

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Table of Contents

Preface	3
Agency-Wide.....	3
Purpose Statement.....	3
OIG and GAO Reports.....	6
Available Funds and FTEs	7
Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs.....	8
Vehicle Fleet	8
Shared Funding Projects	9
Account 1: Child Nutrition	11
Appropriations Language.....	11
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	12
Project Statements.....	12
Justification of Changes.....	14
Object Classification.....	19
Status of Programs.....	21
Account 2: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).....	55
Appropriations Language.....	55
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	55
Project Statements.....	56
Justification of Changes.....	57
Object Classification.....	58
Status of Programs.....	59
Account 3: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	67
Appropriations Language.....	67
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	67
Project Statements.....	68
Justification of Changes.....	70
Object Classification.....	73
Status of Programs.....	75
Account 4: Commodity Assistance Program (CAP)	99
Appropriations Language.....	99
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	99
Project Statement	100
Justification of Changes.....	101
Object Classification.....	102

Status of Programs.....	103
Account 5: Nutrition Programs Administration	121
Appropriations Language.....	121
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	121
Project Statements.....	121
Justification of Changes.....	122
Object Classification.....	123
Status of Programs.....	124

PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2027 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the "Budget" is in regard to the 2027 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2024 and 2025; Working Families Tax Cut Act; Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2026; and the President's Budget request for 2027. Amounts for 2026 estimated levels include: non-enacted amounts such as Full-Time Equivalent levels, information technology investment levels, recovery levels, transfers in and out, balances available end of year, and obligation levels.

Throughout this publication, the Working Families Tax Cut Act is used to refer to the Public Law 119-21.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027.

In tables throughout this document, amounts equal to zero (0) are displayed as dashes (-). Amounts less than 0.5 and greater than zero are rounded and shown as a zero (0). This display treatment is used to prevent the masking of non-zero amounts that do not round up to one (1).

The Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS) 2027 budget requests a total of \$147.5 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding to support the Agency's mission in administering the 16 domestic nutrition assistance programs in 2027. Maintaining the longstanding commitment to fully fund WIC, the budget includes \$8 billion, including \$500 million for the contingency reserve, to support almost 7.1 million women, infants and children seeking benefits in 2027. The budget includes a general provision that would return the WIC Cash Value Benefit (CVB) levels for the purchase of fruits and vegetables to levels established prior to the 2024 food package rule, adjusted for inflation, i.e., \$13 per month for pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, and \$10 per month for children in 2027.

AGENCY-WIDE**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 16 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 80 years – beginning with the National School Lunch Program in 1946 – the Nation developed nutrition assistance programs to help the most vulnerable populations meet their food needs. These essential programs promote food and nutrition security among children and income-eligible individuals and families to promote optimal health and well-being, while building a more resilient food system. Currently, the programs administered by FNS touch the lives of one in four Americans annually.

FNS also develops dietary guidance and promotes healthier dietary behaviors based on the latest body of scientific research to meet 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 educate consumers and inform their dietary choices.

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, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net, touching the lives of millions of Americans each month. The majority of SNAP participants are children, the elderly, or people with disabilities. Program benefits can be redeemed only at authorized food retailers. The program promotes long-term self-sufficiency and responsible use of taxpayer resources by providing participants with the tools to find and retain employment while supporting families during times of need. State agencies are responsible for administering the program according to national eligibility and benefit standards set by Federal law and regulations. FNS is responsible for authorizing and monitoring participating retailers.

SNAP provides the basic nutrition assistance benefits for low-income people in the United States of America. 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 is authorized by section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, to provide 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) operating the program are responsible for eligibility certification, nutrition education, local warehousing and transportation of food, distribution of food to recipient households, and program integrity. USDA purchases and ships the nutritious, domestic food, known as USDA Foods, distributed through the program. USDA also provides ITOs and State agencies administering the program with funds for program administrative expenses.

Child Nutrition Programs (CNP)

The Child Nutrition Programs include the National School Lunch (NSLP), School Breakfast (SBP), Special Milk (SMP), Child and Adult Care Food (CACFP), Summer Food Service (SFSP), Fresh Fruit and Vegetable (FFVP), and the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) Programs.

The NSLP, SBP, SMP, CACFP, and SFSP are authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended. These programs provide reimbursement to State and local governments for nutritious meals and snacks served to children in schools, childcare institutions, summer sites, and after school care programs. CACFP also supports meal service in adult day care centers and emergency shelters. For each of these programs, FNS provides funds 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 for free or at a reduced price to children from low-income families.

The FFVP, also authorized by the National School Lunch Act, provides access to fresh fruits and vegetables for students in low-income elementary schools in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. 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 course of the school year.

Summer EBT provides summer grocery benefits to school children in low-income families for purchasing food and beverages at authorized retailers across the country. Summer grocery benefits are a proven strategy for helping dramatically reduce child hunger when schools are out of session for summer.

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

Authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 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. WIC is one of the most powerful, evidence-based public health programs available, with a long history of improving health and developmental outcomes for children. WIC provides participants with monthly supplemental food packages tailored 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 package costs, nutrition services, and program administration; State agencies operate the program pursuant to plans approved by FNS.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Authorized by The Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 and The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, TEFAP helps supplement the diets of people with low-income by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost. FNS administers TEFAP at the federal level; and all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam administer the program at the state level.

Through TEFAP, FNS purchases a variety of nutritious, high-quality USDA Foods, and makes those foods available to state distributing agencies. State agencies provide the food to local agencies, usually food banks, which distribute the food to local organizations that directly serve the public, such as soup kitchens and food pantries. State agencies also receive administrative funds through TEFAP to support the storage and distribution of USDA Foods. The amount of food and administrative funding each state agency receives is based on the number of unemployed persons and the number of people living below the poverty level in the state/territory.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

Authorized under sections 4(a) and 5 of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, CSFP is designed to improve the health of people with low-income who are at least 60 years of age, by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA Foods. Through CSFP, FNS distributes both food and administrative funds to participating state agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), which work to provide CSFP food packages to eligible participants. CSFP operates in parts of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and by seven ITOs.

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)

Authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, the SFMNP is designed to: provide low-income seniors with access to locally grown fruits, vegetables, honey, and herbs; increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities through farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs; and aid in the development of new and additional farmers markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs.

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)

As authorized by section 17(m) of Child Nutrition Act of 1966, the WIC FMNP provides eligible WIC participants – pregnant and postpartum women, infants older than 4 months, and children up to the age of five – with FMNP coupons to purchase fresh, locally grown fruits, vegetables, and herbs directly from farmers, farmers' markets, and roadside stands that have been approved by the state agency to accept FMNP coupons.

Pacific Island and Disaster Assistance

Authorized under the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-188), Pacific Island Assistance provides the nuclear-affected islands of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) assistance in the form of cash-in-lieu of food and administrative funds through the Special Food Assistance Program. Disaster relief in the form of USDA Foods can also 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.

FNS Staff

FNS employees are a vital resource for advancing the mission of the Federal nutrition assistance programs. The agency staff serves to ensure and leverage the effective use of program appropriations.

The agency employs people from a variety of disciplines, including policy and management analysts, nutritionists, computer experts, communication experts, 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 on a limited number of high-priority areas.

In 2026, program operations are managed through FNS’s national office, seven regional offices, and one area office. The national office is located in the National Capital Region. The seven regional offices are located in Atlanta, GA, Boston, MA, Denver, CO, Dallas, TX, San Francisco, CA, Robbinsville, NJ and Chicago, IL. The area office is located in San Juan, PR. 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. In addition, the Retailer Operations Division monitors the 265,876 stores and other outlets authorized to redeem SNAP benefits as of September 30, 2025.

As of September 2025, there were approximately 1,707 full-time permanent employees in the agency. This included 566 employees at the Headquarters office and 1,141 in the field.

OIG AND GAO REPORTS

Table FNS-1. Closed, Implemented OIG Reports ¹

Area	Number	Issuance Date	Title	Status
SNAP	27702-0001-22	10-2019	Review of FNS’ Disaster Relief Efforts Providing Nutrition Assistance to US Territories as a Result of Hurricanes Irma and Maria	Closed as of 8-2025
SNAP	27801-0002-23	4-2025	FNS Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Disbursement of SNAP Benefits Using the EBT System	Closed as of 4-2025
CNPP	27801-0001-24	8-2025	FNS Preparedness for the Fiscal Year 2026 Thrifty Food Rate Change	Closed as of 8-2025

¹ Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency.

