 24,396,675 |
| New York..... | 3,785,046 | 13,873,242 | 2,577,850 | 42,763,190 | 69,669,932 | 132,669,260 |
| North Carolina | 3,702,518 | 8,533,157 | 2,826,156 | 29,120,389 | 43,090,553 | 87,272,773 |
| North Dakota..... | 267,487 | 372,684 | 473,610 | 1,644,296 | 2,244,758 | 5,002,835 |
| Ohio..... | 3,854,383 | 8,152,749 | 1,704,776 | 27,547,274 | 48,915,021 | 90,174,203 |
| Oklahoma | 1,026,147 | 2,357,521 | 513,815 | 9,807,909 | 16,756,722 | 30,462,114 |
| Oregon..... | 1,723,620 | 2,404,604 | 1,442,450 | 9,431,259 | 14,315,656 | 29,317,590 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,277,991 | 7,982,747 | 2,021,588 | 28,594,165 | 42,824,182 | 85,700,673 |
| Rhode Island | 436,766 | 632,292 | 0 | 1,883,918 | 2,477,983 | 5,430,958 |
| South Carolina | 1,129,469 | 4,061,712 | 798,623 | 11,406,820 | 12,048,493 | 29,445,117 |
| South Dakota..... | 69,628 | 715,701 | 324,430 | 1,905,537 | 2,524,219 | 5,539,513 |
| Tennessee | 2,711,936 | 4,156,025 | 765,080 | 14,981,343 | 20,335,942 | 42,950,327 |
| Texas | 9,814,295 | 26,115,684 | 15,450,642 | 76,497,612 | 111,473,251 | 239,351,484 |
| Utah..... | 600,608 | 1,532,197 | 665,065 | 5,457,175 | 9,913,706 | 18,168,752 |
| Vermont | 15,738 | 342,327 | 35,651 | 700,268 | 1,335,633 | 2,429,618 |
| Virginia | 2,664,565 | 5,232,070 | 3,077,379 | 9,504,834 | 14,181,615 | 34,660,464 |
| Washington | 2,655,232 | 4,956,274 | 1,763,902 | 16,917,919 | 23,673,706 | 49,967,033 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,031,282 | 1,732,888 | 839,904 | 5,680,108 | 15,565,575 | 24,849,757 |
| Wisconsin..... | 1,890,100 | 2,108,236 | 1,781,297 | 10,688,250 | 17,362,207 | 33,830,090 |
| Wyoming..... | 239,875 | 395,458 | 372,829 | 1,263,310 | 2,778,455 | 5,049,927 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| State or Territory | Entitlement Commodities | CARES Act Commodities | FFCRA Commodities | Bonus | Food Purchase and Distribution Program Commodities | Total Food |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Northern Mariana Islands ¹ | 182,719 | 262,055 | 232,859 | 0 | 0 | 677,633 |
| Guam..... | 91,303 | 283,431 | 17,109 | 680,111 | 704,942 | 1,776,897 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 652,183 | 6,024,568 | 1,799,777 | 999,512 | 3,552,695 | 13,028,735 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 111,204 | 15,273 | 0 | 16,954 | 79,598 | 223,028 |
| Commodity Barter/Exchange | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,667,718 | 0 | 16,667,718 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment..... | 3,575,992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,575,992 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | (16,281,242) | 12,308,210 | 184,702 | 0 | 0 | (3,788,330) |
| TOTAL..... | \$92,238,004 | \$260,144,599 | \$126,521,856 | \$716,234,057 | \$1,129,816,648 | \$2,324,955,163 |

¹Cash in-Lieu of commodities are provided to the Northern Mariana Islands.

States with a zero indicates no food orders were purchased using the specified food dollars or the state declined the administrative funds.

Source: WBSCM – Sales Order and contract information

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM COSTS FY 2020 (TEFAP)**Table FNS-114. Administrative Funds/Entitlement and Bonus Commodities**

| State or Territory | TEFAP Admin | Trade Mitigation State and ERA Operational Funds** | FFCRA Administrative Funds | CARES Act Administrative Funds | Total Administrative Funding |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$2,416,876 | \$979,000 | \$1,631,696 | \$2,447,545 | \$7,475,117 |
| Alaska..... | 254,805 | 168,000 | 150,000 | 326,100 | 898,905 |
| Arizona..... | 3,042,206 | 2,398,000 | 2,469,383 | 3,704,074 | 11,613,663 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,212,770 | 936,999 | 1,014,232 | 1,521,348 | 4,685,349 |
| California | 17,916,310 | 6,184,000 | 12,097,065 | 18,145,597 | 54,342,972 |
| Colorado..... | 2,116,982 | 1,059,000 | 1,429,449 | 2,144,174 | 6,749,605 |
| Connecticut | 815,588 | 383,000 | 964,082 | 777,000 | 2,939,670 |
| Delaware | 267,403 | 444,000 | 167,292 | 400,938 | 1,279,633 |
| District of Columbia | 433,634 | 14,400 | 100,000 | 439,208 | 987,242 |
| Florida | 9,142,328 | 4,812,000 | 6,172,476 | 9,258,713 | 29,385,517 |
| Georgia..... | 3,857,469 | 1,642,000 | 0 | 3,000,000 | 8,499,469 |
| Hawaii | 242,030 | 231,000 | 256,060 | 0 | 729,090 |
| Idaho..... | 624,397 | 154,000 | 437,538 | 656,307 | 1,872,242 |
| Illinois | 5,739,798 | 2,200,400 | 3,556,242 | 4,120,086 | 15,616,526 |
| Indiana..... | 1,944,168 | 1,304,999 | 1,943,365 | 2,877,684 | 8,070,216 |
| Iowa..... | 1,089,875 | 480,000 | 735,827 | 1,103,741 | 3,409,443 |
| Kansas | 968,459 | 499,000 | 400,000 | 0 | 1,867,459 |
| Kentucky | 2,311,433 | 1,044,000 | 1,560,556 | 2,340,835 | 7,256,824 |
| Louisiana..... | 2,226,831 | 1,674,000 | 1,793,977 | 2,690,966 | 8,385,774 |
| Maine | 532,615 | 501,115 | 359,615 | 539,423 | 1,932,768 |
| Maryland | 2,219,784 | 88,800 | 1,498,912 | 2,248,368 | 6,055,864 |
| Massachusetts | 1,544,339 | 751,200 | 150,000 | 0 | 2,445,539 |
| Michigan | 4,716,937 | 2,435,000 | 1,264,095 | 4,777,172 | 13,193,204 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,993,209 | 886,000 | 1,345,844 | 2,018,766 | 6,243,819 |
| Mississippi | 1,746,415 | 702,000 | 1,179,065 | 1,768,598 | 5,396,078 |
| Missouri | 2,017,670 | 1,138,000 | 1,716,894 | 0 | 4,872,564 |
| Montana | 460,125 | 221,000 | 310,666 | 465,998 | 1,457,789 |
| Nebraska..... | 678,105 | 207,000 | 473,768 | 710,652 | 2,069,525 |
| Nevada | 933,213 | 818,000 | 220,000 | 642,000 | 2,613,213 |
| New Hampshire | 380,854 | 126,000 | 257,159 | 385,738 | 1,149,751 |
| New Jersey | 3,312,345 | 1,472,600 | 2,236,607 | 3,354,910 | 10,376,462 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,270,631 | 580,000 | 857,865 | 1,286,797 | 3,995,293 |
| New York..... | 8,877,416 | 3,558,000 | 5,993,844 | 8,990,766 | 27,420,026 |
| North Carolina | 4,776,108 | 2,436,000 | 3,224,696 | 4,837,043 | 15,273,847 |
| North Dakota..... | 254,065 | 116,980 | 171,534 | 257,301 | 799,880 |
| Ohio..... | 5,646,341 | 2,635,001 | 3,812,384 | 5,718,576 | 17,812,302 |
| Oklahoma | 1,427,873 | 845,001 | 700,000 | 0 | 2,972,874 |
| Oregon..... | 1,906,720 | 1,018,000 | 1,287,431 | 1,931,146 | 6,143,297 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,560,867 | 2,239,200 | 3,754,721 | 5,632,082 | 17,186,870 |
| Rhode Island | 437,017 | 127,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 664,017 |
| South Carolina | 1,305,764 | 634,000 | 1,543,087 | 2,314,631 | 5,797,482 |
| South Dakota..... | 228,414 | 145,020 | 155,000 | 75,000 | 603,434 |
| Tennessee | 2,998,407 | 978,000 | 2,094,905 | 3,142,357 | 9,213,669 |
| Texas | 10,833,176 | 6,699,200 | 6,257,992 | 11,022,117 | 34,812,485 |
| Utah..... | 809,501 | 478,000 | 693,261 | 1,039,892 | 3,020,654 |
| Vermont | 212,760 | 82,000 | 143,646 | 215,468 | 653,874 |
| Virginia | 2,994,962 | 737,600 | 2,022,121 | 3,033,182 | 8,787,865 |
| Washington | 3,217,224 | 1,682,000 | 2,172,444 | 3,258,666 | 10,330,334 |
| West Virginia | 1,012,307 | 794,800 | 683,467 | 853,325 | 3,343,899 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2,148,841 | 1,086,000 | 1,450,854 | 1,426,281 | 6,111,976 |
| Wyoming..... | 132,564 | 129,000 | 156,692 | 235,037 | 653,293 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| State or Territory | TEFAP Admin | Trade Mitigation State and ERA Operational Funds** | FFCRA Administrative Funds | CARES Act Administrative Funds | Total Administrative Funding |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Northern Mariana Islands | 49,607 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49,607 |
| Guam | 127,613 | 200,000 | 86,163 | 129,245 | 543,021 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,536,800 | 350,000 | 2,471,040 | 3,706,561 | 10,064,401 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 67,075 | 0 | 10,000 | 94,107 | 171,182 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 173,925 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 173,925 |
| TOTAL..... | \$137,164,951 | \$63,505,315 | \$87,735,012 | \$132,065,521 | \$420,470,799 |

**Includes \$60.5M provided for ERA costs and \$3M for State costs associated with the storage and distribution of Trade Mitigation Program foods.

*** States with a zero indicates no food orders were purchased using the specified food dollars or the state declined the administrative funds.***

Source: WBSCM – Sales Order and contract information

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)**Table FNS-115. FY 2020 TEFAP Quantity and Value of Commodities**

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Apples, Fresh..... | 532,434 | \$263,429 |
| Apples, Frozen, Unsweetened..... | 39,600 | 38,412 |
| Applesauce, Canned, Unsweetened..... | 2,416,838 | 1,470,868 |
| Applesauce, Cups, Unsweetened..... | 793,800 | 482,818 |
| Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 929,475 | 898,818 |
| Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium..... | 1,956,488 | 878,909 |
| Beans, Canned, Black-Eyed Pea, Low-Sodium..... | 604,733 | 325,829 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 4,924,091 | 2,661,995 |
| Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low-Sodium..... | 1,038,717 | 511,124 |
| Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low-Sodium..... | 1,145,435 | 527,269 |
| Beans, Canned, Refried, Low-Sodium..... | 1,1321,920 | 775,312 |
| Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low-Sodium..... | 1,138,320 | 554,916 |
| Beans, Dry, Black-Eyed Pea, No Salt Added..... | 201,600 | 211,946 |
| Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added..... | 483,840 | 383,897 |
| Beans, Dry, Lima, No Salt Added..... | 161,280 | 120,665 |
| Beans, Dry, Light Red Kidney, No Salt Added..... | 403,200 | 336,941 |
| Beans, Dry, Pinto, No Salt Added..... | 2,983,680 | 1,854,709 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew..... | 2,124,000 | 2,918,140 |
| Beef, Canned..... | 406,440 | 1,464,371 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen..... | 960,800 | 2,455,013 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen, LFTB Optional..... | 40,000 | 102,576 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 1,804,424 | 1,810,109 |
| Cereal, Corn Rice Biscuits..... | 169,344 | 278,935 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 127,008 | 254,616 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles..... | 1,128,257 | 1,247,603 |
| Cereal, Rice Crisps..... | 401,760 | 475,509 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 592,245 | 641,039 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Bran Flakes..... | 109,008 | 105,068 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Farina..... | 581,400 | 495,003 |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim..... | 502,032 | 805,563 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned..... | 1,574,663 | 2,643,729 |
| Chicken, Split Breast..... | 663,000 | 1,846,256 |
| Chicken, Whole..... | 5,108,400 | 4,550,665 |
| Corn, Canned, Cream, Low-Sodium..... | 1,239,300 | 635,283 |
| Corn, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 4,677,440 | 2,225,754 |
| Crackers, Unsalted..... | 34,020 | 71,555 |
| Egg Noodles..... | 1,543,680 | 970,330 |
| Eggs, Fresh..... | 2,092,500 | 1,291,455 |
| Flour, All-Purpose..... | 1,542,240 | 355,486 |
| Flour Mix, Bakery, Low-Fat..... | 245,700 | 288,954 |
| Flour White Whole Wheat..... | 720,000 | 173,780 |
| Fruit and Nut Mix, Dried..... | 139,776 | 560,211 |
| Grits..... | 428,400 | 103,998 |
| Juice, Bottled, Apple, Unsweetened..... | 2,978,462 | 1,361,480 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cherry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 749,070 | 373,930 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cranapple, Unsweetened..... | 677,695 | 338,524 |
| Juice, Bottled, Grape Concord, Unsweetened..... | 945,238 | 493,350 |
| Juice, Bottled, Grapefruit, Unsweetened..... | 71,340 | 31,068 |
| Juice, Bottled, Orange, Unsweetened..... | 321,030 | 142,910 |
| Juice, Bottled, Tomato, Low-Sodium..... | 214,020 | 70,050 |
| Lentils, Dry..... | 362,880 | 126,521 |
| Macaroni and Cheese, Dry..... | 3,847,662 | 2,176,443 |
| Milk, 1% UHT..... | 7,440,183 | 3,263,686 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 4,975,425 | 4,212,802 |