Table FNS-2. Closed, Implemented GAO Reports ²

Area	Number	Issuance Date	Title	Status
CNP	GAO-23-105179	11-2022	National School Lunch Program: USDA Could Enhance Assistance to States and Schools in Providing Seafood to Students	Closed as of 9-2025
CNPP	GAO-23-105450	12-2022	Thrifty Food Plan: Better Planning and Accountability Could Help Ensure Quality of Future Reevaluations	Closed as of 4-2025
CNP, SNAS	GAO-23-105697	7-2023	School Meals: USDA Should Address Challenges in Its "Foods in Schools" Program	Closed as of 2-2025
SNAS	GAO-25-106503	1-2025	WIC Infant Formula: Single-Supplier Competitive Contracts Reduce Program Costs and Modestly Increase Retail Prices	Closed as of 1-2025
EAR	GAO-25-107239	4-2025	Administrative Burden: OMB Should Update Instructions to Help Agency Assessment Efforts	Closed as of 4-2025
CNP, ROC, SNAP	GAO-25-107508	7-2025	Fraud Risk in Federal Programs: Continuing Threat from Organized Groups Since COVID-19	Closed as of 7-2025

AVAILABLE FUNDS AND FTEs

Table FNS-3. Available Funds and FTEs (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027	
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs
Child Nutrition Programs:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	\$34,004	29	\$34,004	30	\$34,004	18	\$18,004	18
Mandatory Appropriations	2,950,853	283	9,808,298	298	13,804,983	224	-	224
Section 32 Transfer.....	28,281,369	-	22,598,000	-	23,252,000	-	37,872,926	-
Permanent Appropriations.....	19,250	30	19,250	32	19,250	23	19,250	23
Total, CN	31,285,476	342	32,459,552	360	37,110,237	265	37,910,180	265
WIC:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	7,030,000	88	7,597,000	88	8,200,000	49	8,000,000	49
Mandatory Appropriations	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Total, WIC.....	7,031,000	88	7,598,000	88	8,201,000	49	8,001,000	49
SNAP:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	6,998	-	6,998	-	7,998	-	3,000	-
Mandatory Appropriations	122,375,523	552	112,905,291	553	107,473,220	468	101,233,957	468
Offsetting Collections	124,439	-	128,391	-	130,000	-	130,000	-
Total, SNAP	122,506,960	552	113,040,680	553	107,611,218	468	101,366,957	468
Commodity Assistance Programs:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	482,331	4	518,269	3	553,654	2	91,070	2
Mandatory Appropriations	24,600	-	24,600	-	24,600	-	24,600	-
Supplemental Appropriations	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total, CAP	506,931	4	567,869	3	578,254	2	115,670	2
Nutrition Programs Administration:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	177,348	751	177,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468
Total Discretionary Appropriations...	7,730,681	872	8,333,619	823	8,955,656	537	8,247,308	537
Total Mandatory Appropriations	153,652,595	865	145,356,439	882	144,575,053	715	139,151,733	715
Total Supplemental Appropriations ..	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Offsetting Collections	124,439	-	128,391	-	130,000	-	130,000	-
Total Adjusted Appropriation	161,507,715	1,737	153,843,449	1,705	153,660,709	1,252	147,529,041	1,252
Balance Available, SOY.....	10,058,968	-	10,397,848	-	9,246,422	-	11,454,091	-
Miscellaneous Reimbursements.....	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	2,956,931	-	3,337,661	-	2,464,000	-	2,309,000	-
Total Available	174,524,080	1,737	167,578,958	1,705	165,370,131	1,252	161,292,132	1,252
Lapsing Balances.....	-15,555,096	-	-5,964,687	-	-91,250	-	-3,034,924	-
Sequestration.....	-21,200	-	-22,374	-	-24,119	-	-22,534	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-10,303,655	-	-10,455,265	-	-11,013,177	-	-13,048,348	-
Total Obligations	148,644,129	1,737	151,136,632	1,707	154,241,585	1,252	145,186,326	1,252

² Includes only those audits where FNS is the lead agency and does not account for recommendations made external to USDA.

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FTES

Table FNS-4. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs³

Item	2024 Actual Total	2025 Actual Total	2026 Estimated Total	2027 Estimated Total
SES	15	16	9	9
GS-15.....	115	93	68	68
GS-14.....	301	282	206	206
GS-13.....	742	745	549	549
GS-12.....	471	472	347	347
GS-11.....	59	52	38	38
GS-9.....	-	-	-	-
GS-8.....	13	28	21	21
GS-7.....	2	-	-	-
GS-6.....	8	8	6	6
GS-5.....	4	4	3	3
GS-4.....	-	2	1	1
GS-3.....	8	4	3	3
Other Graded	15	10	10	10
Ungraded	8	6	6	6
Total Permanent.....	1,737	1,707	1,252	1,252
Total Perm. FT EOY.....	1,737	1,707	1,252	1,252
FTE.....	1,737	1,724	1,252	1,252

VEHICLE FLEET

Motor Vehicle Fleet

FNS leased General Services Administration (GSA) vehicles consist largely of sedans and minivans. These vehicles allow the Regional Offices to conduct client site visits and inspections within their area of responsibility.

Replacement Criteria

Leased vehicles are replaced according to the respective GSA guidelines, which include age, number of years and/or miles driven. Vehicles are only replaced with evaluation of use and benefits of cost effectiveness in support of the agency’s mission. FNS’s Fleet Manager will provide coordination and approvals to all Regional Offices for any approved replacement requirements.

Reductions to Fleet

In 2025, FNS significantly reduced fleet needs. FNS fleet was reduced from 21 vehicles to currently 6 GSA leased vehicles.

Table FNS-5. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet

Item	Sedans and Station Wagons			Light Trucks 4X2	Light Trucks 4X4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Buses	Total Vehicles	Annual Operating Costs
	Vans	SUVs								
2018 EOY Operating Inventory	19	-	8	8	-	3	-	-	38	\$133,000
2024 EOY Operating Inventory	11	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	21	137,022
2025 Actual Acquisitions.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2025 Actual Disposals.....	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-
2025 EOY Operating Inventory	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	69,845
2026 Planned Disposals.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

³ Totals may not add due to rounding

Item	Sedans and Station Wagons		SUVs	Light Trucks 4X2	Light Trucks 4X4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles	Annual Operating Costs
	Vans									
2026 EOY Operating Inventory	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,250
2027 EOY Operating Inventory	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	42,075

Table FNS-6. Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles (Sedans and Station Wagons) ⁴

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2024	11	-	-	-	-	11
2025	11	7	-	-	-	4
2026	4	3	-	-	-	1
2027	1	-	-	-	-	1

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS

Table FNS-7. Shared Funding Projects (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Administrative Services:				
AskUSDA Contact Center	1,248	1,175	-	-
General Counsel Legal Compliance	-	67	843	843
Human Resources Enterprise System Management	248	267	268	263
Integrated Procurement Systems	215	215	156	156
Mail and Reproduction Management Division	153	149	91	92
Material Management Service Center	96	95	43	44
Personnel and Document Security	79	90	96	-
Procurement Operations Division	406	714	832	832
Subtotal.....	2,445	2,772	2,329	2,230
Communications:				
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	3,293	672	1,427	1,431
Finance and Management:				
Financial Shared Services	1,911	2,037	1,483	1,484
Internal Control Support Services	130	148	23	23
National Finance Center.....	498	503	477	477
Subtotal.....	2,539	2,688	1,983	1,984
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center	9,611	10,044	8,080	7,802
Departmental Administration Information Technology Office.....	3,058	2,741	2,616	-
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	13,654	16,303	12,283	14,902
Enterprise Cybersecurity Services	1,211	1,470	1,454	1,454
Enterprise Data and Analytics Services	3,404	3,353	459	476
Enterprise Network Services	2,375	2,562	1,721	1,721
Subtotal.....	33,313	36,473	26,613	26,355
Correspondence Management Services:				
Office of the Executive Secretariat	441	539	431	431
Total, Working Capital Fund	42,031	43,144	32,783	32,431

⁴ FNS no longer has purchased vehicles or owned vehicles in the fleet.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Agency Partnership Outreach.....	132	136	68	72
America's Agricultural Heritage.....	-	-	11	8
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility	47	10	-	-
Employee Experience.....	67	52	5	-
National Capital Region Interpreting Services	90	95	46	46
OCFO Shared Services Branch	-	-	12	21
Office of Customer Experience	54	26	2	-
Physical Security	85	110	48	49
Security Detail	96	149	289	293
Security Operations	134	129	132	132
Talent Group.....	60	63	7	-
TARGET Center.....	29	30	23	23
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs	794	800	643	644
Agency Total.....	42,825	43,944	33,426	33,075

ACCOUNT 1: CHILD NUTRITION**APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

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

Child Nutrition

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; [~~\$37,841,674,000~~]\$37,890,930,000 to remain available through September 30, [2027]2028, 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, [~~\$18,691,638~~]\$18,004,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$21,918,000 shall be available to carry out studies and evaluations and shall remain available until expended[: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out section 18(g) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769(g))]: *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 [2026]2027 shall not exceed \$500,000[: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$10,000,000 shall be available to provide competitive grants to State agencies for subgrants 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, [~~\$4,378,000~~]\$4,470,000 shall be available for food safety education including activities that support sections 17 and 21 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786, 1790) and to support the safe distribution of USDA Foods, as defined in 7 CFR 250.2[: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended 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 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 [2025] 2026" and inserting "2010 through [2027] 2028": *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 [2024]2026" and inserting "For fiscal year [2026]2027": *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 [2024]2026" and inserting "For fiscal year [2026]2027".

The first change (Line 11) removes language providing an additional \$5,000,000 for Farm to School grants.

The second change (Line 17) removes language providing \$10,000,000 for school equipment grants.

The third change (Line 25) removes \$1,000,000 in additional funding for the Institute of Child Nutrition.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-8. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2026	\$37,841,674,000
Change in Appropriation	+49,256,000
Budget Estimate, 2027	<u>37,890,930,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FNS-9. Project Statement of Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)⁵

Item	2024 Actual	2024 FTEs	2025 Actual	2025 FTEs	2026 Enacted	2026 FTEs	2027 Estimated	2027 FTEs	Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec	Chg Key
Discretionary Approp:											
Team Nutrition/HUSSC	\$18,004	29	\$18,004	30	\$18,004	18	\$18,004	18	-	-	-
School Meals Equipment Grants	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-\$10,000	-	(1)
Institute of Child Nutrition	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-	(2)
Farm to School Grants	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-5,000	-	(3)
Subtotal	34,004	29	34,004	30	34,004	18	18,004	18	-16,000	-	-
Mandatory Approp:											
National School Lunch Program	16,625,141	-	14,611,000	-	18,691,638	-	18,796,436	-	+104,798	-	(4)
School Breakfast Program	6,140,966	-	6,208,034	-	6,589,688	-	6,972,613	-	+382,925	-	(5)
Child and Adult Care Food Program	4,244,181	-	4,289,454	-	4,520,684	-	4,727,422	-	+206,738	-	(6)
Summer Food Service Program	859,291	16	818,786	14	904,805	14	943,296	14	+38,491	-	(7)
Special Milk Program	6,651	-	4,707	-	4,566	-	4,582	-	+16	-	(8)
Summer EBT (Benefits)	2,522,000	-	3,611,587	-	4,015,641	-	3,424,588	-	-591,053	-	(9)
Summer EBT (50% Admin)	252,000	-	260,400	-	341,329	-	246,570	-	-94,759	-	(10)
State Administrative Expenses	491,591	-	497,490	-	509,927	-	426,513	-	-83,414	-	(11)
Commodity Procurement	1,948,518	28	1,960,069	26	2,081,798	21	2,180,423	21	+98,625	-	(12)
Food Safety Education	4,196	8	4,288	8	4,378	6	4,470	6	+92	-	(13)
Coordinated Review	10,000	48	10,000	49	10,000	41	10,000	41	-	-	-
Computer Support	33,738	-	34,480	-	35,204	-	35,943	-	+739	-	(14)
Training and Technical Assistance	50,996	88	52,118	107	53,212	74	54,329	74	+1,117	-	(15)
CN Studies	21,005	16	21,467	14	21,918	9	22,378	9	+460	-	(16)
CN Payment Accuracy	15,515	51	15,856	51	16,189	37	16,529	37	+340	-	(17)
Farm to School Team	6,433	28	6,562	29	6,693	22	6,834	22	+141	-	(18)
Sequestration	-4,841	-	-5,853	-	-7,200	-	-4,982	-	+2,218	-	(19)
Subtotal	33,227,381	283	32,400,445	298	37,800,470	224	37,867,944	224	+67,474	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	33,261,385	312	32,434,449	328	37,834,474	242	37,885,948	242	+51,474	-	-
Add back:											
Sequestration	4,841	-	5,853	-	7,200	-	4,982	-	-2,218	-	-
Total Appropriation	33,266,226	312	32,440,302	328	37,841,674	242	37,890,930	242	+49,256	-	-
Sequestration	-4,841	-	-5,853	-	-7,200	-	-4,982	-	+2,218	-	-
Recoveries, Other	1,940,344	-	2,136,123	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
									+1,019,18		
Bal. Available, SOY	3,645,287	-	3,587,541	-	2,778,210	-	3,797,394	-	4	-	-
Total Available	38,847,016	312	38,158,113	328	42,612,684	242	43,683,342	242	1,070,658	-	-
Lapsing Balances	-536,500	-	-339,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-3,587,541	-	-2,778,210	-	-3,797,394	-	-4,791,725	-	-994,331	-	-
Total Obligations	34,722,975	312	35,040,270	328	38,815,290	242	38,891,617	242	+76,327	-	-

⁵ Budget lines are subject to sequestration. Sequestration amounts estimated in 2027 as follows (\$ in thousands): Special Milk Program (\$261); Food Safety Education (\$194); Coordinated Review Effort (\$481); Computer Support and Procurement (\$1,478); Training and Technical Assistance (\$633); CN Studies (\$828); CN Payment Accuracy (\$718); Farm to School Team (\$390).

Table FNS-10. Project Statement of Permanent Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)⁶

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/ Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Mandatory Approps:										
Information Clearinghouse	\$250	-	\$250	-	\$250	-	\$250	-	-	-
Institute of Child Nutrition	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Fresh Fruit and Veg. Prog.	195,000	2	205,000	2	212,000	2	217,000	2	+\$5,000	-
Tech. Assist. Prog. Integrity	4,000	25	4,000	27	4,000	18	4,000	18	-	-
Administrative Review	4,000	2	4,000	2	4,000	2	4,000	2	-	-
Prof. Standards - Foodservice	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	-	-
Farm to School Grants.....	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory	214,250	30	224,250	32	231,250	23	236,250	23	+5,000	-
Total Adj Approps	214,250	30	224,250	32	231,250	23	236,250	23	+5,000	-
Add back:										
Transfers In/Out, Rescissions.....	-195,000	-	-205,000	-	-212,000	-	-217,000	-	-5,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	19,250	30	19,250	32	19,250	23	19,250	23	-	-
Transfers In:										
AMS Transfer	195,000	-	195,000	-	212,000	-	217,000	-	+5,000	-
Total Transfers In	195,000	-	195,000	-	212,000	-	217,000	-	+5,000	-
Recoveries, Other.....	65,656	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	335,713	-	334,673	-	370,466	-	360,609	-	-9,857	-
Total Available.....	615,619	30	618,923	32	661,716	23	656,859	23	-4,857	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-334,673	-	-370,466	-	-360,609	-	-358,609	-	+2,000	-
Total Obligations	280,946	30	248,457	32	301,107	23	298,250	23	-2,857	-

Table FNS-11. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, (thousands of dollars, FTEs)⁷

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Enacted	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Discretionary Obligations:										
Team Nutrition/HUSSC.....	\$20,389	29	\$7,599	30	\$18,691	18	\$18,691	18	-	-
Summer Demonstration	5,814	-	9,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Meals Equipment Grants.....	9,979	-	969	-	10,000	-	-	-	-\$10,000	-
School Breakfast Expansion Grants.....	2,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute of Child Nutrition	1,333	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Farm to School Grants.....	8,629	-	23	-	5,000	-	-	-	-5,000	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations	48,378	29	18,732	30	34,691	18	18,691	18	-16,000	-
Mandatory Obligations:										
National School Lunch Program	18,150,000	-	17,694,000	-	19,653,226	-	19,796,436	-	+143,210	-
School Breakfast Program.....	5,914,000	-	6,587,000	-	6,594,065	-	6,972,613	-	+378,548	-
Child and Adult Care Food Program.....	4,061,000	-	4,056,424	-	4,527,648	-	4,727,422	-	+199,774	-
Summer Food Service Program	612,000	16	780,695	14	904,805	14	943,296	14	+38,491	-
Special Milk Program	5,032	-	4,982	-	4,566	-	4,582	-	+16	-
Summer EBT (Benefits).....	3,097,761	-	3,099,999	-	4,015,641	-	3,424,588	-	-591,053	-
Summer EBT (50% Admin).....	162,710	-	130,238	-	341,329	-	246,570	-	-94,759	-
State Administrative Expenses.....	483,613	-	520,000	-	509,927	-	426,513	-	-83,414	-
Commodity Procurement.....	2,012,896	28	1,996,000	26	2,081,798	21	2,180,423	21	+98,625	-
Food Safety Education	2,894	8	2,739	8	4,378	6	4,470	6	+92	-
Coordinated Review.....	8,676	48	9,160	49	10,000	41	10,000	41	-	-
Computer Support.....	28,522	-	11,913	-	35,204	-	35,943	-	+739	-
Training and Technical Assistance	76,421	88	103,854	107	53,212	74	54,329	74	+1,117	-
CN Studies	40,498	16	8,420	14	21,918	9	22,378	9	+460	-
CN Payment Accuracy	12,106	51	10,300	51	16,189	37	16,529	37	+340	-
Farm to School Team	6,468	28	5,814	29	6,693	22	6,834	22	+141	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations	34,674,597	283	35,021,538	298	38,780,599	224	38,872,926	224	+92,327	-
Total Obligations.....	34,722,975	312	35,040,270	328	38,815,290	242	38,891,617	242	76,327	-
Add back:										
Lapsing Balances	536,500	-	-339,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
CN Meal Reimbursements	3,211,245	-	2,505,304	-	3,350,700	-	4,271,444	-	+920,744	-
Summer EBT (50% Admin).....	89,213	-	131,080	-	214,553	-	249,897	-	+35,344	-
State Administrative Expenses.....	17,361	-	1,370	-	2,242	-	2,612	-	+370	-
Commodity Procurement.....	135,449	-	117,824	-	192,855	-	224,625	-	+31,770	-
Mandatory Other Program Costs.....	134,273	-	22,632	-	37,044	-	43,147	-	+6,103	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY	3,587,541	-	2,778,210	-	3,797,394	-	4,791,725	-	994,331	-

⁶ The program lines in this table are not subject to appropriation.

⁷ The details associated with Supplemental appropriations provided to the Office of the Secretary, but implemented in this account, are found in the USDA Budget Summary and is not reflected above.