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| Mixed Vegetables, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 2,961,563 | 1,996,192 |
| Oats..... | 3,341,520 | 1,965,230 |
| Oil, Vegetable..... | 3,180,870 | 1,729,020 |
| Pasta, Enriched..... | 8,490,880 | 3,710,733 |
| Pasta, Whole Grain..... | 2,020,500 | 894,586 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 5,185,013 | 4,119,912 |
| Peanut Butter..... | 5,527,170 | 5,621,614 |
| Peanuts, Roasted, No Salt Added..... | 25,920 | 33,178 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 4,273,763 | 3,461,923 |
| Peas, Frozen, No Salt Added..... | 273,600 | 207,583 |
| Plums, Dried..... | 72,000 | 113,430 |
| Pork, Canned..... | 288,000 | 600,444 |
| Pork, Ham, Frozen..... | 720,000 | 1,452,600 |
| Potatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 3,451,680 | 1,627,601 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated, No Salt Added..... | 870,000 | 1,105,246 |
| Potatoes, Fresh..... | 1,320,000 | 428,822 |
| Pumpkin, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 145,800 | 188,487 |
| Raisins..... | 368,928 | 457,494 |
| Rice, Brown..... | 294,000 | 267,107 |
| Rice, White..... | 5,334,000 | 2,038,504 |
| Salmon, Canned, Pink..... | 403,560 | 1,145,244 |
| Soup, Vegetable, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 1,783,103 | 1,363,092 |
| Soup, Cream of Chicken, Reduced Sodium..... | 311,850 | 343,203 |
| Soup, Cream of Mushroom, Reduced Sodium..... | 485,654 | 425,832 |
| Soup, Tomato, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 1,028,775 | 694,760 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 6,634,800 | 3,417,326 |
| Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 1,487,598 | 1,243,898 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 2,134,350 | 1,098,219 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 6,747,503 | 5,322,343 |
| Tortillas, Whole Grain-Rich..... | 288,000 | 219,362 |
| Tuna, Canned, Chunk Light..... | 1,693,800 | 3,807,907 |
| SUBTOTAL..... | 143,722,488 | \$104,760,535 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 0 | \$182,719 |
| Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities – CNMI..... | 0 | 3,575,992 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment..... | 0 | (16,281,242) |
| TOTAL ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | 143,722,488 | \$92,238,004 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)***Table FNS-116. FY 2018 TEFAP Quantity and Value of Commodities Continued***

| BONUS COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Alaska Pollock, Fillets, Frozen | 3,192,000 | \$7,793,858 |
| Alaska Pollock, Nuggets, Frozen..... | 1,824,000 | 3,730,783 |
| Alaska Pollock, Sticks, Frozen | 4,066,000 | 8,176,313 |
| Almonds, Whole | 8,648,640 | 25,624,892 |
| Apples, Fresh..... | 40,245,954 | 23,614,719 |
| Asparagus, Canned..... | 135,000 | 130,022 |
| Atlantic Pollock, Fillets, Frozen | 2,412,000 | 11,921,488 |
| Beans, Canned, Garbanzo | 22,837,545 | 11,093,399 |
| Beans, Dry, Garbanzo | 9,152,640 | 4,437,786 |
| Beans, Dry, Split Pea, Green | 25,522,560 | 12,460,854 |
| Beans, Dry, Split Pea, Yellow | 30,885,120 | 13,758,928 |
| Blueberries, Highbush, Dried | 1,300,992 | 5,113,596 |
| Blueberries, Highbush, Frozen | 12,117,600 | 14,807,166 |
| Butter, Salted | 10,588,320 | 25,860,626 |
| Catfish, Fillets, Frozen | 608,000 | 3,651,800 |
| Cheese, American, Slices..... | 3,920,400 | 8,902,646 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Chunks | 2,028,600 | 6,011,262 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Shredded | 6,830,400 | 19,613,615 |
| Cheese, Mozzarella, Low-Moisture, Part Skim, Shredded | 8,803,200 | 19,138,325 |
| Cheese, Swiss, Blocks..... | 806,400 | 2,378,920 |
| Cheese, Swiss, Slices | 849,420 | 2,619,480 |
| Cherries, Dried | 4,494,336 | 18,486,120 |
| Chicken, Leg Quarters, Frozen | 25,194,000 | 6,334,840 |
| Chicken, Whole, Frozen..... | 9,939,600 | 8,964,552 |
| Eggs, Fresh | 6,243,750 | 3,854,190 |
| Eggs, Liquid Whole, Frozen | 20,237,760 | 15,395,634 |
| Figs, Dried Pieces..... | 2,395,008 | 5,772,365 |
| Grapes, Fresh..... | 24,527,100 | 28,214,068 |
| Haddock Fillet, Frozen..... | 936,000 | 5,699,034 |
| Hazelnuts | 2,254,560 | 8,310,949 |
| Juice, Grapefruit, Bottled, sweetened | 29,285,070 | 13,212,688 |
| Juice, Orange, Bottled, Unsweetened | 31,211,250 | 14,734,356 |
| Juice, Orange, Individual, Frozen, Unsweetened | 4,049,280 | 1,696,051 |
| Lentils, Dry..... | 28,264,320 | 11,868,307 |
| Milk, 1% Fresh..... | 17,897,706 | 6,347,443 |
| Milk, 2%, Fresh..... | 64,026,774 | 23,212,855 |
| Milk, Instant Nonfat Dry..... | 6,859,008 | 21,028,281 |
| Milk, Whole, Fresh | 34,725,510 | 13,955,532 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned | 11,299,500 | 9,951,520 |
| Ocean Perch, Fillet, Frozen..... | 288,000 | 1,246,680 |
| Oranges, Fresh..... | 31,856,778 | 15,130,512 |
| Peaches, Canned..... | 16,191,150 | 14,750,635 |
| Peanut Butter*..... | 17,245,440 | 16,667,718 |
| Pears, Fresh | 6,385,680 | 4,856,495 |
| Pecans, Pieces | 5,802,624 | 23,295,338 |
| Pistachios, Roasted in Shell | 7,399,680 | 32,227,132 |
| Plums, Canned..... | 546,750 | 441,620 |
| Plums, Dried..... | 2,844,000 | 4,435,294 |
| Pork, Ham, Frozen | 5,328,000 | 11,986,920 |
| Pork, Patty, Cooked..... | 4,256,000 | 9,395,880 |
| Pork, Taco Filling, Cooked..... | 2,040,000 | 3,663,408 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated, Granules..... | 1,982,400 | 2,621,514 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated, Flakes | 8,040,000 | 11,432,005 |
| Raisins | 10,225,440 | 13,527,338 |

| BONUS COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Raspberry, Puree, Frozen..... | 499,200 | 880,912 |
| Shrimp, Frozen | 4,344,000 | 25,140,000 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned..... | 2,077,650 | 1,189,712 |
| Sweet Potatoes, Fresh | 11,390,000 | 5,650,540 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned | 2,031,075 | 1,153,375 |
| Turkey Breast, Cooked, Frozen | 8,219,400 | 21,111,290 |
| Turkey Breast, Deli, Frozen | 3,480,000 | 9,891,560 |
| Walnuts, Pieces | 6,796,224 | 15,769,210 |
| White Potatoes, Fresh | 101,280,000 | 21,889,706 |
| <i>TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES</i> | <i>781,164,814</i> | <i>\$716,234,057</i> |

**Bonus includes barter exchange peanut butter*

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)**Table FNS-117. FY 2020 TEFAP Quantity and Value of Commodities Continued**

| FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Apples, Fresh..... | 147,923,454 | \$74,005,246 |
| Applesauce, Canned, Unsweetened..... | 2,587,950 | 1,540,555 |
| Apricots, Canned..... | 36,450 | 48,227 |
| Beef, Canned..... | 11,628,720 | 43,460,524 |
| Beef, Canned, Chili..... | 25,776,000 | 33,996,207 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew..... | 19,080,000 | 31,596,936 |
| Beef, Round Roast, Frozen..... | 3,640,000 | 17,617,672 |
| Blueberries, Highbush, Dried..... | 502,656 | 1,998,132 |
| Blueberries, Wild, Frozen..... | 2,073,600 | 2,561,668 |
| Butter, Salted..... | 7,223,040 | 16,093,919 |
| Cheese, American, Loaves..... | 831,600 | 1,977,664 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Chunks..... | 4,725,000 | 10,869,476 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Shredded..... | 5,241,600 | 11,505,073 |
| Cheese, Mozzarella, Low Moisture, Part Skim, String..... | 1,247,400 | 2,926,610 |
| Chicken, Boneless Breast, Frozen..... | 14,508,000 | 26,665,197 |
| Chicken, Drumstick, Frozen..... | 11,360,000 | 6,220,112 |
| Chicken, Fajita Strips, Cooked, Frozen..... | 23,634,000 | 49,608,034 |
| Chicken, Fillets, Cooked, Frozen..... | 36,270,360 | 6,660,778 |
| Chicken, Legs, Frozen..... | 19,608,000 | 5,553,832 |
| Chicken, Thighs, Frozen..... | 13,360,000 | 7,691,423 |
| Chicken, Unseasoned Strips, Cooked, Frozen..... | 14,196,000 | 32,074,513 |
| Chicken, Whit Meat, Canned..... | 23,872,500 | 39,538,887 |
| Chicken, Whole, Frozen..... | 28,789,200 | 26,564,039 |
| Corn, Canned..... | 7,988,436 | 4,890,165 |
| Eggs, Fresh..... | 23,503,500 | 16,056,414 |
| Eggs, Liquid Whole, Frozen..... | 19,737,600 | 16,585,867 |
| Figs, Dried..... | 36,000 | 133,950 |
| Fruit and Nut Mix, Dried..... | 13,629,360 | 48,793,926 |
| Fruit Mix, Dried..... | 16,877,952 | 47,891,182 |
| Grapefruit, Fresh..... | 14,856,230 | 6,485,561 |
| Juice, Orange, Bottled, Unsweetened..... | 60,639,000 | 34,304,608 |
| Juice, Orange, Individual, Frozen, Unsweetened..... | 16,246,656 | 7,032,689 |
| Lamb, Loin, Frozen..... | 159,600 | 1,664,229 |
| Lamb, Roast, Frozen..... | 119,700 | 1,907,619 |
| Lamb, Shank, Frozen..... | 360,000 | 1,833,600 |
| Milk, Instant Nonfat Dry..... | 4,972,032 | 14,288,095 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned..... | 9,987,300 | 8,750,843 |
| Oranges, Fresh..... | 78,461,640 | 42,523,930 |
| Peaches, Canned..... | 4,009,500 | 3,924,413 |
| Pears, Fresh..... | 5,962,320 | 4,412,113 |
| Pecans, Pieces..... | 5,802,624 | 23,295,338 |
| Plums, Dried..... | 4,212,000 | 6,693,664 |
| Plums, Fresh..... | 14,356,160 | 14,779,794 |
| Pork, Canned..... | 13,392,000 | 31,651,440 |
| Pork, Chops, Frozen..... | 4,826,000 | 14,301,923 |
| Pork, Ham, Frozen..... | 12,252,000 | 25,409,687 |
| Pork, Loin, Frozen..... | 20,847,360 | 42,194,432 |
| Pork, Patty, Cooked, Frozen..... | 17,860,000 | 40,486,033 |
| Pork, Pulled, Cooked, Frozen..... | 6,720,000 | 16,111,740 |
| Pork, Taco Filling, Cooked, Frozen..... | 4,520,000 | 8,534,860 |
| Potatoes, Canned, Low Sodium..... | 3,635,280 | 2,010,833 |
| Potatoes, Fresh..... | 51,880,000 | 14,721,928 |
| Raisins..... | 16,976,736 | 23,300,853 |
| Soup, Cream of Mushroom..... | 16,165,354 | 13,354,257 |

| FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Soup, Tomato, Canned..... | 15,786,375 | 10,250,064 |
| Soup, Vegetable, Canned..... | 16,850,625 | 12,524,752 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned..... | 18,336,780 | 9,945,771 |
| Strawberries, Whole, Frozen, Unsweetened..... | 1,188,000 | 1,448,753 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned..... | 17,728,875 | 9,742,250 |
| Turkey Breast, Cooked, Frozen..... | 4,149,600 | 9,351,685 |
| Turkey Breast, Deli, Frozen..... | 11,840,000 | 30,748,000 |
| <i>TOTAL FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES</i> | <i>969,185,501</i> | <i>\$1,129,816,648</i> |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)***Table FNS-118. FY 2020 TEFAP Quantity and Value of Commodities Continued***

| CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (CARES) ACT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Alaska Pollock, Fillets, Frozen | 152,000 | \$365,160 |
| Apples, Fresh..... | 529,788 | 239,235 |
| Apples, Frozen, Unsweetened..... | 158,400 | 140,226 |
| Applesauce, Canned, Unsweetened..... | 5,230,575 | 4,338,109 |
| Applesauce, Cups, Unsweetened | 1,512,000 | 988,666 |
| Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 1,202,850 | 1,394,690 |
| Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium..... | 3,592,823 | 1,895,752 |
| Beans, Canned, Black-Eyed Pea, Low-Sodium..... | 1,031,603 | 740,000 |
| Beans, Canned, Garbanzo, Low-Sodium..... | 142,290 | 98,609 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 2,686,669 | 1,622,149 |
| Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low-Sodium | 1,102,748 | 648,950 |
| Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low-Sodium..... | 1,849,770 | 1,059,999 |
| Beans, Canned, Refried, Low-Sodium | 587,520 | 459,652 |
| Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low-Sodium..... | 660,960 | 381,291 |
| Beans, Dry, Black-Eyed Pea, No Salt Added..... | 685,440 | 788,812 |
| Beans, Dry, Garbanzo, No Salt Added | 201,600 | 101,002 |
| Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added | 1,169,280 | 875,289 |
| Beans, Dry, Lima, No Salt Added | 524,160 | 423,404 |
| Beans, Dry, Light Red Kidney, No Salt Added..... | 604,800 | 512,827 |
| Beans, Dry, Pinto, No Salt Added | 4,233,600 | 4,447,783 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew..... | 3,618,000 | 7,974,398 |
| Beef, Canned | 3,888,000 | 17,592,016 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen..... | 3,565,200 | 13,321,753 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen, LFTB Optional..... | 624,000 | 2,222,325 |
| Carrots, Canned, Low Sodium..... | 656,100 | 379,048 |
| Carrots, Frozen, No Salt Added..... | 79,200 | 51,058 |
| Catfish, Fillets, Frozen | 1,444,000 | 8,276,020 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 1,972,256 | 1,981,513 |
| Cereal, Corn Rice Biscuits | 482,633 | 792,622 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 557,424 | 1,134,453 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles | 1,933,344 | 2,149,827 |
| Cereal, Rice Crisps..... | 677,892 | 770,838 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 1,173,420 | 1,257,920 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Bran Flakes..... | 457,834 | 483,086 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Farina..... | 650,250 | 546,210 |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim | 3,830,448 | 8,927,424 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Shredded | 1,996,800 | 3,959,232 |
| Cheese, Mozzarella, Low Moisture, Part Skim, Shredded..... | 1,948,800 | 5,366,807 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned..... | 1,260,000 | 2,284,636 |
| Chicken, Split Breast..... | 1,638,000 | 3,858,656 |
| Chicken, Whole..... | 6,058,800 | 5,736,577 |
| Corn, Canned, Cream, Low-Sodium | 801,900 | 417,393 |
| Corn, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 3,932,915 | 1,950,519 |
| Crackers, Unsalted | 2,199,960 | 5,579,280 |
| Cranberries, Dried, Individual Portion | 326,250 | 917,655 |
| Egg Mix, Dry..... | 396,000 | 3,168,533 |
| Egg Noodles | 2,373,120 | 1,853,257 |
| Eggs, Liquid Whole, Frozen | 2,073,60 | 1,502,849 |
| Eggs, Fresh | 3,003,750 | 1,795,314 |
| Flour, All-Purpose..... | 6,126,120 | 1,706,394 |
| Flour Mix, Bakery, Low-Fat | 386,100 | 453,692 |
| Fruit and Nut Mix, Dried | 3,424,512 | 9,527,455 |
| Juice, Bottled, Apple, Unsweetened | 7,722,572 | 3,596,937 |

| CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (CARES) ACT COMMODITIES | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | POUNDS | VALUE |
| Juice, Bottled, Cherry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 1,498,140 | 870,871 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cranberry, Unsweetened..... | 1,997,520 | 1,041,277 |
| Juice, Bottled, Grape Concord, Unsweetened..... | 6,046,082 | 3,295,422 |
| Juice, Bottled, Orange, Unsweetened..... | 4,458,750 | 2,321,985 |
| Juice, Bottled, Tomato, Low-Sodium..... | 249,690 | 86,203 |
| Lentils, Dry..... | 725,760 | 303,190 |
| Milk, 1% UHT..... | 8,865,489 | 3,911,446 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 4,182,638 | 3,669,528 |
| Oats, Rolled..... | 2,845,080 | 1,730,018 |
| Oil, Vegetable..... | 6,548,850 | 3,499,077 |
| Pasta, Enriched..... | 7,446,240 | 3,730,013 |
| Pasta, Whole Grain..... | 1,098,900 | 459,502 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 5,146,740 | 4,572,119 |
| Peanut Butter..... | 2,427,300 | 3,129,231 |
| Peanuts, Roasted, No Salt Added..... | 155,520 | 226,593 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 3,087,315 | 2,573,456 |
| Pears, Fresh..... | 1,795,320 | 1,266,405 |
| Peas, Canned, Low Sodium..... | 1,319,490 | 789,552 |
| Peas, Frozen, No Salt Added..... | 118,800 | 88,130 |
| Plums, Dried..... | 576,000 | 841,905 |
| Pork, Canned..... | 4,680,000 | 11,805,685 |
| Pork, Ham, Frozen..... | 72,000 | 192,960 |
| Potatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 2,843,976 | 1,434,258 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated, No Salt Added..... | 620,940 | 775,942 |
| Potatoes, Fresh..... | 3,640,000 | 1,038,656 |
| Pumpkin, Canned, No Salt Added..... | 182,250 | 164,803 |
| Raisins..... | 1,121,193 | 1,691,458 |
| Rice, Brown..... | 1,050,000 | 963,245 |
| Rice, White..... | 21,144,480 | 8,896,617 |
| Salmon, Canned, Pink..... | 3,976,748 | 11,836,407 |
| Soup, Vegetable, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 1,844,700 | 1,374,670 |
| Soup, Cream of Chicken, Reduced Sodium..... | 3,033,575 | 3,700,527 |
| Soup, Cream of Mushroom, Reduced Sodium..... | 555,034 | 468,116 |
| Soup, Tomato, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 2,093,025 | 1,485,660 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 9,258,300 | 6,313,691 |
| Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 406,980 | 380,397 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 3,408,075 | 2,347,097 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium..... | 2,413,598 | 1,642,056 |
| Tortillas, Whole Grain-Rich..... | 2,484,000 | 1,835,849 |
| Tuna, Canned, Chunk Light..... | 3,628,800 | 7,763,018 |
| <i>SUBTOTAL</i> | 228,185,369 | \$247,574,334 |
| Anticipated Adjustment..... | 0 | \$12,308,210 |
| Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities – CNMI..... | 0 | 262,055 |
| <i>TOTAL CARES ACT COMMODITIES</i> | 228,185,369 | \$260,144,599 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP)***Table FNS-119. FY 2020 TEFAP Quantity and Value of Commodities Continued***

| FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT (FFCRA) COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Alaska Pollock, Fillets, Frozen | 532,000 | \$1,274,790 |
| Apples, Fresh..... | 2,937,942 | 1,422,176 |
| Apples, Frozen, Unsweetened..... | 237,600 | 223,291 |
| Applesauce, Canned, Unsweetened..... | 1,385,100 | 1,159,159 |
| Applesauce, Cups, Unsweetened | 415,800 | 274,582 |
| Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 218,700 | 243,287 |
| Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium..... | 782,595 | 427,207 |
| Beans, Canned, Black-Eyed Pea, Low-Sodium..... | 640,305 | 489,416 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 140,940 | 97,411 |
| Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low-Sodium | 498,015 | 285,743 |
| Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low-Sodium..... | 818,168 | 442,216 |
| Beans, Canned, Refried, Low-Sodium | 367,200 | 284,458 |
| Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low-Sodium..... | 183,600 | 107,957 |
| Beans, Dry, Black-Eyed Pea, No Salt Added..... | 120,960 | 120,658 |
| Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added | 887,040 | 583,212 |
| Beans, Dry, Lima, No Salt Added | 443,520 | 359,402 |
| Beans, Dry, Light Red Kidney, No Salt Added..... | 645,120 | 477,002 |
| Beef, Canned, Stew..... | 3,744,000 | 8,255,974 |
| Beef, Canned..... | 2,376,000 | 11,406,272 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen..... | 2,960,000 | 11,453,644 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, Frozen, LFTB Optional..... | 656,000 | 2,372,571 |
| Butter, Salted..... | 2,216,160 | 3,371,071 |
| Catfish, Fillets, Frozen | 1,368,000 | 7,092,320 |
| Cereal, Corn Flakes..... | 145,152 | 144,369 |
| Cereal, Corn Rice Biscuits | 14,112 | 22,808 |
| Cereal, Corn Squares..... | 14,112 | 28,796 |
| Cereal, Oat Circles | 70,560 | 80,075 |
| Cereal, Rice Crisps..... | 64,800 | 78,299 |
| Cereal, Shredded Wheat..... | 44,280 | 47,304 |
| Cereal, Wheat, Farina..... | 267,750 | 224,910 |
| Cheese, American, Slices..... | 2,376,000 | 3,296,601 |
| Cheese Blend, American, Skim | 1,029,600 | 2,061,893 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Shredded | 1,228,800 | 1,755,249 |
| Cherries, Dried | 739,200 | 2,781,166 |
| Chicken Breast, Fillet, Cooked, Frozen..... | 819,000 | 1,806,742 |
| Chicken, Fajita Strips, Cooked, Frozen | 741,000 | 1,579,794 |
| Chicken, White Meat, Canned..... | 36,000 | 65,226 |
| Chicken, Split Breast..... | 1,716,000 | 4,082,398 |
| Chicken, Whole, Frozen..... | 3,207,600 | 2,943,916 |
| Corn, Canned, Cream, Low-Sodium | 72,900 | 42,898 |
| Crackers, Unsalted | 317,520 | 827,820 |
| Cranberries, Dried, Individual Portion | 228,375 | 648,480 |
| Egg Mix, Dry..... | 108,000 | 862,319 |
| Egg Noodles | 1,128,960 | 903,560 |
| Eggs, Fresh | 2,025,000 | 1,184,811 |
| Flour, All-Purpose..... | 1,970,640 | 540,191 |
| Flour Mix, Bakery, Low-Fat | 35,100 | 41,011 |
| Fruit and Nut Mix, Dried | 349,440 | 955,271 |
| Grits | 255,672 | 67,841 |
| Juice, Bottled, Apple, Unsweetened | 1,569,480 | 747,635 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cherry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 321,030 | 146,360 |
| Juice, Bottled, Cranberry Apple, Unsweetened..... | 142,680 | 82,318 |
| Juice, Bottled, Grape Concord, Unsweetened | 356,700 | 187,842 |

| FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT (FFCRA) COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Juice, Bottled, Orange, Unsweetened | 142,680 | 70,874 |
| Juice, Bottled, Tomato, Low-Sodium | 142,680 | 51,537 |
| Milk, 1% UHT | 2,051,100 | 881,493 |
| Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 291,600 | 255,085 |
| Oats, Rolled | 1,847,160 | 1,141,228 |
| Oil, Vegetable | 2,956,338 | 1,654,195 |
| Pasta, Enriched | 2,554,240 | 1,410,785 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 400,950 | 353,759 |
| Peanut Butter | 377,730 | 531,180 |
| Peanuts, Roasted, No Salt Added | 129,600 | 189,786 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 692,550 | 590,085 |
| Pears, Fresh | 1,870,920 | 1,186,705 |
| Plums, Dried | 36,000 | 66,150 |
| Pork, Canned | 2,700,000 | 8,028,000 |
| Pork, Chops, Frozen | 266,000 | 1,033,030 |
| Pork, Ham, Frozen | 72,000 | 150,120 |
| Potatoes, Dehydrated, No Salt Added | 1,620,000 | 2,051,444 |
| Potatoes, Low Sodium, Frozen | 5,464,800 | 3,361,708 |
| Pumpkin, Canned, No Salt Added | 291,600 | 270,686 |
| Raisins | 1,386,432 | 1,903,926 |
| Rice, Brown | 462,000 | 410,987 |
| Rice, White | 4,326,000 | 1,891,529 |
| Salmon, Canned, Pink | 1,950,540 | 5,583,206 |
| Soup, Vegetable, Canned, Low-Sodium | 283,800 | 211,596 |
| Soup, Cream of Chicken, Reduced Sodium | 327,476 | 396,930 |
| Soup, Tomato, Canned, Low-Sodium | 886,875 | 671,748 |
| Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium | 1,485,000 | 992,218 |
| Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium | 406,980 | 389,183 |
| Tomato Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium | 1,239,300 | 808,452 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium | 281,880 | 224,354 |
| Tortillas, Whole Grain-Rich | 540,000 | 424,822 |
| Tuna, Canned, Chunk Light | 615,600 | 1,367,337 |
| <i>SUBTOTAL</i> | <i>86,870,842</i> | <i>\$126,104,295</i> |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | \$184,702 |
| Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities – CNMI | 0 | 232,859 |
| <i>TOTAL FFCRA COMMODITIES</i> | <i>86,870,842</i> | <i>\$126,521,856</i> |
| ALL COMMODITIES | | |
| Entitlement Commodities | 143,722,488 | \$92,238,004 |
| Bonus Commodities | 781,164,814 | 716,234,057 |
| Food Purchase and Distribution Program Commodities | 969,185,501 | 1,129,816,648 |
| CARES Act Commodities | 228,185,369 | 260,144,599 |
| FFCRA Commodities | 86,870,842 | 126,521,856 |
| GRAND TOTAL – TEFAP | 2,209,129,014 | \$2,324,955,163 |

Source: WBSCM – Sales Order and contract information

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM (NSIP)**Table FNS-120. FY 2020 NSIP Quantity and Value of Commodities**

| ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES | POUNDS | VALUE |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Applesauce, Cups, Unsweetened | 37,800 | \$24,374 |
| Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium..... | 51,984 | 23,584 |
| Beef, Bulk for Processing, 85/15, Frozen..... | 40,620 | 145,406 |
| Beef, Fine Ground, 85/15, Frozen | 122,680 | 475,884 |
| Chicken, Bulk for Processing | 288,000 | 266,173 |
| Chicken, Cut Up, Frozen..... | 120,000 | 122,024 |
| Chicken, Unseasoned Strips, Cooked, Frozen..... | 31,500 | 68,355 |
| Corn, Canned, No Salt | 18,126 | 9,366 |
| Fruit Mix, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 54,378 | 40,215 |
| Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup | 36,252 | 26,284 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 54,036 | 39,736 |
| Tomatoes, Canned, Diced, No Salt Added..... | 17,442 | 8,486 |
| <i>SUBTOTAL</i> | 872,818 | \$1,249,887 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 0 | \$44,532 |
| AMS/WBSCM/Comp Payment | 0 | 154,089 |
| <i>TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT</i> | 872,818 | \$1,448,508 |
| BONUS COMMODITIES | | |
| Catfish, Whole Grain- Rich Breaded, Fillet Strips, Frozen..... | 40,000 | 218,800 |
| Cheese, Cheddar, Shredded | 38,400 | 79,104 |
| Chicken Breast, Fillet, Cooked, Frozen..... | 234,000 | 508,560 |
| Orange Juice, Individual, Frozen, Unsweetened | 110,976 | 46,568 |
| Strawberries, Cups, Frozen..... | 113,400 | 189,000 |
| <i>TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES</i> | 536,776 | \$1,042,032 |
| FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES | | |
| Apples, Canned, Unsweetened | 181,260 | 96,125 |
| Chicken, Unseasoned Strips, Cooked, Frozen..... | 156,000 | 325,471 |
| Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup..... | 180,120 | 149,276 |
| <i>TOTAL FOOD PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM COMMODITIES ..</i> | 517,380 | \$570,872 |
| <i>GRAND TOTAL NSIP</i> | 1,926,974 | \$3,061,412 |

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM (NSIP)**Table FNS-121. FY 2020 NSIP Entitlement and Bonus**

| State or Territory | Food Purchase and Distribution Program | | | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Entitlement | Bonus | Program | |
| Delaware..... | \$170,368 | \$165,042 | \$130,891 | \$466,300 |
| Kansas | 267,830 | 141,430 | 127,566 | 536,826 |
| Massachusetts..... | 568,379 | 735,560 | 213,036 | 1,516,975 |
| Montana..... | 174,955 | 0 | 99,379 | 274,334 |
| Nevada..... | 68,355 | 0 | 0 | 68,355 |
| AMS/WBSCM Admin Expense | 154,089 | 0 | 0 | 154,089 |
| Anticipated Adjustment | 44,532 | 0 | 0 | 44,532 |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | \$1,448,508 | \$1,042,032 | \$570,872 | \$3,061,412 |

DISASTER ASSISTANCE FEEDING (DA)*Table FNS-122. FY 2020 DA Feeding Quantity and Value of Commodities*

| State or Territory | Indian Tribal Organization | Disaster Name | Disaster Type | People Served | Pounds | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alaska | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 19,247 | 118,786 | \$135,224 |
| California | | CNU Lightning Fire | Fire | 475 | 549 | 822 |
| California | Fort Mojave Indian Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 201 | 3,785 | 3,801 |
| California | Hoopla Valley Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,175 | 22,149 | 17,627 |
| California | So Cal Tribal Chairmen's Assoc. | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,625 | 20,518 | 13,361 |
| California | Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 158 | 1,893 | 1,048 |
| California | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 588 | 21,867 | 15,010 |
| Delaware | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 17,293 | 659,011 | 833,824 |
| Georgia | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 155,465 | 1,844,216 | 2,033,022 |
| Guam | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 17,281 | 308,406 | 449,072 |
| Idaho | Shoshone-Bannock Tribes | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 121 | 3,217 | 2,345 |
| Illinois | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 747,306 | 3,329,476 | 3,062,267 |
| Indiana | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 524,650 | 1,209,135 | 1,416,583 |
| Kansas | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 145,705 | 1,481,721 | 2,257,790 |
| Kansas | United Tribes of Kansas & S. Nebraska Inc. | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 236 | 3,290 | 2,824 |
| Kentucky | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 66,155 | 429,211 | 393,655 |
| Louisiana | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,148,422 | 9,640,491 | 10,483,252 |
| Louisiana | | Laura, Sally | Hurricane | 60,438 | 1,427,261 | 1,519,894 |
| Massachusetts | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 193,666 | 1,018,019 | 1,143,021 |
| Maryland | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 96,800 | 81,580 | 75,412 |
| Maryland | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 16,781 | 204,628 | 174,044 |
| Michigan | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 351,764 | 1,530,276 | 1,565,695 |
| Minnesota | White Earth Band of Chippewa | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 3,006 | 19,573 | 16,459 |
| Minnesota | Grand Portage Reservation | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 98 | 1,329 | 963 |
| Missouri | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 61,783 | 292,472 | 330,147 |
| Montana | Chippewa-Cree Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 2,852 | 35,422 | 34,212 |
| Montana | Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 412 | 7,633 | 5,831 |
| North Carolina | Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 945 | 14,739 | 9,637 |
| North Carolina | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 189,909 | 1,604,420 | 2,008,936 |
| North Carolina | | Dorian | Hurricane | 2,339 | 981 | 1,360 |
| North Dakota | Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 23 | 425 | 341 |
| North Dakota | Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 256 | 7,781 | 5,341 |
| Nebraska | Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 25 | 681 | 539 |
| Nebraska | Santee Sioux Nation | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 244 | 4,800 | 3,399 |
| New Mexico | Pueblo of Acoma | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 170 | 4,071 | 3,728 |
| Nevada | Yerington Paiute Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 28 | 403 | 349 |
| Nevada | Shoshone Paiute Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 296 | 3,073 | 2,750 |
| New York | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1 | 362,805 | 246,440 |
| New York | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 799,124 | 1,069,410 | 1,553,293 |
| New York | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,545,451 | 1,614,420 | 1,633,561 |
| Ohio | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 972,501 | 4,431,809 | 4,627,517 |
| Oklahoma | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 11,722 | 141,102 | 102,597 |
| Oklahoma | Cherokee Nation | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 7,129 | 158,046 | 112,480 |
| Oregon | Confederated Tribes of Siletz | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 300 | 4,140 | 3,113 |
| Oregon | Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reserve | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 200 | 2,729 | 1,980 |
| Pennsylvania | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 2,605,820 | 11,846,737 | 12,443,733 |
| Puerto Rico | | Emergency Earthquake | Earthquake | 23,498 | 70,141 | 68,118 |
| Puerto Rico | | Emergency Earthquake | Earthquake | 98 | 11,440 | 13,677 |
| Puerto Rico | | Tropical Storm Laura | Flood | 31 | 604 | 680 |
| Puerto Rico | | Tropical Storm Isaias | Storm | 103 | 5,152 | 6,933 |
| South Dakota | Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 2,000 | 33,972 | 31,489 |
| South Dakota | Oglala Sioux Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,300 | 28,375 | 26,082 |
| Texas | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 152,652 | 295,456 | 374,520 |
| Texas | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 3,399,524 | 18,685,317 | 19,697,687 |
| Utah | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 121 | 1,063 | 2,002 |
| Virginia | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 190,106 | 1,672,022 | 1,621,663 |
| Vermont | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 17,774 | 91,965 | 122,415 |
| Washington | | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,719,121 | 4,891,755 | 5,497,140 |
| Washington | Quinault Indian Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 316 | 8,806 | 6,446 |
| Washington | South Puget Inter Tribal Planning Agency | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 725 | 21,868 | 16,110 |
| Washington | Small Tribes of Western Washington | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,795 | 41,475 | 37,116 |
| Wyoming | Shoshone Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,274 | 19,537 | 13,303 |
| Wyoming | Arapaho Tribe | COVID-19 | COVID-19 | 1,257 | 24,490 | 25,408 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 15,281,881 | 70,891,925 | \$76,309,085 |

ACCOUNT 5: NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, [~~\$156,805,000~~] \$191,533,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided herein, \$2,000,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107–171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110–246.