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Enacted	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Total Available	38,847,016	312	37,478,847	328	42,612,684	242	43,683,342	242	1,070,658	-
Less:										
Sequestration	4,841	-	5,853	-	7,200	-	4,982	-	-2,218	-
Recoveries, Other	-1,940,344	-	-2,136,123	-	-2,000,000	-	-2,000,000	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-3,645,287	-	-3,587,541	-	-2,778,210	-	-3,797,394	-	1,019,184	-
Total Appropriation	33,266,226	312	32,440,302	328	37,841,674	242	37,890,930	242	1,146,985	-

Table FNS-12. Project Statement Permanent Funding Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTEs) ⁸

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Enacted	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Permanent Obligations:										
Information Clearinghouse.....	\$250	-	\$250	-	\$250	-	\$250	-	-	-
Institute of Child Nutrition	7,000	-	5,000	-	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program.....	257,610	2	231,530	2	278,530	2	278,530	2	-	-
Tech. Assist Prog Integrity	4,868	25	5,649	27	6,747	18	5,489	18	-\$1,258	-
Administrative Review	1,829	2	483	2	577	2	469	2	-108	-
Prof. Standards – Foodservice.....	1,131	1	545	1	651	1	530	1	-121	-
Farm to School Grants.....	8,258	-	5,000	-	7,352	-	5,982	-	-1,370	-
Subtotal Perm Obligations	280,946	30	248,457	32	301,107	23	298,250	23	-2,857	-
Total Obligations.....	280,946	30	248,457	32	301,107	23	298,250	23	-2,857	-
Add back:										
Balances Available, EOY.....	334,673	-	370,466	-	360,609	-	358,609	-	-2,000	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY	334,673	-	370,466	-	360,609	-	358,609	-	-2,000	-
Total Available	615,619	30	618,923	32	661,716	23	656,859	23	-4,857	-
Less:										
Total Transfers Out	-195,000	-	-205,000	-	-212,000	-	-217,000	-	-5,000	-
Recoveries, Other	-65,656	-	-60,000	-	-60,000	-	-60,000	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-335,713	-	-334,673	-	-370,466	-	-360,609	-	9,857	-
Total Appropriation	19,250	30	19,250	32	19,250	23	19,250	23	-	-

JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGES

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement:

Child Nutrition Programs

The numbers and letters of the following listing relate to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement at Guidance Level:

- (1) The 2027 Budget provides \$0 for School Meal Equipment Grants.

School Meals Equipment grants help schools purchase kitchen and other equipment used to prepare school meals. However, other Federal resources can be used for maintaining equipment and these discretionary grants are no longer necessary.

- (2) A decrease of \$1,000,000 for the Institute of Child Nutrition (\$1,000,000 available in 2026).

The budget does not continue additional funding for The Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN), part of the School of Applied Sciences at The University of Mississippi. The ICN receives permanent funding of \$5 million each year from the Child Nutrition account. This \$1 million was an additional amount provided in 2026 and is redundant of other CN training and technical assistance.

- (3) A decrease of \$5,000,000 in Farm to School Grants (\$5,000,000 available in 2026).

Annually, FNS receives \$5 million in mandatory funding for Farm to School grants through Section 18 of the National School Lunch Act. In an effort to restrain discretionary Federal funding, the 2027 budget does not request this additional \$5 million for Farm to School grants.

- (4) An increase of \$105,485,000 in the National School Lunch Program (\$18,690,951,000 available in 2026).

⁸ The program lines in this table are not subject to appropriation.

The increase is due to slight increases in participation coupled with increases in food inflation. In 2027, FNS estimates that nearly 5.340 billion lunches and 177 million snacks will be served to children through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). This represents an approximate 2 percent increase above projected participation in 2026. In addition, meal reimbursement rates are projected to increase by about 2.3 percent due to projected changes in the Consumer Price Index for Food Away from Home.

In 2025, FNS began tracking meals served through the Seamless Summer Option (SSO) separate from other lunches and breakfasts. Schools operating the School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs were eligible to operate the SSO in lieu of the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). Meals are reimbursed at free rates, which are slightly lower than SFSP rates.

Table FNS-13. National School Lunch Program Performance Measure

NSLP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Lunches Served (millions):				
Above 185% of poverty.....	1,337	1,404	1,450	1,479
130% - 185% of poverty	151	157	162	166
Below 130% of poverty	3,371	3,507	3,600	3,671
Seamless Summer Option (SSO)	-	22	23	24
Total Lunches	4,859	5,090	5,235	5,340
Average Daily Participation (millions).....	28.5	29.2	30.2	30.8
Lunch Rate per meal (blended, cents):				
Above 185% of poverty.....	41	44	46	45
130% - 185% of poverty	391	394	410	420
Below 130% of poverty	431	434	450	460
Snacks Served (millions):				
Above 185% of poverty.....	6	2	2	2
130% - 185% of poverty	-	-	-	1
Below 130% of poverty	165	171	172	174
Total Snacks	171	173	174	177
Snack subsidy per meal (blended)(cents):				
Above 185% of poverty.....	10	11	11	11
130% - 185% of poverty	59	61	64	65
Below 130% of poverty	118	122	127	131
Total Lunches and Snacks	5,027	5,263	5,409	5,517
Total Meal Reimbursement (millions)	\$17,834	\$17,694	\$18,691	\$18,796

Other information: Income Eligibility

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-14. Income Eligibility for a Family of Four

Poverty Level (Family of 4)	2025-2026 School Year	2026-2027 School Year
100 Percent	\$32,150	\$32,889
130 Percent	\$41,795	\$42,756
185 Percent	\$59,478	\$60,845

(5) An increase of \$382,925,000 in the School Breakfast Program (\$6,589,688,000 available in 2026).

The increase is due to increases in participation coupled with increases in food inflation. In 2027, FNS estimates that approximately 2.792 billion breakfasts will be served through the School Breakfast Program, representing an approximately 3 percent increase in meals served through the program compared to 2026. As in the Lunch program, meal reimbursement rates are projected to increase by about 2.3 percent due to projected changes in the Consumer Price Index for Food Away from Home.

Table FNS-15. School Breakfast Program Performance Measure

SBP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Meals Served (millions):				
Above 185% of poverty	508	489	543	560
Reduce Price, Regular	12	11	13	14
Reduce Price, Severe Need	55	48	59	61
130%-185% of poverty, Total	67	59	72	75
Free, Regular	99	102	105	109
Free, Severe Need	1,876	1,887	1,989	2,048
Below 130% of poverty, Total.....	1,975	1,989	2,094	2,157
Total Meals	2,550	2,537	2,709	2,792
Average Daily participation (millions)	15.5	15.9	16.5	17.0
Average Subsidy Per Meal (cents):				
Paid	39	40	40	41
Reduced Price, Regular.....	207	214	216	223
Reduced Price, Severe Need.....	254	262	264	272
Free, Regular	237	244	246	253
Free, Severe Need	284	292	294	302
Program Total (millions)	\$5,753	\$6,587	\$6,590	\$6,973

(6) An increase of \$206,738,000 in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) (\$4,520,684,000 available in 2026).

The current estimate projects 1.823 billion meals served in childcare centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers in 2027, an increase of over 29 million meals (or almost 1.6 percent) above the current estimate of meals to be served in 2026. In addition, as in the other Child Nutrition programs, meal reimbursement rates are projected to increase by about 2.0 percent.

Table FNS-16. Child and Adult Care Program Performance Measure

CACFP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Meals Served Centers (millions):				
Above 185% of poverty	342	336	356	363
130% - 185% of poverty	79	77	79	79
Below 130% of poverty.....	918	915	1,033	1,054
Total, Centers*.....	1,339	1,328	1,468	1,496
Meals Served Homes (millions):				
Tier 1 Homes (Low Income)	293	262	296	296
Tier 2 Homes (Upper Income)	34	29	31	31
Total, Family Day Care Homes	327	291	327	327
Total Child & Adult Care Program Meals	1,666	1,619	1,795	1,823
Average Subsidy Per Meal (cents) ⁹ :				
Centers:				
Above 185% of poverty	30	31	32	33
130% - 185% of poverty	216	226	235	242
Below 130% of poverty.....	259	269	279	287
Family Day Care Homes:				
Tier 1 (Low Income)	191	193	197	202
Tier 2 (Upper Income)	91	93	94	97
Funding (millions):				
Meal Reimbursement	\$3,767	\$3,948	\$4,153	\$4,336
Sponsor Admin	88	86	92	94
Audits	75	53	78	82
Program Total (millions)	\$4,717	\$4,899	\$5,160	\$5,373

⁹ Rates are a blend of all meal types.

- (7) An increase of \$38,491,000 for the Summer Food Service Program (\$904,805,000 available in 2026).

FNS anticipates a total of nearly 177 million summer meals served in 2027, an increase of 3 million meals (or 1.5 percent) from 2026. This reflects the ongoing expansion of non-congregate meal delivery options for children in rural areas authorized in the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

Table FNS-17. Summer Food Service Program Performance Measure

SFSP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Meals Served (millions):				
Summer Food Service Program.....	162	165	174	177
Average Subsidy Per Meal (cents):				
Lunch.....	531	552	573	589
Breakfast.....	302	314	326	335
Supplements.....	125	131	135	139
Program Total (millions).....	\$612	\$781	\$905	\$943

- (8) An increase of \$16,000 in Special Milk Program (\$4,566,000 available in 2026).