Change Description

The first change (line 2) updates the dollars requested in the appropriations.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-123. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| Item | Amount |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2021 Enacted | \$156,805,000 |
| Change in Appropriation | +34,728,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2022..... | <u>191,533,000</u> |

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FNS-124. NPA Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or Dec. | Chg Key | SY | 2022 | |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | | | | Budget | SY |
| Discretionary Appropriations: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FNS Salaries and Expenses | \$134,815 | 755 | \$135,935 | 737 | \$138,917 | 819 | \$28,728 | (1,3-10) | 100 | \$167,645 | 919 |
| Dietary Guidelines for Americans Dev. | 12,297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. of Nat. Aca of Sciences Rpt. On DGA's..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | -1,000 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ensuring Sci. Integ. of Evid. Based Fdn..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | (3) | 0 | 7,000 | 0 |
| Congressional Hunger Center..... | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| Dec. GSA Rent & DHS Sec. Payments..... | 15,576 | 0 | 14,749 | 0 | 14,888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,888 | 0 |
| Risk Reduction and IT Modernization | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Direct Appropriations..... | 164,688 | 755 | 156,184 | 737 | 156,805 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 100 | 191,533 | 919 |
| Total Available Appropriation..... | 164,688 | 755 | 156,184 | 737 | 156,805 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 100 | 191,533 | 919 |

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FNS-125. NPA Project Statement (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))**

| Item | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Inc. or | | 2022 | |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Actual | SY | Actual | SY | Enacted | SY | Dec. | SY | Budget | SY |
| Discretionary Obligations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FNS Salaries and Expenses | \$133,766 | 755 | 130,079 | 737 | \$138,917 | 819 | \$28,728 | 100 | \$167,645 | 919 |
| Dietary Guidelines for Americans Dev. | 6,030 | 0 | 5,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. of Nat. Aca. of Sciences Rpt. on DGA's | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | -1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ensuring Sci. Integr. of Evid-Based Fdn..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 0 | 7,000 | 0 |
| Congressional Hunger Center..... | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| Dec. GSA Rent & DHS Sec. Payments..... | 15,576 | 0 | 14,749 | 0 | 14,888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,888 | 0 |
| Risk Reduction and IT Modernization | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Park Office Center Rel./Ren. (Direct Approp)..... | 7,082 | 0 | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Direct Appropriations..... | 164,454 | 755 | 156,820 | 737 | 156,805 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 191,533 | 919 |
| Transfers In: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congressional Relations | -180 | 0 | -180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Reimbursements | -691 | 0 | -113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Transfers In..... | -871 | 755 | -293 | 737 | 156,805 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 191,533 | 919 |
| Total, Discretionary Funding | 163,583 | 755 | 156,527 | 737 | 156,805 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 191,533 | 919 |
| Obligations from Prior Years | | | | | | | | | | |
| X Year Funds | 15,971 | 0 | 8,656 | 0 | 4,294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,294 | 0 |
| 2019/2021 Funds..... | 0 | 0 | 823 | 0 | 823 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Carryover..... | 15,971 | 0 | 9,479 | 0 | 5,117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,294 | 0 |
| Transfers Out (Working Capital Fund Cont.)..... | 200 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available..... | 179,754 | 755 | 168,006 | 737 | 161,922 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 195,827 | 919 |
| Balances Lapsing | 1,720 | 0 | 5,924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balances Available, EOY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations..... | 181,474 | 755 | 173,930 | 737 | 161,922 | 819 | 34,728 | 100 | 195,827 | 919 |

The numbered justifications items are keyed to the Change Key (Chg. Key) column on the Project Statement.

Nutrition Programs Administration

The Nutrition Programs Administration (NPA) funds operating expenses for administering the nutrition assistance programs of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In addition, funds support the Agency's rent, working capital fund charges, shared cost charges, audit, human resources systems, and more than half of the Agency's staff. It also includes the work of the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP). CNPP is an organization within USDA's FNS mission area

The numbered justifications items are keyed to the Change Key (Chg. Key) column on the Project Statement. In addition to the activities and functions specifically described in the budget request, current year and budget year base funds will be used to carry out activities and functions consistent with the full range of authorities and activities delegated to the Agency.

A net increase of \$34,728,000 for Nutrition Programs Administration (\$156,805,000 available in FY 2021) consisting of:

The numbers of the following listing relate to the values in the Chg. Key column of the Project Statement:

- 1) An increase of \$2,998,000, which includes \$2,041,000 for pay inflation and \$957,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7 percent Cost of Living pay increases for civilian employees, and a 1.1 percent increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. Without the increase the Agency will have to absorb these costs.
- 2) A decrease of \$1,000,000 for the Review of National Academy of Sciences Report on DGA's. This activity will be completed in FY 2021.
- 3) An increase of \$10,300,000 including 20 staff years for Ensuring Scientific Integrity of Dietary Guidelines and Food Plans. Funding and additional staff years requested for CNPP will ensure FNCS' ability to execute core

Administration priorities in the nutrition and nutrition assistance arenas, including re-evaluation of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) and the Secretary's priorities of addressing nutrition security and conducting more expansive communications and implementation of the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA). \$7,000,000 increase is in line Ensuring Scientific Integrity of Dietary Guidelines and Food Plans. \$3,300,000 including 20 staff years is in line FNS Salaries and Expenses. See current law proposal on page 34-155.

- 4) An increase of \$6,000,000 and 4 staff years for Cross-Program Customer Service and Integration. This investment would seek to build state capacity to connect programs, processes, and systems more holistically. While FNS provides tools, training, and resources to help state and local operators deliver specific programs, this proposal would build on this work to integrate service delivery across programs, both within and beyond USDA. See current law proposal on page 34-156.
- 5) An increase of \$3,300,000 and 20 staff years for Enhanced Staffing for Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes. FNS programs continue to grow both in size and in complexity. This expansion has accelerated in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, expectations for customer and stakeholder engagement, public transparency and communications, and cross-governmental dialogue and collaboration, and adherence to Federal requirements to protect the interests of the public in policymaking are increasing. As the functional entity that connects across the program and policy organizations within FNS to a wide array of external audiences, an increased investment in a number of these functions is essential to continued mission success. See current law proposal on page 34-157.
- 6) An increase of \$5,630,000 and 35 staff years for Office of Management Expanded Staffing. Over the past several years, as FNS programs have grown, the staff available for critical functions within the Agency have shrunk. Program dollars have nearly doubled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while staffing within the financial management, contracts and human resources areas of the agency have dropped. This increase would add critical staffing in key areas. See current law proposal on page 34-158
- 7) An increase of \$1,800,000 and 10 staff years for CAP account increase for FNS Administrative Expenses. Currently, there is no CSFP program funding available for Federal administrative expenses so all staff focused on CSFP must be supported through the NPA account. This proposal would add 10 staff years to focus on providing technical assistance to States as well as on actual food purchasing and inventory management. See current law proposal on page 34-159.
- 8) An increase of \$1,700,000 and 9 staff years for Civil Rights Division Staffing. The Administration's focus on equity will put a larger emphasis on the work of the Civil Rights Division. The current staffing structure for the Civil Rights Division (CRD) is inadequate to meet the challenges of this renewed focus. As it currently stands, the CRD has only one technical advisor in Headquarters and one Regional Civil Rights Officer in each of the 7 regional offices. Building CRD staff is essential to meeting already demanding requirements and is essential to moving forward the administration's priorities in this area. See current law proposal on page 34-159.
- 9) An increase of \$3,000,000 and 2 staff years for Consolidated Translation Services for FNS. FNS must ensure that Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons have meaningful access to USDA's programs and activities pursuant to the *Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency"* (August 11, 2000) (*USDA DR 4330-005*). Currently, each program office within FNS obtains its services for translations, individually utilizing contractors and Spanish-speaking employees to translate documents. FNS is currently finalizing a blanket purchase agreement (BPA), under which FNS programs and the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion may issue call orders for translation, design, and 508-remediation services to support the development of publications and communication materials in languages other than English. This increase would provide continued support for the BPA and allow its use across all FNS programs and activities. The request includes 2 staff years in the Civil Rights Division to focus on this cross-Agency effort. See current law proposal on page 34-160.
- 10) An increase of \$1,000,000 for Evidence Act Implementation. The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 ("Evidence Act") calls on federal agencies to ensure they are making policy decisions based on evidence, and to be building the evidence base to inform their decisions. Additional resources and flexibility are needed to enhance our capacity to meet the requirements of the Act. This \$1 million investment would provide dedicated funding within NPA to focus on the Commodity Assistance Programs, which currently has no program funds available for evaluation purposes. See current law proposal

on page 34-160.

Table FNS-126. Summary of FY 2022 Current Law Proposals for NPA

| Proposal | Amount (millions) |
|---|----------------------|
| Ensure Evidence-Based Foundation to Integrate Into and to Promote Healthy Diets Across FNCS Nutrition Policies, Programs and Consumer Education | \$10.30 |
| Cross Program Customer Service Integration | 30.0 |
| Enhanced Staffing for Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes | 3.30 |
| Enhanced Staffing for Critical Financial, Data Analytics, Human Resources, and Contracts Functions | 5.63 |
| Increase for FNS administrative expenses for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program | 1.80 |
| Increase Civil Rights Staffing to address the Administration’s focus on Equity | 1.70 |
| Consolidated Translation Services for FNS | 3.0 |
| Evidence Act Implementation | 1.0 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Ensure Evidence-Based Foundation to Integrate Into and to Promote Healthy Diets Across FNCS Nutrition Policies, Programs and Consumer Education

Funding and additional staff years requested for CNPP will ensure FNCS’ ability to execute core Administration priorities in the nutrition and nutrition assistance arenas, including re-evaluation of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) and the Secretary’s priorities of addressing nutrition security and conducting more expansive communications and implementation of the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA). Currently, Americans only score a 59 out of 100 on the Healthy Eating Index, which measures alignment with DGA. Further, COVID-19’s impact on hunger and health status has hit communities of color and other under-served communities particularly hard, serving as a real-time example of the urgency of advancing equity. Significant work is needed to help communities in need and to promote healthy eating to the public, as well as reflect it in FNS programs. Yet recent substantial expansions in the congressional mandates for the TFP and DGA have placed significantly more strain on CNPP’s very limited staff and funding each year.

In order to meet the mandates to publish the TFP and DGA every five years to remain current, the work on each is ongoing, not cyclical. Each has far-reaching influence and impact. The TFP, which provides the cost and market baskets for a minimal-cost, nutritious diet that aligns with the DGA, serves as the basis for the maximum SNAP allotment. The DGA is the standard by which all Federal nutrition policies and programs adhere. Within FNS alone, this includes the TFP and the SNAP maximum benefit, the WIC basket, Child Nutrition’s foods and beverages in school meals and summer feeding, what goes into Food Distribution’s packages to older adults and Native American tribes, and MyPlate as the consumer translation and central portal for consumer resources that national programs, FNS regions and local educators use. (Across Federal agencies and departments, the DGA is the nutrition standard for food service for the military, the basis for the Nutrition Facts label and FDA’s definition of “healthy,” and more.) Additionally, meeting Secretary Vilsack’s charge of driving *nutrition* security (not just food security) requires CNPP’s translation of the TFP and the DGA into evidence-based MyPlate consumer resources that meet people where they are and encourage consumers to select/purchase, prepare and consume *healthy* foods and beverages.

The funding and additional staff years will help ensure the following:

- ***Build basic CNPP infrastructure and capacity to be able to support Administration priorities and respond to congressional requirements*** – Central to meeting congressional requirements is the need to evolve and advance with the science, and to translate the science for the public to promote healthier eating behavior, all of which requires dedicated expert staff and state-of-the-art resources. CNPP’s staff levels have been static since the 1990’s, while congressional mandates have greatly expanded. Additional funds and staff for CNPP will ensure the level of nutrition and data scientists, economists and other specialists needed for delivery of both the TFP and DGA, key evidence-based resources that are foundational to so many significant, national food and nutrition policies.

- ***Deliver on promoting the Dietary Guidelines and integration into programs*** – The DGA serves the public – first and foremost, our Federal nutrition programs and their participants. Nutrition education and promotion of the DGA is crucial to help achieve nutrition security and improve health outcomes. Backed by decades of science, the DGA and its consumer translation MyPlate, can help the vast majority of the public, especially people living with high blood pressure, high cholesterol, pre-diabetes, overweight and obesity, and help prevent progression of diseases like diabetes and heart disease.
 - MyPlate serves as a key resource relied on by SNAP-Ed and local educators, nutrition educators across all the FNS nutrition assistance programs nationally and in the regions, as well as other agencies and departments to give the consumers they serve free, practical, personalized and actionable resources that help them eat healthfully. One-time funding for the Dietary Guidelines provided for FYs 2019-21 made it possible, for the first time, to release a robust set of innovative, consumer-tested tools that are integrated to encourage behavior change. These tools have been regarded widely among the national programs, regions and local educators (e.g., Cooperative Extension Coordinators) as game changing and CNPP has received requests for continued support like this, particularly cultural and language translations to use at the community level.
 - Additional funding to actively promote the DGA and MyPlate would allow USDA to not just reach people broadly, but to tackle health inequities by meeting the individual needs of culturally diverse communities. Doing this takes and deserves a longstanding commitment to help bring about much-needed change. The work entails understanding key barriers and motivators to healthy eating; lifting up credible voices and working with those trusted partners to help reach these communities with evidence-based strategies and resources that meet people where they are culturally, financially and personally; and identifying systems of support to encourage sustained healthy eating behaviors to protect their health.
 - With proper funding, CNPP can take a proactive, strategic approach to providing authoritative leadership in coordinating FNS consumer nutrition education and bringing together multiple sectors of stakeholders to encourage healthy eating behavior change across the diverse public we serve. No one entity can bring about change in this vastly complex area, but CNPP is looked to as a central source of subject matter expertise and authority that signals priorities and provides thought leadership important to collaboration, which is essential.