This change is due to a small projected increase in the reimbursement rate due to inflation. In 2027, FNS anticipates participation in the Special Milk Program to be approximately 17.0 million total half pints served. 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-18. Special Milk Program Performance Measure

SMP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Half Pints Served (millions):				
Paid (Above 130% of poverty).....	16	15	15	15
Free (130% of poverty or below).....	2	2	2	2
Total, half pints	18	17	17	17
Reimbursement Rates (cents):				
Paid.....	26	27	27	28
Free.....	28	28	28	29
Program Total (millions)	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5

- (9) A decrease of \$591,053,000 in Summer EBT (Benefits) (\$4,015,641,000 available in 2026).

Requested funding is being right-sized to reflect reported obligations in FY 2026. Projections show approximately 34 million children will have access to Summer EBT in 2027, with a monthly summer benefit of \$126.00.

- (10) A decrease of \$94,759,000 in Summer EBT (50 percent Admin) (\$341,329,000 available in 2026).

Section 13A(d) of Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act provides Federal reimbursement to States and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITO) for 50 percent of the administrative expenses incurred in operating Summer EBT. The estimate is being right-sized to reflect actual obligations in 2026.

- (11) A decrease of \$83,414,000 in State Administrative Expenses (\$509,927,000 available in 2026).

The formula for State Administrative Expenses (SAE) as set forth in Section 7 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 specifies the formula for State Administrative Expenses (SAE) as “an amount equal to not less than 1½ 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.” Prior year SAE requests were based on increased budgets that resulted from pandemic era spending for increased reimbursement rates and universal free meals. This request returns the request for SAE to the statutory formula.

(12) An increase of \$98,625,000 for Commodity Procurement (\$2,081,798,000 available in 2026).

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 increase is due to programmatic changes in participation and inflation.

Table FNS-19. Commodity Performance Measure

Commodity Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
CN Appropriation:				
AMS/CCC Commodities	\$485	\$485	\$485	\$485
Section 6 Commodities/Cash/Procurement Costs.....	1,764	1,758	1,876	1,963
School Lunch Total	2,249	2,243	2,361	2,448
Child & Adult Care Food Program:				
Commodities/Cash	184	190	204	215
Summer Food Service Program:				
Commodities.....	1	1	1	1
Program Total (millions)	2,434	2,434	2,567	2,665
Appropriation (millions)	\$1,949	\$1,960	\$2,082	\$2,180

(13) An increase of \$92,000 in Food Safety Education (\$4,378,000 available in 2026).

Food safety education funds are used to reinforce and expand FNS’s 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, childcare 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. These funds provide resources to help ensure the safety of foods served to school children, including training for state and local staff. The increase is due to inflation.

(14) An increase of \$739,000 in Computer Support (\$35,204,000 available in 2026).

This funding supports the essential systems needed to administer the Child Nutrition Programs, including the federal staff required to operate and maintain those systems. The increase is due to inflation.

(15) An increase of \$1,117,000 in Training and Technical Assistance (\$53,212,000 available in 2026).

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. The increase is due to inflation.

(16) An increase of \$460,000 in CN Studies and Evaluations (\$21,918,000 available in 2026).

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, which include improving public health, nutrition, and equity. This program line supports the critical evaluations needed for the Child Nutrition Programs, including the Federal staff needed to oversee this vital work. The increase is due to inflation.

(17) An increase of \$340,000 in CN Payment Accuracy (\$16,819,000 available in 2026).

This funding supports FNS’s robust Federal oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance, which are essential to the identification, prevention and resolution of erroneous payments. The increase is due to inflation.

(18) An increase of \$141,000 in Farm to School Team (\$6,693,000 available in 2026).

The Patrick Leahy Farm to School Program is an effort to connect schools with local farms to serve healthy, delicious meals using locally produced foods. USDA recognizes the growing interest

among school districts and communities to incorporate both regionally and locally produced 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. The increase is due to inflation.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table FNS-20. Classification by Objects for Appropriated Funds (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11	Total personnel compensation	\$36,545	\$45,517	\$30,451	\$30,756
12	Personal benefits	13,151	16,686	14,330	14,473
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	49,696	62,203	44,781	45,229
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	2,062	522	2,231	2,413
23.2	Rental payments to others	-	116	-	-
23.3	Comm, utilities, and misc. charges.....	-	3	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,110	500	1,201	1,299
25.2	Other services from non-Fed sources	59,381	16,622	64,261	69,542
25.3	Other goods & services from Fed sources	-	10,752	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	2,012,896	1,708,567	2,178,326	2,357,351
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	32,597,830	33,240,985	35,774,281	36,415,783
	Total, Other Objects	34,673,279	34,978,067	37,269,822	38,846,388
99.9	Total, new obligations	34,722,975	35,040,270	38,065,290	38,891,617

Table FNS-21. Classification by Objects for Permanent Funding (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11	Total personnel compensation	\$3,609	\$4,735	\$4,149	\$2,675
12	Personal benefits.....	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	1,357	1,801	1,556	1,571
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	4,966	6,536	5,705	4,246
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	57	14	17	20
25.2	Other services from non-Fed sources	1,269	167	175	190
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	274,654	241,740	295,210	293,794
	Total, Other Objects	275,980	241,921	295,402	294,004
99.9	Total, new obligations	\$280,946	\$248,457	\$301,107	\$298,250

This page was intentionally left blank.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Child Nutrition Programs provide funding for the following nutrition programs: National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Special Milk Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Summer Food Service Program, Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer Program, Seamless Summer Option, and Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

The Child Nutrition Programs improve the food and nutrition security of children through nutritious meals and snacks consistent with the goals of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and since 2024 through direct funding to families with eligible children for grocery benefits during the summer months. The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs provide benefits in public and nonprofit private elementary, middle, and secondary schools, and in residential childcare institutions. The Special Milk Program provides fluid milk to any participating public or nonprofit private school or childcare 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 afterschool care programs and in emergency shelters. The Summer Food Service Program provides nutritious meals to children in low-income areas and residential camps during the summer months, and at other times when school is not in session. In Summer 2025, the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer Program for Children (Summer EBT) program, newly authorized in 2024, enabled States to provide cash benefits to be used by households to purchase nutritious foods for eligible children during the summer months 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 Summer EBT program is typically coordinated among multiple agencies within a State, with the Education agency or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) agency as the lead. Summer EBT may also be directly administered by Indian Tribal Organizations (ITO) that operate the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

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 reauthorization technically expired at the end of 2015, most Child Nutrition Programs and provisions are permanently authorized or have continued operating via annual appropriations. The Summer EBT program was authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, P.L. 111-328, and is codified in the NSLA.

National School Lunch Program**Current Activities**

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 comply with statutory and regulatory nutrition standards, which are consistent with the goals of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. All school lunches must meet Federal nutrition requirements, though decisions about the specific foods to serve and how the foods are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

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 (children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level (FPL)), reduced price (children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL), or paid meals. In accordance with Section 17A of the NSLA, reimbursement for snacks served by schools in eligible areas is paid at the free snack rate.

Section 4 of the NSLA, 42 USC 1753, authorizes a base reimbursement for all qualifying meals served, including lunches to children whose family income is above 185 percent of the Federal poverty level. In addition, Section 11 of the NSLA, 42 USC 1759a, authorizes additional reimbursement for free and reduced-price meals served to children. For school year (SY) 2025-2026, a child from a family of four with an annual income of \$41,795 or less is eligible for free meals, and a child from a family of four with an annual income of no more than \$59,478 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 the 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 an increase in assistance at the rate of 2 cents per meal served. In addition, for SY 2025-2026, SFAs that demonstrated that the meals offered met the nutritional standards receive an additional 9 cents per lunch served.

In addition to the cash reimbursements described above, Section 6 of the NSLA (42 UC 1755) provides base funding for the purchase of USDA Foods to be used in the meal service. The amount of funding received is calculated based on the number of lunches served in the previous year.

Schools that operate NSLP also can serve meals during the summer with the Seamless Summer Option (SSO). Section 13 of the NSLA, 42 USC 1761 authorizes school food authorities to use an alternative to the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) to provide summer or school vacation meal service, in accordance with applicable provisions of law governing the NSLP. Schools may not operate both SFSP and SSO at the same time.

Facts in Brief

On average, schools and residential childcare institutions (RCCIs) served about 29.9 million children each day through the NSLP in 2025. This is about the number of children served daily through the NSLP in 2024.

In 2025, over 4.8 billion lunches were served through NSLP, a slight decrease from 2024 (-.3 percent). In 2025, 73 percent of total lunches served through the NSLP were provided for free or at a reduced price to students.

A total of 95,676 schools and RCCIs participated in the NSLP in 2025, compared to 95,912 in 2024; 111 fewer schools and 125 fewer RCCIs operated the NSLP in 2025 compared to 2024.

In July 2025, USDA began to phase in first-ever limits on added sugars in school meals, including product-based limits on breakfast cereals, yogurt, and flavored milk. In 2025, FNS staff provided technical assistance and guidance to support implementation of these new sugar limits and other nutrition standards in school meals.