The budget estimate below includes \$3.3 million for additional staff in FY 2022 and \$7 million for additional contract work.

Table FNS-127. Ensure Evidence-Based Foundation Across FNCS Nutrition Policies, Programs and Consumer Education (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$10.3 | \$10.6 | \$10.8 | \$117.0 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Cross-Program Customer Service Integration

Federal nutrition assistance programs are designed to be administered at the state level so that program delivery can be tailored to specific needs and circumstances in local communities. At the same time, they are designed to be accessible to eligible people across the Nation no matter where they live. Furthermore, many other Federal programs are intended to serve portions of the same eligible population.

This investment would seek to build state capacity to connect programs, processes, and systems more holistically. While FNS provides tools, training, and resources to help state and local operators deliver specific programs, this proposal would build on this work to integrate service delivery across programs, both within and beyond USDA. The objective is to deliver strong performance and great customer service focused on the circumstances of potential participants their needs, the challenges they must overcome, and the full range of benefits and services that can help them – not on program boundaries.

It would promote best practices and models, target technical assistance to improve performance, shape a better service

experience, and promote benefit Coordination across Federal programs. Funds would be used to augment functions that carry out this work—guidance and technical assistance, business process and systems design, performance management and accountability—to strengthen connections, coordination, and best practices across programs, as well as to coordinate between them to synergize delivery improvements. Potential strategies and initiatives could include.

Expanded technical assistance and best-practice sharing to improve key functions and services Support and guidance for systems planning that integrates cross-program functionality Strengthened operational process, technology support and communication to improve operational resiliency to manage risk in the face of emerging challenges. Model performance standards for program operations, and related performance metrics for customer service across FNS, USDA, and other Federal programs, and related outcomes. Helping non-State partners mature operational capacity to enable transition to major programs. The additional work funded by this request would result in easier access to benefits for those that need them, reduced application burdens, and restored dignity and customer service for current and potential participants.

Table FNS-128. Cross-Program Customer Service Integration (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NPA Budget Authority..... | \$6.0 | \$6.2 | \$6.3 | \$68.2 |
| SNAP Budget Authority..... | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 34.1 |
| CN Budget Authority | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 34.1 |
| WIC Budget Authority | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 34.1 |
| Total Budget Authority | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 170.4 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Enhanced Staffing for Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes

FNS programs continue to grow both in size and in complexity. This expansion has accelerated in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, expectations for customer and stakeholder engagement, public transparency and communications, and cross-governmental (Federal/State/Tribal/local, executive and legislative) dialogue and collaboration, and adherence to Federal requirements to protect the interests of the public in policymaking are increasing. As the functional entity that connects across the program and policy organizations within FNS to a wide array of external audiences, an increased investment in a number of these functions is essential to continued mission success.

Specific needs by function include:

Table FNS-129. Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes

| FNS Function | Proposed SY Increase | Requirement |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| External and Governmental Affairs | 8 | Program Analysts and Public Affairs Specialists to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support more effective governmental affairs engagement • Re-establish a centralized stakeholder relations/engagement function • Enhance Tribal consultation capacity |
| Communications | 4 | Public Affairs Specialists to enhance FNS’s public digital communications presence. |
| Regulatory Affairs | 2 | Regulatory Affairs Specialists and Information Collection (IC) Specialists to support regulatory/IC/guidance clearance |
| Research and Analysis | 6 | More Social Science Policy Analysts to develop budget, regulatory, and other program analysis to support policy innovation and improvement (See also Evidence Act request to support Social Science Research Analysts) |

Table FNS-130. Enhanced Staffing for Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$3.3 | \$3.4 | \$3.5 | \$37.5 |

Current Law Proposal**NPA*****Enhanced Staffing for Critical Financial, Data Analytics, Human Resources, and Contracts Functions***

Over the past several years, as FNS programs have grown, the staff available for critical functions within the Agency have shrunk. Program dollars have nearly doubled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while staffing within the financial management, contracts and human resources areas of the agency have dropped.

In 2016, the amount of the NPA account available for salaries and expenses totaled about \$135 million. In 2021, that amount is \$139 million – an increase of \$4 million. However, during that same 5-year time period, pay increases as well as increasing FERS contributions have added \$2 to \$3 million per year to the cost of maintaining the same staffing level. Therefore, the number of staff supported by the NPA account has dropped from 966 staff years in FY 2016 to 819 staff years in FY 2021. Areas where staffing has suffered the most have been in some of the core functions of the Agency that serve all programs.

This proposal would add critical staff in the following categories:

Table FNS-131. Staffing for Critical Policy and Cross-Program Support Processes

| FNS Function | Proposed SY Increase | Requirement |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Data Analytics | 4 | The passage of the Federal Data Strategy creates a new set of requirements for all Federal agencies. This proposal establishes a dedicated centralized team of four data analysts at the National Office responsible for establishing a core group for data management policy coordination, training, and tool development. |
| Human Resources | 5 | The Human Resources Division (HRD) regained its delegated hiring authority in 2019 after more than a decade and currently relies on contractor support for several critical services to include: staffing and classification, PAR processing, employee and labor relations, and performance management. This proposal would add permanent staff to the Human Resources Division to help the Agency regain its ability to keep up with the staffing requirements of the Agency. Some contractor staff will be exchanged for Federal staff. This will result in a minor reduction in costs. |
| HR Training | 4 | The proposal would establish four (4) new curriculum and training positions to conduct training and technical support, including the Employee Development Program (EDP) activities and initiatives across the Agency. The EDP is focused on technical versus soft skills training with emphasis on Management Evaluations, program policies and regulations. The staff will be responsible for curriculum development, course development and maintenance, coordinating training instances, instructing, and collaborating with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) ensure that the information contained in nearly 500 separate EDP modules is reviewed, updated and current. |
| Contracts Management | 5 | The proposal would add 5 contract specialists/contract administrators in the Contracts Management Division (CMD). CMD services the entire acquisition life cycle needs of the Mission Area, including pre-award, award, and post-award services. Currently the CMD is understaffed and must use a professional services contract to help with contract administration. With the additional workload from the passage of the supplemental relief bills, in addition to increases in other Congressional expectations, FNS needs to add permanent CMD staff to manage the increase in contract activity. |
| Financial Management | 5 | This proposal would provide 5 new staff years in Financial Management (FM). FM has a critical need for additional staff in Budget, Accounting, and Grants Management. Nutrition Assistance response to the pandemic has practically doubled the amount of funding being managed by the Agency – with no additional staff increases in FM. FM needs additional Budget staff to manage increases in State reporting, additional accounting staff to manage all the new funding within new Treasury symbols, and additional Grants Management staff to keep up with provision of fiscal policy, technical assistance and actual grant awards. |
| Office of Information Technology | 10 | This proposal would add 10 staff years to the Office of Information Technology (OIT). OIT requires additional staff to deliver the needed IT Services for the full modernization and transformation of the FNCS IT Portfolio along the vectors of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reimagining the role of technology in the organization as business and innovation partner for the design of tech-forward applications, elimination of organizational silos, and delivery of exceptional customer satisfaction. ▪ Reinventing technology delivery through an Innovation Team that delivers agile development using next-generation capabilities such as end-to-end automation, software as a service, machine learning, mobile apps, internet of things and cloud platforms. ▪ Future-proofing the infrastructure to keep pace with rapid technological advancements, flexible architecture, data ubiquity, and advanced cybersecurity protection. |

| FNS Function | Proposed SY Increase | Requirement |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Chief Operating Officer | 2 | The Office of the Chief Operating Officer is responsible for implementing a variety of government-wide initiatives such as the Evidence Act, the Data Act, and the Federal Data Strategy as well as for Strategic Planning and Performance Management. These 2 staff years would be deployed to support these areas as needed. |

Table FNS-132. Enhanced Staffing for Critical Financial, Data Analytics, Human Resources, and Contracts Functions (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$5.63 | \$5.8 | \$6.0 | \$64.2 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Increase for FNS administrative expenses for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program

This proposal requests an additional \$1.8 million in administrative funding to support FNS administrative expenses related to CSFP. This proposal allows 10 staff years focused on CSFP to be supported through the NPA account. This increase is needed to support household program changes due to lessons learned from COVID-19. Currently, there is no CSFP program funding available for Federal administrative expenses so all staff focused on CSFP must be supported through the NPA account. These staff years would be focused on providing technical assistance to States as well as focused on actual food purchasing and inventory management. There are around 700,000 individuals participating in CSFP in all 50 States, but there are very few staff resources currently focused on this program. This investment would help to increase focus on this program at both the Headquarters and regional levels.

Table FNS-133. Increase for FNS administrative expenses for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$1.8 | \$1.9 | \$1.9 | \$20.4 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Increase Civil Rights Staffing to address the Administration’s focus on Equity

The Administration’s focus on equity (Executive Orders, Agency Priority Planning) will put a larger emphasis on the Civil Rights Division. The current Staffing structure for the Civil Rights Division (CRD) is such that a loss of any staff listed below would be detrimental to the Division’s ability to perform its functions, including regulatory requirements. As it currently stands, the CRD has only one technical advisor in Headquarters and one Regional Civil Rights Officer in each of the 7 regional offices. Building the “bench” of CRD staff is essential to meeting already demanding requirements and is essential to moving forward the administration’s priorities in this area.

To this end, CRD requests one new Technical advisor and one new Intake Officer in Headquarters, as well as one new Regional Civil Rights Officer per region (for a total of 7) to support the expanded activities within the Civil Rights arena. The Technical Advisor will support the development and review of all FNS programs’ Civil Rights Impact Analysis (CRIA) as well as all program policy development. The 7 new Regional Civil Rights Officers (RCROs) would be responsible for Civil Rights compliance for all FNS programs within a particular Region. The RCRO provides technical assistance, training, and compliance reviews within State Agencies necessary to ensure equal access to the Agency’s programs.

Table FNS-134. Increase Civil Rights Staffing to address the Administration’s focus on Equity (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$1.7 | \$1.7 | \$1.8 | \$19.3 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Consolidated Translation Services for FNS

FNS must ensure that Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons have meaningful access to USDA’s programs and activities pursuant to the *Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency”* (August 11, 2000) (*USDA DR 4330-005*). Currently, each program office within FNS obtains its services for translations, individually utilizing contractors and Spanish-speaking employees to translate documents. FNS is currently finalizing a blanket procurement agreement (BPA), under which FNS programs and the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion may issue call orders for translation, design, and 508-remediation services to support the development of publications and communication materials in languages other than English. This Agency-wide BPA is in line with and supports the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights’ (OASCR) Limited English Proficiency Working Group objectives. This Departmental working group is actively drafting guidance and tools for translation services. However, the working group is still in its early stages and no timeline is available. In the meantime, FNS must continue on its current path and to support CNP’s centralized translation contract.

This translation services contract would be used to translate the website and may include all the program documents posted on it into other languages, as appropriate. The documents posted on the website currently include factsheets, frequently asked questions, brochures, policy memos, guidance documents, notices of upcoming regulations, nutrition education and training resources, and outreach materials. Additionally, documents identified by program areas may be translated into other languages. The website is a primary resource for State agencies, program operators, and the public to obtain information about our programs and services. Translating the website would significantly improve our communication with Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons and increase access to vital information about our programs and services. The goal is to embed a translation bar within the website that automatically translates the information displayed into frequently encountered languages similar to <https://www.LEP.gov>, which provides translated web content in 21 languages. This request would include the addition of 2 staff years for CRD to continue to focus on this effort.

Table FNS-135. Consolidated Translation Services for FNS (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$3.0 | \$1.0 | \$0.5 | \$8.4 |

Current Law Proposal

NPA

Evidence Act Implementation

The *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018* (“Evidence Act”) calls on federal agencies to ensure they are making policy decisions based on evidence, and to build the evidence base to inform their decisions. Additional resources and flexibilities are needed to enhance our capacity to meet the requirements of the Act. Evidence draws from a number of sources – including program evaluation research, and data and policy analysis which draws on administrative data and data collected through research studies. The Office of Policy Support within FNS leads the evidence-building function by collaborating with the programs to identify key policy questions and then identifying and building data to help support decision-making to answer key policy questions.

Resources that would facilitate building the evidence base would include:

- Providing dedicated funding in the NPA account for Commodity Assistance Programs (CAP) program evaluations. The CAP account currently has no dedicated study or evaluation funding.
- Currently available study funds from the Child Nutrition, SNAP and WIC accounts would be used for staff support of study design, data collection and analysis.

Table FNS-136. Evidence Act Implementation (millions of dollars)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 10 Year |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Authority..... | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.1 | \$11.4 |

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Table FNS-137. NPA Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years (thousands of dollars, staff years (SY))*

| State/Territory/Country | 2019 Actual | SY | 2020 Actual | SY | 2021 Enacted | SY | 2022 Budget | SY |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Arizona..... | \$33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 8,912 | 61 | \$7,586 | 49 | \$7,572 | 55 | \$9,011 | 62 |
| Colorado..... | 9,178 | 63 | 8,129 | 53 | 8,115 | 59 | 9,656 | 66 |
| District of Columbia..... | 255 | 2 | 453 | 3 | 452 | 3 | 538 | 4 |
| Florida | 454 | 3 | 374 | 2 | 373 | 3 | 444 | 3 |
| Georgia..... | 8,890 | 61 | 7,280 | 47 | 7,267 | 53 | 8,648 | 59 |
| Illinois | 8,125 | 55 | 6,986 | 45 | 6,973 | 51 | 8,298 | 57 |
| Iowa | 144 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 81 | 1 |
| Louisiana..... | 144 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 81 | 1 |
| Maine | 144 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 81 | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 144 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Massachusetts..... | 6,473 | 44 | 5,695 | 37 | 5,685 | 41 | 6,765 | 46 |
| Michigan | 144 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 175 | 1 |
| Minnesota..... | 166 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 175 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 144 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 81 | 1 |
| Missouri | 144 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 144 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 175 | 1 |
| New Hampshire..... | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey..... | 9,255 | 63 | 7,371 | 48 | 7,357 | 53 | 8,755 | 60 |
| New York..... | 1,530 | 10 | 487 | 3 | 486 | 4 | 578 | 4 |
| North Carolina..... | 610 | 4 | 509 | 3 | 509 | 4 | 605 | 4 |
| North Dakota..... | 144 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon..... | 144 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 121 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 876 | 6 | 453 | 3 | 452 | 3 | 538 | 4 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 432 | 3 | 611 | 4 | 610 | 4 | 726 | 5 |
| Tennessee..... | 222 | 2 | 147 | 1 | 147 | 1 | 175 | 1 |
| Texas..... | 7,715 | 53 | 7,688 | 50 | 7,674 | 56 | 9,132 | 62 |
| Utah..... | 432 | 3 | 215 | 1 | 215 | 2 | 256 | 2 |
| Virginia | 97,965 | 307 | 101,320 | 382 | 104,815 | 420 | 128,249 | 469 |
| Washington | 144 | 1 | 159 | 1 | 158 | 1 | 188 | 1 |
| West Virginia..... | 144 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 310 | 2 | 215 | 1 | 215 | 2 | 256 | 2 |
| Undistributed..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | 163,583¹ | 755 | 156,527² | 737 | 159,922³ | 819 | 193,827⁴ | 919 |