Throughout 2025, FNS continued to exercise its authority under Section 12(l) of the NSLA, 42 U.S.C. 1760(l), to issue prospective non-congregate waivers enabling State agencies to respond quickly and effectively to program operators' requests for flexibilities due to unanticipated building closures. Additionally, FNS issued prospective waivers to permit non-congregate meals to accommodate religious observances. This ensured uninterrupted access to nutritious lunches for children and supported state innovation through approvals of waivers while also encouraging states to choose policy options that protect both participants and the taxpayer.

School Breakfast Program

Current Activities

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides funds to States for qualifying breakfasts served to students at or close to the beginning of their school day. SBP provides reimbursement to States to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions. Like school lunches, the breakfasts must be consistent with statutory and regulatory nutrition standards, which are based on the goals of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. All school breakfasts must meet Federal nutrition requirements, though decisions about the specific foods to serve and how the foods are prepared are made by local school food authorities. The SBP is available to the same schools and institutions that are eligible to participate in the NSLP. The income eligibility guidelines for the NSLP and SBP are the same; therefore, children from families that meet the NSLP income eligibility guidelines also qualify for free or reduced-price breakfasts.

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

Throughout 2025, FNS continued to exercise its authority under Section 12(l) of the NSLA, 42 U.S.C. 1760(l), to issue prospective non-congregate waivers enabling State agencies to respond quickly and effectively to program operators’ requests for flexibilities due to unanticipated building closures. Additionally, FNS issued prospective waivers to permit non-congregate meals to accommodate religious observances. This ensured uninterrupted access to nutritious breakfasts for children and supported state innovation through approvals of waivers while also encouraging states to choose policy options that protect both participants and the taxpayer.

Facts in Brief

On average, schools and residential childcare institutions (RCCIs) served more than 15.9 million children each day through the SBP in 2025. This represents a 2.7 percent increase from 15.5 million children in 2024.

In 2025, the SBP was available in 92,698 schools and RCCIs with a total enrollment of 49 million students. Compared to the number of outlets participating in the SBP and the total number of students enrolled in SBP schools during 2024, this represents a .2 percent decrease in outlets and a .7 percent reduction in students enrolled in schools operating the SBP. In 2025, over 80 percent of total breakfasts served through the SBP were provided for free or at a reduced price to students, about the same percentage as in 2024.

As noted above, in July 2025, USDA implemented product-based sugar limits in school meals, including breakfast for cereals, yogurt and flavored milk, which are commonly served at breakfast. USDA provided technical assistance to support schools in implementing these new limits. USDA also 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.

Special Milk Program

Current Activities

The Special Milk Program (SMP) has encouraged consumption of fluid milk since 1955. Any public or nonprofit private school or childcare institution may participate in the SMP, provided it does not participate in other Federal meal programs, such as NSLP, SBP, or the Child and Adult Care Food Program (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 childcare institutions are reimbursed for part of the cost of milk served to children.

Facts in Brief

In 2025, the SMP saw a decrease of over 11 percent in the total number of half pints served compared to 2023.

The number of half pints served through the SMP decreased from 17.6 million in 2024 to 15.7 million in 2025. Overall, the number of half pints served decreased from 181 million in 1990.

A total of 1,189 schools, RCCIs, and non-residential childcare institutions, and summer camps participated in the SMP in 2025, a 9 percent decrease from the 2024 level of 1,313.

The portion of half pints served free during 2025 was approximately 12 percent, about the same as in 2024.

Child and Adult Care Food Program**Current Activities**

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 persons with disabilities.

CACFP meals and snacks may be served in childcare centers, day care homes, at-risk afterschool care centers, outside-school-hours care centers, adult day care centers, and emergency shelters. Child and adult care centers must be either public or private nonprofit. For-profit childcare centers are also eligible if at least 25 percent of their enrollment or licensed capacity either receive funds through the Social Security Act or are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. For-profit adult day care centers are also eligible if at least 25 percent of the adults enrolled in care benefit from Title XIX or Title XX of the Social Security Act. A center may participate through an agreement directly with the State agency or through an agreement with a sponsoring organization. A sponsoring organization is a public or nonprofit private organization that is entirely responsible for the administration of the Program. All participating centers and day care homes must be licensed or approved according to Federal, state, or local standards. Outside-school-hours care programs, at-risk afterschool care centers, and emergency shelters may participate in CACFP by meeting State or local health and safety standards.

Centers, except for at-risk afterschool care 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 various combinations of breakfasts, lunches, snacks, and 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. Day care homes receive reimbursement under a two-tier system intended to target program funds to support low-income children and providers, while requiring less paperwork. 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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. All other homes receive reimbursement at a lower rate, except where meals served to individual children who are enrolled for care in the home are determined to be eligible for the higher rate.

Meals and snacks served in CACFP must meet nutrition standards that have been carefully designed to incorporate a variety of vegetables and fruit, whole grains, and healthy beverages, including low-fat and fat-free milk, and water, while minimizing added sugar and saturated fat. FNS provides guidance, resources, best practices, and training to support centers and day care homes in providing healthy, balanced meals and snacks to the infants, children, and adults they serve. In 2025, FNS continued to

work with States to ensure that sponsoring organizations, centers, and day care homes meet high standards of program effectiveness and integrity.

For example, FNS continued a contract to maintain the CACFP training program that equips 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 develop State agency policy related to the CACFP and provide training and technical assistance directly to sponsoring organizations. CACFP stakeholders, including State agencies and local partners, continued to engage in the online training tools developed and maintained as part of the CORE project. In addition to training, the CORE project produced several resource guides to assist Program operators. In 2025, FNS published the Final Rule *Child and Adult Care Food Program: Rescission of Obsolete Data Collection Requirements* as part of the Administration's ongoing commitment to regulatory reform and in accordance with Executive Order 14192. This rule removed an outdated provision that required data collection and reporting activities that were discontinued in 2010. Because the provision had been obsolete for more than a decade, the rescission resulted in no practical changes for States, while reinforcing USDA's priority of streamlining regulations and reducing administrative burden.

Throughout 2025, FNS continued to exercise its authority under Section 12(l) of the NSLA, 42 U.S.C. 1760(l), to issue prospective non-congregate waivers enabling State agencies to respond quickly and effectively to program operators' requests for flexibilities due to unanticipated building closures. Additionally, FNS issued prospective waivers to permit non-congregate meals to accommodate religious observances. This ensured uninterrupted access to nutritious meals for children and adult participants and supported state innovation through approvals of waivers while also encouraging states to choose policy options that protect both participants and the taxpayer.

Facts in Brief

The total number of meals served through the CACFP decreased slightly from 1.74 billion meals in 2024 to 1.72 billion meals in 2025. In 2025, average daily attendance in CACFP was approximately 4.68 million children and adults, a less than 1 percent reduction compared to the average daily attendance of 4.72 million children and adults reported in 2024.

In 2025, the average daily attendance reported in day care homes and childcare centers was about 4.6 million children. Of the total, 3.9 million children were in childcare centers and approximately 626,791 were in day care homes. Compared to 2024, these data show a less than 1 percent total decrease in average daily attendance reported across both provider types, a .5 percent increase in average daily attendance reported by day care homes, and a 1.2 percent decrease in average daily attendance reported by childcare centers participating in the CACFP.

In 2025, CACFP childcare center outlets received about \$3.1 billion in meal reimbursements for the year (compared to about \$3 billion in 2024).

In 2025, family day care homes received \$610.6 million in meal reimbursements (compared to \$623.5 in 2024).

In 2025, approximately 80.3 percent of total meals served in CACFP were provided free or at a reduced price, a very slight increase from 80.2 percent in 2024.

In 2025, 27,848 At-Risk Childcare Center outlets provided a total of 230.5 million meals and snacks to children (compared to the 27,749 At-Risk Childcare Centers operating in 2024 that served a total of 268.4 million meals and snacks). This is less than a half a percent increase in the number of outlets operating At-Risk sites and a 14 percent decrease in the number of At-Risk meals and snacks served to children during 2025.

In 2025, CACFP At-Risk Childcare Centers served an average of 2.801 million children daily, a 2 percent increase from approximately 2.743 million children each day during 2024.

Summer Food Service Program

Current Activities

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) was established to provide 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 or younger 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 nonprofit schools, government agencies, private nonprofit 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. Sponsors 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.

Since summer 2023, Program operators may offer non-congregate meal service in areas designated as rural (7 CFR 225) through both SFSP and NSLP Seamless Summer Option (SSO). The rural non-congregate meal service option enables sponsors to provide grab-and-go or delivered meals for children in rural areas where accessing summer meals is a challenge.

In 2025, FNS continued to provide guidance to assist Program operators in maintaining high program integrity when using the non-congregate option. In addition to an updated questions and answers document, FNS released a series of resources that provided additional rural non-congregate guidance to State agencies regarding site caps, site proximity, and parent or guardian pick-up and hosted a webinar to complement these new tools. These resources expanded upon previously released guidance and addressed the most frequently asked questions related to rural non-congregate SFSP operations. On June 6, 2025, FNS published the final rule *Child Nutrition: Streamlining Plan Requirements for the Summer EBT Program and the Rural Non-Congregate Option in the Summer Food Service Program*. This deregulatory action removed the Coordinated Services Plan requirement for the Summer Food Service Program and the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (Summer EBT) program. Removal of this provision provided immediate relief for State agencies by decreasing administrative burden and eliminating duplicative and unnecessary paperwork.

In July 2025, FNS awarded Turnip the Beet Awards to 199 summer meals sponsors located across the country for menus served in summer 2024. These awards were created to showcase sponsors who are going above and beyond to ensure that children in their care are receiving high-quality meals that are both nutritious and appetizing.

Facts in Brief

During 2025, over 164 million breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and snacks were served through the SFSP. This represents about a 1.4 percent increase from 2024 meal service levels when almost 162 million meals were served through the program.

During July 2025, 35,362 meal sites served children through the SFSP, a slight decrease from 36,062 sites operating the year before.

In 2025, the mix of meal types served through the SFSP remained steady from 2024. During 2025, approximately 50 percent of SFSP meals served were lunches, 37 percent were breakfasts, and the remaining 13 percent were suppers and supplements.

In 2025, more than 50 States and territories offered rural non-congregate meal service via SFSP or SSO. More than 16,000 rural non-congregate sites served over 73 million meals in participating States and territories. These estimates, however, likely underrepresent the total number of non-congregate meals served. Summer 2025 was the first season with new data reporting requirements, which gave State agencies the opportunity to report on non-congregate meals separately from congregate meals.

Some State agencies still used the previous method of reporting in 2025, listing total counts rather than counts separated by meal service type. As State agencies continue adjusting to this new reporting requirement, FNS expects to receive more precise counts for meals served specifically through the rural non-congregate option in coming years.

Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children Program (Summer EBT)

The Summer EBT Program was established for the purpose of providing nutrition assistance through EBT during the summer months for eligible school-age children, to ensure continued access to nutritious food when school is not in session for the summer. Rigorous evaluations have shown that Summer EBT decreases the number of participating children with very low food insecurity by one-third, increases children’s whole grain, dairy, fruit, and vegetable consumption, and decreases children’s sugar-sweetened beverage consumption.

Upon enactment, Summer EBT provided \$120 per summer, indexed to inflation, in grocery benefits per eligible school-age child in participating States, Tribes, and territories. Participants can use the benefits to purchase food from authorized retailers in their local communities. In States, Tribes, and territories participating in Summer EBT, school-age children whose families receive SNAP, TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), FDIPIR (Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations), or certain other income-based benefits are automatically enrolled to receive Summer EBT. Additionally, children who attend a school that offers the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program and whose household income makes them eligible for free or reduced-price school meals may also be automatically enrolled in Summer EBT. Children who are not automatically enrolled may still be eligible for Summer EBT through an application. To qualify, a child’s household must meet certain income limits and other requirements.

Current Activities

FNS successfully launched the Summer EBT program in 2024, the first new, nationwide nutrition assistance program in decades. The process to implement Summer EBT nationwide required an extraordinary amount of effort, partnership, and coordination with participating States, Tribes, and territories.

Throughout fiscal year 2025, FNS staff provided extensive technical assistance and guidance to support approval of state, tribe, and territory plans for operation and management (POM) and implementation of Summer EBT. As part of this effort, FNS continued to publish memoranda, guidance, and resources, including those emphasizing program integrity and modernizing systems. FNS also offered continuous engagement with States, Tribes, and territories that elected to administer the Program through webinars, town hall meetings, attendance at conferences, and individualized one-on-one technical assistance. FNS continued to support and enhance a Summer EBT online application to ensure that all States and Tribes have an option for a high-quality, no-cost Summer EBT application.

On June 6, 2025, FNS published the final rule *Child Nutrition: Streamlining Plan Requirements for the Summer EBT Program and the Rural Non-Congregate Option in the Summer Food Service Program*. This deregulatory action removed the Coordinated Services Plan requirement for Summer EBT and the Summer Food Service Program. Removal of this provision provided immediate relief for State agencies by decreasing administrative burden and eliminating duplicative and unnecessary paperwork.

Facts in Brief

FNS approved 47 POMs for summer 2025 operations. In total, 38 States, 4 territories, and 5 Tribes administered the program, providing \$120 in EBT benefits to an estimated 24 million children, for an estimated total of \$2.8 billion invested in summer nutrition for children.

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) provides fresh fruits and vegetables to children in participating elementary schools as snacks outside of the regular meal service. USDA provides a limited amount of funding to States that 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. Participating elementary schools receive between \$50 to \$75 per child to operate the program during the school year.

Section 19 of the NSLA, 42 USC 1769a, authorizes the FFVP and provides a steady source of funding through an annual transfer from USDA 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 State agencies operating a school lunch program (including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) based on population. In 2025, a total of \$231.5 million was awarded to State agencies to operate FFVP.

USDA Foods Program in Child Nutrition Programs

Current Activities

All eight child nutrition programs incorporate USDA Foods as part of the overall assistance provided to recipient agencies. AMS and FNS work together to procure and deliver 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, 42 USC 1755(c) and 1766(h) 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, 42 USC 1761, 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).

For SY 2025-2026, schools, daycare centers and residential institutions were authorized to receive an average of 30.50 cents worth of USDA Foods per lunch/supper served. This is an increase from the prior SY rate of 30.00 cents.

USDA strengthens the nation's nutrition safety net and supports American agriculture by distributing high quality, 100 percent American-grown and produced 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 2025, FNS continued to review USDA Foods products to ensure these foods support the nutrition standards set in the Final Rule – Child Nutrition Programs: Meal Patterns Consistent with the 2020-2025 DGAs. National processors in the USDA Foods in Schools program have a vital role in providing a wider variety of nutritious, American-grown foods to school-age children across the country. In 2025, FNS continued to closely monitor USDA Foods inventories and orders for national processors and initiated a demonstration project to support oversight and minimize instances of fraud, waste and program abuse. This demonstration project will provide processors with another option to complete

the required audit and gives FNS an increased role in this critical oversight to strengthen integrity. FNS has worked closely with States and processors to help them effectively and efficiently manage USDA Foods inventories using the processors National Monthly Performance reports usage and inventory data. This data provides key information to help ensure efficient inventory utilization, reduction of inventory balances and storage costs.

USDA Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

FNS and the Department of Defense (DoD) Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) work together to enable school districts to 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 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 from its beginning in SY 1994-1995, when eight States spent \$3.2 million on produce. In 2025, 49 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Guam, participated, spending over \$541 million in USDA Foods entitlement funds on fresh fruits and vegetables through this program. Additionally, 29 States used \$1 million of their SFSP funds to order fresh fruits and vegetables through the USDA DoD Fresh program. FNS continues to work with the DLA to improve the USDA DoD Fresh program, including encouraging vendors to provide local produce items when in season.

The Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Orders Receipt System (FFAVORS) web application offers participating agencies in NSLP, SFSP, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) the ability to order and receive shipments of fresh produce to their location. In support of Farm to School initiatives, vendors are required to report State of Origin information so customers can see where the produce is from. Vendors are also able to identify locally sourced produce.

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. Wisconsin chose to discontinue participation in the pilot. In 2025, the remaining seven States spent approximately \$7.7 million in USDA Foods entitlement to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables through the pilot.

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 and forwarded to Agricultural Marketing Service (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. FNS does not have statutory authority to provide cash in lieu to additional States or school food authorities. Some nonresidential childcare institutions participating in CACFP have also elected to receive their USDA Foods entitlements in cash.

Training and 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 a virtual four-part training series for State agency staff that included hands-on training and practical activities. FNS staff also offered in-person USDA Foods

training sessions at the USDA/State Agency meeting and the American Commodity Distribution Association (ACDA) Conference. Additionally, FNS continued to release monthly updates of the USDA Foods Database, a resource that provides stakeholders with vendor-specific nutrition, allergen, and ingredient information for direct delivered USDA Foods for Child Nutrition Programs. To ensure this resource is most useful for USDA Foods recipients, FNS provided one-on-one technical assistance to vendors to ensure their product information was complete and accurate prior to including it in the database.

State Administrative Expense (SAE) Funds

Section 7 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 USC 1776, authorizes funds to the States for program administration and for supervision and technical assistance in local school districts and child and adult care institutions. In 2025, \$497.4 million was appropriated for State Administrative Expenses (SAE). SAE funds are available to States for obligation over a 2-year period. The State agency may carry over an amount equivalent to 20 percent of the initial SAE allocation, reallocated funds, and transferred funds. Each fiscal year, carryover exceeding the 20 percent limit is recovered by FNS and these funds are available for reallocation to States with demonstrated need for additional funds.

Child Nutrition Program Integrity

Current Activities

Ensuring the integrity of the Child Nutrition 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's efforts to enhance program integrity in the Child Nutrition Programs fall under three categories: research, process improvements, and monitoring/compliance.

Research

FNS is engaged in research to estimate and report improper payment rates in each of its largest Child Nutrition Programs (CNP). This work allows FNS to satisfy its requirements under the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019.

By the end of 2025, the agency was near completion of the fourth Access, Participation, Eligibility, and Certification Study (APEC-IV). APEC-IV will provide updated, nationally representative estimates of program errors and improper payments in the school meal programs. The APEC findings help direct the agency's integrity work in the school meal programs.