¹ Total does not include Congressional Relations (\$180,000) and Miscellaneous Reimbursements (\$691,000)² Total does not include Congressional Relations (\$180,000) and Miscellaneous Reimbursements (\$113,000)³ Total does not include \$2,000,000 for Congressional Hunger Center⁴ Total does not include \$2,000,000 for Congressional Hunger Center

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Table FNS-138. NPA Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)*

| Item No. | Item | 2019 Actual | 2020 Actual | 2021 Enacted | 2022 Budget |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| | Washington D.C. | \$32,700 | \$33,161 | \$33,493 | \$41,374 |
| | Personnel Compensation, Field | 49,051 | 49,742 | 50,239 | 62,061 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation..... | 81,751 | 82,903 | 83,732 | 103,435 |
| 12 | Personal benefits..... | 27,492 | 28,969 | 29,259 | 31,030 |
| 13.0 | Benefits for former personnel | 26 | 77 | 26 | 26 |
| | Total, personnel comp. and benefits..... | 109,269 | 111,949 | 113,017 | 134,491 |
| | Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21.0 | Travel and transportation of persons..... | 1,230 | 435 | 435 | 435 |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23.1 | Rental payments to GSA..... | 14,170 | 13,857 | 13,857 | 13,550 |
| 23.2 | Rental payments to others..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 23.3 | Communications, utilities, and misc. charges..... | 170 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 24.0 | Printing and reproduction | 307 | 334 | 307 | 307 |
| 25.2 | Other services from non-Federal sources..... | 21,753 | 17,567 | 22,479 | 35,505 |
| 25.3 | Other goods and services from Federal sources..... | 2,777 | 8,087 | 4,000 | 3,712 |
| 25.4 | Operation and maintenance of facilities..... | 32 | - | - | - |
| 25.6 | Medical care | - | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 25.7 | Operation and maintenance of equipment..... | 4 | 94 | 50 | 50 |
| 25.8 | Subsistence and support of persons | - | 453 | 453 | 453 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials | 483 | 332 | 400 | 400 |
| 31.0 | Equipment..... | 5,165 | 433 | 500 | 500 |
| 32.0 | Land and structures..... | 7,082 | 1,117 | 4,294 | 4,294 |
| 41.0 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 42 | Insurance Claims and indemnities | 10 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total, Other Objects | 55,185 | 44,871 | 48,905 | 61,336 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations | 164,454 | 156,820 | 161,922 | 195,827 |
| | DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)..... | 1,421 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 1,428 |
| | Mission Area Non Major Investment Totals | 1,180 | 1,183 | 1,184 | 1,204 |
| | Mission Area Standard Investment Totals..... | 11,332 | 13,152 | 6,135 | 6,301 |
| | Mission Area WCF Transfers..... | 2,083 | 3,595 | 7,012 | 8,030 |

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

The Nutrition Programs Administration (NPA) appropriation funds operating expenses for administering the nutrition assistance programs of FNS.

FNS Administrative Resources – A Critical Program Management and Oversight Tool

FNS employees play a central role in managing the Federal nutrition assistance programs. While the programs operate in partnership with State agencies and local service providers, FNS is solely responsible for developing program policies and regulations. The policies and regulations ensure program design and operation are consistent with the law and current nutrition science. FNS disburses and accounts for Federal funds provided to those who operate the programs. In addition, FNS monitors program operations and conducts oversight, technical assistance and evaluation to ensure that programs are managed and operated consistent with law and to maximize their effectiveness and value to clients and taxpayers.

Meeting these responsibilities is central to accomplishing core program objectives, including ensuring access to benefits for eligible individuals, improving the nutrition of program recipients, and strengthening program integrity. For example, ongoing efforts to improve Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) integrity, and Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) vendor cost containment are critical to the Agency's mission and require intensive staff focus and travel funding.

While substantial funding is also provided to States to operate these programs, State agencies have fundamentally different financial incentives than the Federal Government. In many areas, the cost of program problems or inefficiencies affects Federal expenditures, while the cost to resolve them has an impact on the States. Therefore, strong Federal policy and oversight are fundamental to ensuring effective levels of program accountability.

Although information technology improvements have resulted in large productivity gains in the past decade, many of FNS' functions are labor-intensive and require ongoing attention. Since the NPA appropriation funds most of the salaries and administrative expenses of FNS, it is integral to ensuring and leveraging the effective use of other program appropriations. Over the last two decades, FNS staff levels have not increased significantly – particularly considering the growing fiduciary responsibilities of the Agency and the increasing complexity of the programs it administers. Administrative funding for FNS accounts for about two-tenths of one percent of the total investment in nutrition assistance.

The most significant accomplishments under this NPA appropriation during FY 2020 are cited below by program and activity.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

For SNAP, NPA funding is used for a range of critically important functions. FNS develops policies and procedures for the administration of the program, oversees State agency compliance with program rules, and provides technical assistance to States. The agency also reviews State quality control activities, determines the effectiveness and efficiency of State administration, and reviews and approves planning documents for computer system acquisitions and electronic benefit transfer issuance systems. FNS authorizes and monitors 250,920 retail and wholesale firms that are approved to accept SNAP benefits, and maintains fiscal accountability for SNAP benefits.

FNS Oversight of State Program Operations

FNS' oversight of State SNAP operations is among its fundamental roles and is critical to program integrity and access. Each FY, FNS' seven Regional Offices continuously monitor and evaluate their respective States for compliance with SNAP requirements. This oversight is conducted primarily through FNS Management Evaluation (ME) Reviews, which involve an in-depth look at high risk or critically important components of program administration and generally include onsite, in-person visits to State headquarters and local offices.

In FY 2020, the disruptive impacts, unprecedented challenges, and potential health risks posed by the COVID-19 public health emergency tested FNS' ability to adapt its ME procedures to maintain oversight of State program operations. In March 2020, when onsite ME activities were suddenly impracticable due to COVID-19 concerns and precautions, FNS worked quickly to adapt its schedules, approach, and methods. For example, FNS designed and implemented a total of 26 Remote ME Pilots to test conducting ME activities offsite that have traditionally been performed onsite, such as interviews and extensive case file and reviews. Through these pilots, FNS identified best practices, advantages, and disadvantages that will inform and strengthen its ME oversight activities in FY 2021. Amid the challenges of COVID-19, FNS also continued its ongoing efforts to strengthen SNAP ME procedures and guidance to ensure compliance with program requirements, improve integrity, and protect access for eligible households. For example, FNS updated and

enhanced several SNAP ME guidance documents to increase standardization and promote consistency. FNS also continued to enhance MEMS NextGen, a system implemented in FY 2016 to monitor and track the status of ME review and State corrective actions.

Policy Adjustments and Flexibilities

In FY 2020, FNS was also tasked with responding to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency with a variety of SNAP flexibilities and adjustments to the program. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA; P.L. 116-127), allowed SNAP State agencies to request and then subsequently extend various program adjustments and flexibilities in order to maintain State operations and serve clients during the Public Health Emergency. In FY 2020, all 53 State agencies took advantage of one or more adjustments, for a total of nearly 1,000 approved in FY 2020. Many State agencies also took advantage of other options provided for in FFCRA, such as emergency allotments and Pandemic EBT. Throughout the public health emergency, FNS continued to provide technical assistance to State agencies through recurring conference calls, official guidance, and email correspondence. As part of the FFCRA requirements, State agencies are expected to provide FNS with evaluation reports about how SNAP adjustments affected State operations and clients. With these evaluation reports, as well as other program monitoring methods, FNS has strived to continue to uphold program integrity and access throughout the duration of the public health emergency.

FNS encourages States to consider ways to increase efficiencies and the effectiveness of their program administration and operations. FNS continues to provide State exchange funds to facilitate State and local agency travel to observe innovative practices which may be transferable. FNS also works with an increasing number of State agencies that are contemplating large-scale changes to their business models for delivering social services.

FNS provides technical assistance and performs strong oversight of States to ensure that workload management projects and other innovations are implemented in a successful manner to deliver program benefits more effectively and efficiently, using fewer resources without sacrificing customer service, program access or program integrity.

Improving Program Integrity

FNS made important advances in its efforts to improve payment accuracy and retailer integrity.

Payment Accuracy

In FY 2020, FNS issued the national and State SNAP payment error rates for FY 2019, in July. FNS continued work towards implementing reforms in the Quality Control system to improve integrity and accuracy, including the establishment of a quality assurance process to validate case review findings.

Recipient Claims

State agencies collected approximately \$283 million. FNS continued to monitor corrective actions performed by States to address previously identified deficiencies in recipient claims systems.

Retailer Oversight and Integrity

In FY 2020, FNS staff authorized or reauthorized 66,861 retailers to participate in SNAP. FNS utilized contractor store visits to verify the initial or continued eligibility of 26,250 stores participating in SNAP. In this same period, 17,558 firms were withdrawn from participation because of changes in ownership, business closings, or nonconformance with authorization criteria. In addition, 2,193 stores were fined or disqualified temporarily or permanently for noncompliance with law or SNAP regulations. At the end of FY 2020, a total of 250,920 stores were authorized to participate in SNAP, an increase of 3,284 stores from FY 2019 and a decrease of 12,185 stores since FY 2017.

During FY2020, FNS conducted undercover investigations of 5,488 stores nationwide. Approximately 49 percent (2,674) of these investigations documented evidence of SNAP violations. Of the 2,674 investigations, FNS investigators uncovered trafficking in 549 stores.

Overall, FNS compliance analysts and investigators reviewed 26,768 stores for compliance monitoring purposes. As a result, there were 2,193 sanctions, including 1,144 stores permanently disqualified from the program in FY 2020.

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Systems

FNS continues oversight of States as their EBT contracts end and they procure EBT systems through the Request for Proposal (RFP) process. This process includes State RFP approvals, contract approvals, as well as oversight of State conversions from one EBT vendor's system to a new vendor's system. In FY 2020, FNS approved seven RFPs, three contracts, and reviewed and approved 86 EBT contract amendments. The number of contract amendments went up from 12 in 2019 to 86 in 2020. This was due to COVID, and the fact that every State had to execute some kind of

amendment, change order, or update in order to implement Pandemic EBT benefits, Emergency Assistance, or accommodate other flexibilities in response to the COVID pandemic.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS (FDPIR)

The NPA appropriation funds Federal staff administrative expenses to administer FDPIR. Through FDPIR, FNS acquires and distributes USDA Foods to participating Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and State agencies for distribution to income-eligible households residing on Indian reservations and income-eligible Indian tribal households living in designated service areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. Funding is also provided to the ITOs/State agencies to support the administrative cost of operating the program as well as for nutrition education efforts. FNS sets standards for participant and provider eligibility and provides training and other assistance to program partners as needed.

Throughout FY 2020, FNS implemented FDPIR-specific provisions included in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-334, the 2018 Farm Bill) which was signed into law on December 20, 2018. Activities included publishing a revised final rule on the administrative match requirement in the program. FNS also continued consultation efforts to discuss the demonstration project included in the Farm Bill with the Tribal community. FNS began the transition of FDPIR's current food inventory management system, Automated Inventory System (AIS), from a DOS-based to Windows operating system environment and initiated work on the new Integrated Food Management System (IFMS), an updated food inventory system that will replace AIS. In addition, the FDPIR Food Package Review Work Group, consisting of FDPIR Program Directors, nutritionists, Centers for Disease Control and FNS staff, continued to make improvements in the FDPIR food package. More information about FDPIR activities during FY 2020 is provided in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program account section.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

NPA funds a portion of the Federal administration of the WIC Program. FNS uses these funds to manage the allocation of grant resources to State Departments of Health and others to support program operations. NPA also supports the development of policies, procedures, and standards used in administering the program and monitoring of State agency operations to ensure program effectiveness and compliance with law and regulation.

Highlights of FY 2020 accomplishments supported by the NPA appropriation and related to the WIC Program:

COVID-19 Pandemic Response – WIC and Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs

FNS responded to over 800 State agency waiver requests to statutory and regulatory program requirements, to provide WIC State agencies, including Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and U.S. Territories, the flexibilities they need to provide assistance to WIC participants during the COVID-19 public health emergency. FNS also provided technical assistance to resolve approximately 200 requests where no waivers were needed. FNS continues to provide technical assistance to WIC State agencies on existing flexibilities so they can address program needs related to COVID-19. FNS implemented a waiver extension process in June 2020 and finalized approval criteria for such requests. In June, FNS issued WIC Policy Memorandum 2020-5 extended all active waivers through September 30, 2020. WIC Policy Memorandum 2020-6, released on September 21, 2020, further extended certain waivers until 30 days after the end of the nationally-declared public health emergency under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), as related specifically to COVID-19.

FNS also responded to over 30 State agency waiver requests to statutory and regulatory program requirements, to provide WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) State agencies, including ITOs and U.S. Territories, the flexibilities they need to provide assistance to FMNP participants during the COVID-19 public health emergency. FNS is providing ongoing technical assistance to FMNP State agencies on existing flexibilities so they can address program needs related to COVID-19.

While FNS did not have the authority to waive federal requirements for the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, FNS provided extensive technical assistance to State agencies on existing program flexibilities to address programmatic issues related to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Nutrition Education Materials

In FY 2020, WIC collaborated with other FNS nutrition assistance programs to develop and translate (into Spanish) a tip sheet on complementary feeding and choking for preschoolers, *Reducing the Risk of Choking in Young Children at Mealtimes*. In addition, FNS awarded a grant to Tufts University to support and evaluate the implementation of telehealth solutions that show promise for effectively supporting WIC nutrition education and breastfeeding support.

WIC Works Resource System (WWRS)

In FY 2020, WIC Works amplified important public health nutrition resources for WIC staff, including the COVID-19 resources for Pregnancy and Breastfeeding and updated vaccine information from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). During National WIC Breastfeeding Week, WWRS highlighted a Social Media Toolkit developed for WIC State and local agency use that contain sample breastfeeding promotion and support messages for a variety of social media platforms. Website enhancements to improve the user experience, including a more efficient search function and publication ordering process were completed.

WIC Learning Online (WLOL)

There were over 9,500 course completions in FY 2020 for the courses offered for WIC staff continuing education. FNS plans to award a contract to enhance current courses and build a new communication course.

WIC Breastfeeding Support

FNS added new features to the WIC Breastfeeding Support website, including an “About the Campaign” page and an interactive WIC Breastfeeding Check-In Tool for WIC nutritionists to use when assessing partially breastfeeding infants and counseling breastfeeding moms who report breastfeeding challenges. FNS provided technical assistance to the University of Nevada, Reno cooperative agreement grant for the implementation and evaluation of the national Breastfeeding Promotion Campaign, *WIC Breastfeeding Support. Learn Together Grow Together*, including assistance with the successful launch of the 10-month social media campaign among the seven WIC State agency sub-grantees.

Value Enhanced Nutrition Assessment (VENA)

FNS worked with a contractor in FY 2020 to develop trainings on updated VENA Guidance. The trainings will reflect current program policy, references, and resources.

Loving Support Awards of Excellence

In FY 2020, FNS awarded Loving Support Awards of Excellence to 110 WIC local agencies from all seven FNS regions. A total of 98 WIC local agencies received Gold award certificates and 12 WIC local agencies received Premiere award certificates.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The NPA appropriation funds the staff administrative expenses of the Commodity Assistance Program (CAP). In addition to providing commodities, also known as USDA Foods, for the Child Nutrition Programs, FNS makes nutritious foods available to State agencies for distribution to low-income people through the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and makes administrative resources available to States to support the distribution of these USDA Foods. The Agency may also provide USDA Foods to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, The Federated States of Micronesia, and to the survivors of Presidentially-declared disasters and situations of distress.

More information about the CAP programs during FY 2020 is described under “Acquisition and Distribution of USDA Foods” in the Child Nutrition Programs section.

Special USDA Foods Initiatives

FNS continues to work closely with its partners and customers, such as schools and industry, and with its two sister agencies within USDA – the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) – to improve service to its customers, streamline operations, and maintain support for American agriculture. Highlights of FNS’ most recent efforts in this area include:

Multi-Agency Task Force

FNS is the lead for the multi-agency task force that provides coordination and direction for USDA Foods programs, pursuant to Section 4209 of the 2014 Farm Bill. By law, the task force includes representatives of the Food Distribution Division of FNS (Chair), AMS, FSIS, and the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which previously held commodity procurement responsibilities prior to a consolidation of such activities under AMS. The task force meets quarterly and submits a report to Congress each year which summarizes the task force’s activities to improve USDA Foods procurement programs.

Food Purchase and Distribution Program (Trade Mitigation)

FNS worked with AMS to implement a plan to execute the second year of USDA’s Trade Mitigation Food Purchase and Distribution Program in FY 2020. By year end, over \$1.3 billion of food (approximately 28,000 trucks) was purchased for TEFAP, CSFP, FDPIR, and child nutrition programs. Most purchases were delivered to TEFAP outlets, including some novel products of great value to food banks such as fresh, fluid milk, fresh produce, and chicken products (e.g. chicken strips, chicken fajita strips, and chicken filets). CSFP and FDPIR participants received foods not normally available in their food packages. Eight products were offered to schools, and \$23 million was ordered. The products are applesauce (canned), chicken strips (cooked, frozen), corn whole kernel (can), orange juice singles (carton), orange juice single (frozen cup), pears (canned, extra light syrup), pepper/onion blend (frozen), and pork (pulled, frozen).

USDA Foods Nutrition Initiative

FNS and AMS continually review USDA Foods to improve and enhance the nutrition profile of USDA Foods offered to program participants. In addition, FNS responds to input from stakeholders by adding new foods or reformulating existing products to help meet the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and meal pattern requirements.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES*Debt Collection Activity in FY 2020*

For Federally-managed Federal debt, FNS continued its vigorous pursuit of debt owed to the Agency by billing \$366 million in new receivables during the fiscal year. Year-end outstanding debts for the fiscal year increased from the previous year by \$60 million. The overall debt resolution rate achieved was about 119 percent.

In its accounts receivable, FNS also records the Federal share of the value of recipient overpayments established by SNAP State agencies. State agencies are allowed to retain a portion of the claims collected. The receivable consists of the total claims established less the States’ share.

For Federal debts managed by SNAP State agencies, such agencies establish claims against households for errors in issuing program benefits to these households. These overpayments can result from the client’s incorrect reporting of household circumstances, through client fraud, or by State administrative error.

*SNAP Recipient Claims Activity**Table FNS-139. FY 2017 – FY 2020 (millions of dollars; preliminary results)*

| Claims Activity | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Claims Established..... | \$456 | \$376 | \$259 | \$242 |
| Claims Collected..... | 346 | 447 | 245 | 211 |
| Ending Balance..... | 2,050 | 2,087 | 1,179 | 1,175 |

Financial Management (FM) Regional Office Reviews

The FM organization conducts assessments of regional offices with the objective of ensuring the propriety of financial operations and transactions within FNS. These reviews have been instrumental in raising the confidence level of management officials within the Agency over the past several fiscal years.

Financial Management Reviews (FMRs)

In addition to the reviews that HQ staff conduct of the regional offices, the regions also conduct FMRs of participating State agencies and ITOs to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial information reported by such grantees is correct, complete, and in compliance with Federal standards and regulations

FNS has implemented a risk assessment process that assists FNS in selecting for review those State agencies and ITOs who pose the greatest financial management risk.

Financial Statements Audit

FNS received an unmodified (“clean”) opinion on the FY 2020 Financial Statements, meaning that the agency met the highest auditing standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Project Management Implementation and Accountability Act (PMIAA)

In an effort to incorporate PMIAA requirements to improve the Agency’s program management capabilities, FNS has taken an incremental, phased implementation approach to transform its culture while utilizing program and project management best practices. This incremental, phased approach addressed the Agency’s programs portfolio reviews and reporting, applicable PMIAA governance development and implementation, and Program and Project Managers talent management.

To strengthen Agency governance in FY 2020, FNS designated the Mission Area Senior Program Manager (MASPM), and established a cross-agency PMIAA Advisory Committee charter to facilitate cross-functional communication across the FNS Mission Area to educate and encourage a collaborative culture regarding PMIAA implementation activities. FNS has leveraged program management standards and the established Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act guidance for planning, implementing, and reviewing the Agency’s requirements by program areas staff. Additionally, FNS established executive reviews and approvals for Requirements and Acquisition Plans in accordance with the USDA Contracting Desk Book. Finally, MASPM review and approval was added to the Agency’s annual IT Investments Acquisition Approval Requests.

In FY 2020, FNS verified and confirmed their major acquisition programs (non-Information Technology) that are either mission critical or have a combined value of over \$50M in contracts, grants, intra/inter- agency agreements and other similar arrangements. In FY 2021, FNS will leverage the existing Agency’s Annual Priorities Planning and Operational Plans tools to integrate quarterly programs portfolio reviews. In FY 2020, FNS identified 15 Federal Acquisition Certification Project/Program Manager (FAC-C P/PM) who were certified based on FAITAS data. An additional 22 staff members completed FAC-P/PM virtual training at either Entry, Mid- or Senior-level inclusive of two staff members pursuing their FAC-PM re-certification efforts during July – September 2020. Additionally, FNS identified a total of 64 staff members in either Project or Program Management positions across the agency. FNS has launched additional initiatives to develop strategies needed to assess the current project and program management positions which require P/PM skills while re-enforcing P/PM activities accountability across the enterprise.

Federal Data Strategy

FY 2020 brought the development and implementation of FNCS’s data strategy, which was a collaborative effort between the Chief Operating Officer-established centralized analytics team and key FNCS divisions and programs. The data strategy covers opportunities, challenges, and potential actions over two fiscal years related to data governance and stewardship, workforce enablement, data collection and open data. As part of FNS’s dashboard integration efforts, the team hosted monthly Tableau enablement sessions with FNCS dashboard creators and have amplified dashboard utilization in agency communication channels (e.g., newsletters and Teams channels). The sessions offer a time for staff to learn new skills, get technical questions answered by Tableau trainers, share best practices and case studies, and data visualization and dashboarding. To date, the team has hosted three sessions and attendance has averaged around 30 of FNS dashboard developers per session. Overall, FNS was one of two USDA Mission Areas that have completed all required tasks within the Assistant Chief Data Officer (ACDO) scorecard.

Acquisition Strategies

The FNS FY 2020 procurement strategy has been a continuation of the Agency’s commitment to increase contracting opportunities for small businesses in order to provide customers and taxpayers the benefit of creativity, innovation, and technical expertise. The Agency has leveraged its support in driving the U.S. economy forward by helping small businesses to create jobs. The Agency has continued to exercise innovative methods to maximize Small Business opportunities. In FY 2020, more than 400 actions were completed totaling more than \$136 million in support of program operations. Of those, more than 50% of the total value of the actions were awarded to small and disadvantaged businesses. As a result, FNS exceeded its established goals in all categories outlined below.

Table FNS-140. Business Categories

| Category | Goal | Actual |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| Small Business | 49.0% | 61.0% |
| Small Disadvantaged Business | 5.0% | 33.5% |
| 8 (a)..... | 5.0% | 5.74% |
| Women-Owned Small Business..... | 5.0% | 25.0% |
| Hub Zones..... | 3.0% | 5.14% |
| Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Business | 3.0% | 5.35% |
| Veteran-Owned Small Business..... | 3.0% | 6.00% |

Note: The above figures represent contract actions awarded directly by the FNS Contracts Management Division. The Small Business achievement results reported by the Department to the Small Business Administration (SBA) included actions that were awarded by other contracting entities and coded as using FNS funds. As a result, the achievement numbers reported by the USDA vary from the above figure

Employee Engagement

The Agency's commitment is to increase employee engagement, align human resources objectives with the organization's vision and goals and ensure that equity of opportunity is extended to empower all employees to reach their full potential. The Agency advanced a customer centric, inclusive and high performance workforce by investing in and engaging employees to improve professional proficiencies and close employee competency gaps, developing future leaders.

In FY 2020, the Agency formally launched the formal implementation phase of the Employee Development Program (EDP) which is based upon ongoing employee feedback, FEVS results and focus groups: lack of employee satisfaction with program specific training beyond traditional focus on soft skills. The EDP provides position appropriate resources and technical skills development to non-supervisory employees through GS-14 for which career pathing guides currently exist. The EDP represents a multi-year, collaborative labor-management project created to help develop employees, invest in our workforce and improve organizational effectiveness and includes more than 500 modules as part of the learning program developed by employees for employees. In addition, the supervisor resource page was launched to provide examples of best practices and to share training resources. In FY 2021, there are plans to work with a contractor to formalize prioritized modules into facilitated sessions, develop facilitator and participant guides and materials, train and certify a cadre of facilitators/trainers to deliver courses, as well as to determine feasibility and costs to house the EDP modules in AgLearn (the USDA Learning Management System).

In FY 2020, FNS continued fostering a more open and transparent work environment using SPIRIT, an internal communications and engagement campaign. SPIRIT encouraged an inclusive and collaborative culture and reinforced our mission to help drive performance and connect employees. In FY 2020 a new SPIRIT webpage and SPIRIT blog was launched to provide a communication platform and engage and connect employees and leadership with useful and dynamic content. SPIRIT is defined as our employee's allegiance to one another-our FNS workforce-and how we work collectively to achieve our mission. The redesigned front-page serves as a communication platform and engages employees with useful and dynamic content. In FY 2020, internal communications posted 72 news stories to inform and connect employees including: 15 Employee Spotlights; 140 Diversity and Inclusion spotlights; six training/learning Tips; 16 Internal Community stories, eight blogs and 50 weekly bulletins. In addition, internal communications continued to leverage the redesigned intranet and employee weekly bulletin which serve as primary communication hubs for employee information.

Performance Management

In support of the human capital management strategies and in accordance with OMB M-17-22; Talent Management Branch, Human Resources Division (HRD), continued to provide learning and growth opportunities for employees and supervisors on performance management. Some of the sessions included: valuing differences, communicating with impact, setting goals, and reviewing results. The training evaluations produced favorable feedback for planning sessions for FY 2021. This learning series supports the President's Management Agenda (PMA) to improve government capabilities and competencies to yield a 21st Century workforce. During FY 2021, the agency will continue to provide training and resources to employees and supervisors that increase organizational effectiveness and efficiency by improving performance, customer service and accountability.

Human Capital

Throughout FY 2020, FNS sought to improve the hiring process by implementing human capital management strategies in accordance with Departmental and the Office of Personnel Management guidance and standards. In FY 2020, more than 300 hiring actions were completed with nearly half of those actions resulting in onboarding new employees to the Agency. The average time to hire decreased from 179 days in FY 2019 to 88 days in FY 2020. A series of strategies were employed including tracking time to hire on a pay period to pay period basis, auditing not less than three hiring action case files per month. Efforts focused on strengthening partnerships with hiring managers and identifying process improvement opportunities throughout the fiscal year.

FNS also assessed staffing and competency gaps and developed strategies to close these gaps. The HR Helps customer center continued to provide service to stakeholders and maximize the efficient use of time by our federal staff. HR Helps provided dedicated support to address all HR customers that address current employee needs, applicant inquiries, and new hire questions (onboarding). During FY 2020, more than 900 inquiries were received with more than 60% of those inquiries resolved in less than one day. In addition, the customer center was able to resolve 95% of inquiries without escalating to subject matter experts freeing up time to focus on more complicated human resources goals, objectives, and priorities in support of the agency's mission

Diversity and Inclusion (D&I)

FNS' continued to strive to recruit from among diverse sources in order to ensure the workforce reflects the demographics of the people we serve. Efforts and associated tasks have been accomplished to support this objective, including active recruitment efforts and strategies to increase the use of Schedule A and Peace Corps non-competitive appointments and providing training to hiring managers to expand the opportunities for non-competitive hiring authorities for all target groups. Recruitment efforts have also been used to focus on Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, Veteran organizations, and affiliates for the disabled. In FY 2020, the agency continued to promote the use of non-competitive hiring authorities among hiring managers and supervisors in order to increase workforce diversity, particularly under-represented groups.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Assessment

The Conflict Prevention & Resolution (CPR) program completed its fourth year in FY 2020 and has continued to see modest increases in engagement as evidenced by initial consultations, conflict training participation and service satisfaction surveys. In FY 2020, FNS focused on marketing the CPR services available via a communications plan that included the development of a brochure, monthly FNCS bulletin notices, active follow up on initial inquiries and referrals, increased training offerings for both supervisors and all employees, and bi-weekly presentations as part of new employee orientation.

All requests for CPR services were responded to within a 24-hour time period as laid out in the customer service agreement. Twenty-four new CPR requests were received in FY 2020. Of the 24 requests, 100 percent resulted in the CPR specialist serving as the neutral party and did not require an external neutral party. Most of the requests resulted in mediation usually between a supervisor and employee. One comprehensive organizational climate assessment was completed, a six-week process resulting in a report that summarized feedback about the office culture and suggested themes for the supervisor to address. More than fifteen virtual CPR training sessions were conducted for FNS employees, of which twenty percent of participants were supervisors. Virtual CPR training was provided to the Mid-Atlantic Regional office to approximately 60 employees. Further education around the benefits of CPR continues at new employee orientations, supervisor trainings, brown bag sessions, all-hands meetings and affinity groups, with the purpose to help FNS employees/management recognize and address conflict at the earliest stage possible.

Operations and Facilities

The relocation of the FNS Headquarters after more than 30 years in its current residence required significant planning to include proper records management and enterprise commitment to reducing our footprint was completed in FY 2020. More than 700 employees and contractors were successfully moved over three consecutive weekends with IT connectivity established for all employees prior to their arrival. In FY 2021, FNS will implement a five-year space reduction plan across all regional offices and retailer management centers to further reduce the footprint of the Agency in compliance with Departmental and the Office of Management and Budget requirements.

CENTER FOR NUTRITION POLICY AND PROMOTION

The Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) works to improve the health and well-being of Americans by developing and promoting dietary guidance that links scientific research to the nutrition needs of consumers. It carries out its mission to improve the health of Americans by serving as the Federal authority on evidence-based food, nutrition and economic analyses that inform policy and programs; translates science into actionable food and nutrition guidance for all Americans; and leads national communication initiatives that apply science-based messages to advance consumers' dietary and economic knowledge and behaviors.

Major initiatives include the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, the Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR), MyPlate, the Healthy Eating Index, USDA Food Plans, and food pattern modeling. To ensure efficiency while maintaining integrity and quality across its initiatives, FNS is committed to continuous quality advancement by incorporating best practices into all initiatives.

FNS makes key contributions to USDA's priority of ensuring that America's children (and their families) have access to nutritious, balanced meals. FNS does this by translating nutrition guidance into innovative, consumer-focused nutrition initiatives to provide the public with information and ways to make healthy eating choices and be physically active. Our mission, vision, goals, priorities, and values exemplify our commitment to performance that meet the needs of the American public - *driving greater integration and collaboration for greater impact*. FNS' resources are widely used by consumers, health professionals, nutrition educators, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders serving the public.

Development and Promotion of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

The National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 requires the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Health of Human Services (HHS) to jointly publish the *Dietary Guidelines for*

Americans (Dietary Guidelines) at least every five years. The *Dietary Guidelines* provides a science-based foundation to help inform Federal nutrition education and promotion programs, including the major vehicle for implementing the *Dietary Guidelines – MyPlate*. The *Dietary Guidelines* is also widely adopted in the private sector, mainly by education and health professionals. Within USDA, the *Dietary Guidelines* is used by the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Child Nutrition Program and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to guide nutrition standards and benefit levels for participants ages 2 years and older.

During FY 2020, CNPP conducted activities on behalf of USDA working jointly with the HHS to promote the current, *2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines* and support resources through communications activities and outreach at conferences, as well as to continue driving the process to develop the 2020-2025 edition.

- Building on meetings of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee in FY 2019, held four more Committee meetings, bringing the total to six; added the sixth meeting in June 2020 for the Committee to discuss their draft report a month before it was posted for public comment. Meetings also included one meeting outside of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia (DMV) for the first time in decades; meeting outside DMV also included adding a second opportunity for the public to provide oral comments to the Committee (in past years, the public had only one opportunity). An average of 1,000 people attended each meeting online and, if available, in person.
- To continue commitment to transparency through the process, the Committee posted draft protocols/plans for how to conduct its scientific reviews, available for public viewing and comments before Committee finalized and began reviews. The Committee received more than 62,000 public comments over the course of their work, compared to about 970 during the 2015 Advisory Committee’s review.
- Posted the *Scientific Report of the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee* on DietaryGuidelines.gov in July 2020 and opened a new 30-day period for public comments on the report to USDA and HHS. In the first week after posting it, there were more than 10,000 downloads of sections of the report. The Departments held an oral public comment meeting to hear from 73 commenters; more than 660 people joined the online meeting. Over the course of the 30-day public comment period, the Departments received more than 38,000 comments.
- Throughout the fiscal year, continuously updated DietaryGuidelines.gov to provide the public with accessibility and transparency to the process. The website had 1 million-page views from the site launch in February 2019 to June 2020. USDA also drove regular communication to a broad swath of stakeholders, including updates with links to new information for public comment, Advisory Committee meeting registration, and more to a distribution of nearly 250,000 who signed up to be on a list serv.

Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR)

The NESR is a team of CNPP staff who are experts in systematic review methodology, and who specialize in conducting food and nutrition-related systematic reviews. NESR systematic reviews answer important public health questions by evaluating scientific evidence on topics relevant to Federal policy and programs. In FY 2020, the NESR team continued its support of the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee’s work to review scientific evidence to help inform USDA and HHS’s development of the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines.

With the support of 18 NESR analysts and two librarians, the Committee conducted 33 new systematic reviews, and leveraged 16 existing NESR systematic reviews to answer an additional 11 questions. The Committee’s NESR reviews captured up to 60 years of evidence and included more than 1,300 peer-reviewed articles. The NESR team screened more than 270,000 articles to identify all relevant publications that met the Committee’s predetermined inclusion criteria.

As with all of the 2020 Committee’s work, the process of conducting NESR systematic reviews was highly transparent – from the posting of protocols on Dietaryguidelines.gov, to discussing the evidence and draft conclusions at the Committee’s six public meetings, the presentation and discussion of findings in the Committee’s scientific report, and the posting of all completed systematic reviews on NESR’s website. In fact, more than 6,000 pages of systematic review content documenting the Committee’s work is available on NESR.usda.gov – including plain language summaries, technical abstracts, and comprehensive documentation of each systematic review (i.e., details about the methodology and protocol, as well as in-depth information about the body of evidence reviewed).

The NESR team also continued work on a continuous quality advancement initiative to ensure its process remains state-of-the-art. This includes enhancing staff knowledge and skills through ongoing training and professional development, leveraging the expertise of and collaborating with methodologists from other leading systematic review organizations, and expanding technological infrastructure. By aligning with current best practices, NESR’s continuous quality advancement promotes efficiency and resource management, and ensures the ongoing high quality and credibility of its work. In addition, the work takes into consideration feedback received from the National Academies of Sciences, Health

and Medicine Division report as part of the “Review of the Process to Update the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Encouraging Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Behaviors with MyPlate, Digital Efforts, and Partnerships.

Through a multi-pronged approach, FNS has worked to raise the profile of MyPlate and to share advice and tools with consumers on how to build healthy eating solutions into their everyday life. Released in 2011, today six in ten consumers surveyed recognize the MyPlate graphic and 79 percent of dietitians report using MyPlate to educate their clients about nutrition.

CNPP continued to lead the What’s Cooking? USDA Mixing Bowl project, a collaboration between CNPP, SNAP, Child Nutrition and Food Distribution to consolidate program recipes and create a user-friendly and visually appealing online tool. In June 2018, the team replaced the log-in feature (previously provided through SuperTracker) to maintain the capability for users to save favorite recipes, cookbooks, and shopping lists for future use. Additionally, the log-in feature was optimized to provide a password reset option as well as ongoing phases of error remediation, development, testing, and general maintenance of the site.

ChooseMyPlate.gov had a total of 8.1 million visitors and 72 million page views. New features launched this year include a smaller version of the MyPlate Plan widget, allowing organizations and individuals to embed a nutrition plan calculator in their own websites with greater ease and less allocated space. A Spanish widget (in two sizes) was also made available, increasing audience reach. The widgets now direct users to one of 26 customized calorie plan pages (each in English and Spanish), which show the user their food group amounts and direct them to supporting resources to make healthy food choices.

Since 2011, SuperTracker provided 27 million users with the ability to track their food and physical activity to support a healthier lifestyle. Since that time, the private sector has launched many great tools that have a shared mission. It was time to discontinue SuperTracker in order to invest in more modern and efficient ways to help Americans find a healthy eating style that is right for them. As part of USDA’s commitment to ensure that all of our programs are delivered efficiently and effectively, SuperTracker was discontinued on June 30, 2018.

Gained a total of 88,000 new subscribers and 648,000 additional subscriptions using GovDelivery, representing an increase of 12.5 percent over FY 2017.

The current total number of @MyPlate Twitter followers is 100,893 and Facebook followers is 100,673. Combined, MyPlate social media efforts generated 9.2 million impressions.

The Nutrition Communicators Network’s National Strategic Partnership, comprised of organizations with national reach, welcomed five new partners and five renewed partners, increasing the total membership to 112 partner organizations ranging from leading health professional and educational organizations to food associations, manufacturers and other companies.

USDA Food Plans Inform SNAP and Serve the Military

The four USDA Food Plans (Thrifty, Low-Cost, Moderate-Cost, and Liberal) are national standards for nutritious diets at various cost levels. Each plan represents a set of market baskets containing a selection of foods in quantities that reflect dietary recommendations and are applicable to one of 15 age-gender groups. The Thrifty Food Plan (a minimal-cost, nutritious diet) is used as the basis for SNAP allotments, serving 21.3 million households. The Moderate-Cost and Liberal Food Plans are used by the Department of Defense to determine the Basic Allowance for Subsistence rate (food allowance) for 1.4 million U.S. service members. During FY 2020, the USDA Food Plans were updated monthly to reflect the latest prices of food.

Healthy Eating Index Tracks the Quality of the U.S. Diet

Dietary Guidelines. FNS uses the HEI to monitor the diet quality of the American population and subpopulations of interest. During FY 2020, FNS continued to promote the availability of HEI-2015, which was updated to reflect the 2015 *Dietary Guidelines*.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) was established August 8, 1969, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1659 and Supplement 1 pursuant to the authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. FNS increases food security and reduces hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence. FNS administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) 15 nutrition assistance programs. These programs, which serve one in four Americans over the course of a year, are designed to provide low-income persons with access to a more nutritious diet, to improve the eating habits of the Nation's children, and to help America's farmers by providing an outlet for food purchased under agricultural support authorities.

The work of FNS supports the following components of USDA's Strategic Plan for 2018-2022:

Strategic Goal 7: Provide all Americans access to a safe, nutritious, and secure food supply.

- Objective 7.2: Provide access to safe and nutritious food for low-income people while supporting a pathway to self-sufficiency.
- Objective 7.3: Support and encourage healthy dietary choices through data driven, flexible, and customer-focused approaches.

In addition, through reforms to our organization, workforce, and business processes, we contribute to USDA's Strategic Goal 1: Ensure USDA programs are Delivered Efficiently, Effectively, with Integrity and a focus on Customer Service.

FNS Key Performance Measures:

- Percentage of American households with consistent, dependable access to food
- Percentage of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training (E&T) participants engaged in education and skills-based training
- Annual percentage of eligible children participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
- Annual percentage of eligible children participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP)

The following tables summarize the results for the Departmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for which FNS is responsible.

Table FNS-141. Key Performance Indicators & Strategic Targets

| Strategic Objective 7.2 | | FY 19 | FY 20 | FY 21 | FY 22 |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Results | 89.5 | N/A* | TBD | TBD |
| 7.2.1 Percentage of American households with consistent, dependable access to food | Target | 87.9 | 89.0 | 89.2 | 89.2 |
| | Status | Exceeded | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Results | 34.7 | 38.4** | TBD | TBD |
| 7.2.2 Percentage of SNAP Employment & Training participants engaged in education and skills-based training | Target | 27.5 | 35.5 | 31.5 | 33.7 |
| | Status | Exceeded | TBD | TBD | TBD |

*Note: Annual calculation based on administrative data. Final data to be available FY21.

**Note: The on-going public health emergency caused by the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) had significant impacts on SNAP E&T services nationwide in FY20. The primary factor that resulted in this modest increase in the number engaged in education and skill-based training was that the overall individual participation decreased between FY 2019 and FY 2020.

Alignment to new priorities: These measures support COVID-19 Relief efforts and food and nutrition security.

Table FNS-142. Key Performance Indicators & Strategic Targets

| Strategic Objective 7.3 | | FY 19 | FY 20 | FY 21 | FY 22 |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7.3.1 Annual percentage of eligible children participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) | Results | 56.5 | 43* | TBD | TBD |
| | Target | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| | Status | NI | Unmet* | TBD | TBD |
| 7.3.2. Annual percentage of eligible children participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) | Results | 29.6 | 24* | TBD | TBD |
| | Target | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| | Status | NI | Unmet* | TBD | TBD |

* Note: Due to unanticipated school closures as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the actual 2020 figure is impacted due to the changes in meal service levels. Additionally, many schools served non-congregate meals through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) which is not included in this metric.

Alignment to new priorities: These measures support COVID-19 Relief efforts and food and nutrition security.

SELECTED PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE KEY OUTCOMES

In FY20, FNS was not able to meet two of the performance targets due to impact of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and changes in program delivery, as noted in the table above. One FY20 FNS performance target has yet to be determined due to data lag. Despite challenges, FNS has made significant progress and accomplished the following:

- In 2020, SNAP conducted the first ever SNAP E&T National Work Forum, to bring together SNAP E&T stakeholders from around the country to share and learn best practices for promoting and increasing employment among SNAP households through state SNAP E&T programs. SNAP awarded the first ever SNAP E&T National Partnership Grants to expand E&T. A total of \$6.7 million in grants were awarded to national non-profit organizations with broad member or affiliate networks that provide direct workforce development services to low-income individuals, including SNAP participants, to support new organizational capacity to provide to network members training and other technical assistance so they may become third-party SNAP E&T providers.
- The COVID-19 pandemic introduced numerous challenges to USDA's overarching goals and objectives as they relate to ensuring access to safe, nutritious food. FNS acted quickly to leverage new and existing authorities to adapt strict program requirements for a wide and ever-evolving set of operational demands at the State and local levels. In 2020, FNS provided program flexibilities in response to COVID-19 including over 2,500 Child Nutrition waivers across all State agencies and territories, including both State-specific waivers and State election of nationwide waivers, making it easier to safely serve children meals during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, FNS responded to over 800 State agency waiver requests to statutory and regulatory program requirements, to provide the 89 WIC State agencies, including Indian Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories, the flexibilities they need to assist WIC participants during the COVID-19 public health emergency. The nationwide COVID-19 waiver allowing schools to operate the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) during the school year will impact National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) participation in FY20 and FY21.
- The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 provided authority for USDA to approve a new temporary program, Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (P-EBT). Through P-EBT, eligible school children received temporary emergency nutrition benefits loaded on EBT cards to purchase food. Over 99% of eligible children are covered by P-EBT.
- FNS leveraged a cooperative agreement with the Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty (BCHP) to deliver nutritious, boxed meals to eligible children by mail. Emergency Meals to You (eMTY) focused on rural areas impacted by COVID-19 school closures where traditional congregate feeding sites may have been unavailable or hard to reach. At the end of FY20, 38.7 million meals were provided to over 270,000 participants via the Emergency Meals to You demonstration.

A more detailed report of the performance can be found within the USDA Annual Performance Report: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/performance>.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS EXPECTED AT THE 2022 PROPOSED RESOURCE LEVEL

- In FY22, FNS will continue to support USDA strategic goals and objectives as well as implement Administration priorities for FNS, to include:
 - Continued implementation of Nutrition Assistance Provisions in the American Rescue Plan Act
 - Strengthen our Response to the Food Hardship Caused by COVID-19 through Administrative Actions to Leverage Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs and Increase State Capacity

- Incorporate a Racial Equity Lens into Internal Agency Operations and the Design and Administration of Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs
- Reflect the Latest Nutrition Science in Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs and Increase Adherence by Program Participants
- Increase Access and Participation in Nutrition Assistance Programs
- Modernize the Consumer Experience
- Implement USDA’s strategy on Reauthorization of Child Nutrition and Supplemental Nutrition and Safety (SNAS) Programs
- In FY22, SNAP plans to host the second SNAP E&T National Work Forum, bringing together stakeholders from across the country to discuss ways to further expand E&T. SNAP will complete its Assessment of the Collection, Analytics, Validation, and Reporting of SNAP E&T Data, which will include recommendations for how FNS can meet its present and future SNAP E&T data-related needs through information technology solutions, improved business processes, training and other appropriate recommendations. These recommended options shall provide more accurate and reliable data that States can use for program improvement purposes, as well as reduce the complexity and overall cost to the government of collecting, validating, analyzing, and sharing E&T data.
- In FY22, FNS will continue to support our State and local partners in operating effective Child Nutrition Programs, reaching eligible children with the nutritious meals and snacks they need to grow and learn. This will be accomplished through the provision of training and technical assistance, the awarding of grants and demonstration funds, and through the issuance of guidance and rulemaking, as needed.
- In FY22, SNAS plans to concentrate on implementing updates to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) food package including publishing a final rule and implementation memos as needed. In addition, SNAS will be implementing the new Food Distribution on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) 638 program and Farm to Foodbank projects as prescribed in the 2018 Farm Bill. SNAS will continue to support states working towards full WIC EBT implementation.