While APEC relies on traditional methods and contract support to collect and analyze program data, the agency also is developing alternate methods to conduct additional analysis which are being used for CNPs, two most recent improper payment studies. In both cases, these methods seek to reduce taxpayer costs. The first relies entirely on Child Nutrition program staff to develop an improper payment estimate for the SFSP. FNS work on that effort began in 2023. Work continued in 2025 and the agency plans to report an interim SFSP improper payment estimate in 2026.

The second method combines contracted data collection with in-house analysis to develop certification and area eligibility error estimates, two components of Child Nutrition improper program payments. Unlike APEC, which focuses on the school meal programs alone, FNS conceived and designed this new study to produce estimates that can be applied across programs. The study takes advantage of the fact that the process of certifying individual children for program benefits or establishing a local area's eligibility for community-wide benefits, relies on similar methods and data regardless of program.

Monitoring, Compliance, and Process Improvements

FNS and State agencies conduct reviews to assess the operation of the Child Nutrition Programs, evaluate the accuracy of local meal service data, and provide training and technical assistance to help ensure Programs are operated in line with Federal requirements.

Funds allocated for these activities support the identification of errors that threaten Program integrity and may result in improper claims. When reviews identify errors, corrective action plans are developed to assist State agencies and Program operators with compliance and to improve the implementation of Program regulations and operations. Implementation of corrective action plans results in more accurate and efficient distribution of Program benefits to eligible children and helps ensure public trust in the Programs.

State agencies are required by regulations to review Programs to evaluate compliance with requirements. To evaluate compliance, State agencies will review, but are not limited to, the following: certification and benefit issuance, meal counting and claiming to ensure the accuracy of reimbursements and records, and Program meal requirements.

Review and oversight activities are not only helpful in recovering Federal funds but also can inform technical assistance and other initiatives FNS creates to improve Program compliance and operations. Based on information gleaned from State agencies and findings discovered, FNS develops technical assistance on Program regulations and provides guidance to State agencies and Program operators through a variety of formats.

As required by statute, for the school meal programs, FNS developed a unified accountability system for State agency oversight, referred to as the Administrative Review. Through the Administrative Review, State agencies conduct comprehensive evaluations of Program operations by SFAs participating in NSLP and SBP and other Federal meal programs. FNS provides forms, instructions, and guidance to State agencies to standardize the review process. If State agencies identify any errors during the Administrative Review, they must provide technical assistance, require corrective action, and when applicable, assess fiscal action to recover Federal funds that have been paid erroneously to SFAs.

In 2025, State agencies continued to implement provisions from the final Child Nutrition Program Integrity Rule published in 2023, which strengthens the monitoring and oversight activities in Child Nutrition Programs. These provisions impact oversight processes such as the timing of reviews, how they are conducted, and the ability for State agencies to issue fines for severe Program mismanagement. Based on these provisions, FNS has provided new guidance and is updating existing guidance and technical assistance to assist State agencies in their oversight activities.

FNS is responsible for managing and conducting oversight for the nutrition assistance programs administered through State and local agencies. FNS conducts management evaluations, which assess State agency implementation and oversight of the Child Nutrition Programs. In 2025, FNS Regional Offices conducted 42 management evaluations of states that operate CN Programs. FNS provides ongoing technical assistance regarding 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 training and presentations. FNS also provides technical assistance through the review process, during assisted local level reviews, and during management evaluations.

Through both competitive and non-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 of 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 periodic 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 the school and State matching data from other federal, means-tested programs, such as SNAP, Medicaid, TANF, and others, to automatically certify students as eligible for free or reduced-price school meals, without the need for families to submit applications. Direct certification is a key error-reduction strategy for school meal programs. By eliminating school meal applications, direct certification not only reduces program errors, but also reduces burden on families and schools. As established in statute, State agencies administering SNAP and those administering the school nutrition programs must directly certify at least 95 percent of eligible school age children participating in SNAP. States that do not reach and maintain the direct certification benchmark are required to develop and implement continuous improvement plans to ensure that eligible children are directly certified for school meals.

To support states' direct certification efforts, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80) provides funding for grants to State agencies that administer the NSLP. In the first quarter of 2025, FNS awarded \$2.2 million in Direct Certification Improvement Grants to Georgia Department of Education, Montana Office of Public Instruction, and Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Direct Certification with Medicaid Demonstration Projects

Section 9(b)(15) of the NSLA, 42 USC 1758(b)(15), authorizes FNS to conduct demonstration projects in selected States and LEAs to evaluate the effectiveness of using Medicaid data to directly certify students for school meals. The original demonstrations launched in SY 2016-2017 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, using the demonstration project authority in Section 18(c) of the NSLA, 42 USC 1769(c), USDA decided to examine the potential additional efficiencies of directly certified students for both free *and* reduced-price meals. Currently, 44 States participate in the demonstration projects – accounting for approximately 95 percent of the NSLP-participating population.

Special Provision Options

To reduce paperwork and other administrative burdens at the local level, Section 11(a)(1) of the NSLA, 42 USC 1759a includes 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 (CEP). Special Provisions 1 and 2 have been an option for LEAs since 1980. Provision 3 has been an option since 1995, and CEP became available for all eligible schools in 2014. Provisions 1, 2, 3, and CEP 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 eligibility to be certified for a 2-year period for each child eligible for free meals in schools where at least 80 percent of the children enrolled are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. To elect Provision 1, a school must notify their State agency of their intent to elect before implementing the provision. This option reduces the annual notification of program availability and certification of children eligible for free meals to once every two years. All other households 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 statuses.

Provision 2 reduces application burdens and simplifies meal counting and claiming procedures by allowing schools to establish claiming percentages and to serve all meals at no charge for a 4-year period. To elect Provision 2, a school must notify their State agency of their intent to elect before implementing the provision. During the first year (or base year), although meals are served at no charge, the school makes eligibility determinations and takes daily counts of reimbursable meals by type (free, reduced price, paid) at the point of service. These meals counts are used to establish the claiming percentages that will be used for the following three years. During the next three years, households do not need to submit applications, and 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 also reduces application burdens and simplifies meal counting and claiming procedures by allowing schools to receive the same level of Federal cash and commodity assistance paid to them during the last year in which eligibility determinations were made and meals were counted by type (the base year). To elect Provision 3, a school must notify their State agency of their intent to elect before implementing the provision. Provision 3 schools serve meals to all children in attendance at the school at no charge for a period of four years following the base year. Households do not submit applications and schools do not make additional eligibility determinations during the 4-year period, even though the individual children enrolled in the school may change. Instead, reimbursement is determined by using the amount of Federal cash and commodity assistance received in the base year with adjustments to reflect changes in enrollment and inflation.

Schools electing Provision 2 or 3 must pay any difference between Federal reimbursement and the cost of providing all meals at no charge. The funds to pay for this difference must be from non-Federal sources. Also, Provision 2 and 3 allow the State agency to approve 4-year extensions if the socioeconomic status of the school's population remains stable, declined, or has had only negligible improvement since the most recent base year.

In SY 2024-2025 there were 4,440 schools operating Provision 1, 2, 3 and other non-pricing programs (not including CEP), the majority of which were operating Provision 2 and 3.

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

CEP allows schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) serving low-income areas to provide breakfast and lunch at no cost to students, without the burden of collecting household applications to determine eligibility for free school meals. CEP is a Federal-local cost sharing option that allows eligible schools to provide meals at no cost to all students. In lieu of household applications, CEP streamlines program administration by using direct certification data from means-tested programs with comparable eligibility to establish a school, group, or LEA-wide meal claiming percentage. 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 25 percent) of students qualify for free meals without an application, such as via direct certification, the school, group of schools, or LEA is eligible for CEP. For CEP, students who are certified for free meals without a household application, such as those directly certified through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), are "identified students." The identified student percentage (ISP) is calculated by dividing the total number of identified students by the total number of enrolled students. The ISP is multiplied by 1.6 (the CEP multiplier) to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate; remaining meals are reimbursed at the lower, paid rate.

Like Provision 2 or 3 schools, CEP schools must pay any difference between Federal assistance and the cost of providing all meals at no charge. The money to pay for this difference must be from non-Federal sources. Using an established equation, the LEA can estimate the amount of Federal assistance it will receive under CEP and can estimate any non-Federal funding that may be needed to

cover operational costs. The LEA compares its estimated 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 implement CEP in schools under its jurisdiction.

To elect CEP, LEAs must notify their State agency of their election by June 30 and provide documentation that demonstrates the electing schools meet the minimum ISP requirement. The ISP is verified by the State agency prior to the start of the school year. Once established, the CEP claiming percentages are used for the next four years.

USDA provides focused technical assistance for CEP to ensure State agencies and schools participating and interested in participating in CEP have the information and resources necessary to make informed decisions. Technical assistance includes responding to State agency questions, issuing policy guidance, and highlighting CEP during webinars and presentations. As of June 2025, 54,234 schools serving 27.2 million students operate CEP, which represents about 74 percent of eligible schools.

Process Reforms

Strengthening the quality of administrative data

FNS released updated administrative data forms to facilitate state reporting and agency analysis of summer meals program data. These include:

- An updated FNS-418: *Report of the Summer Food Service Program for Children* to allow states to report separate subtotals for congregate and non-congregate meals in the SFSP. The new form provides FNS with better information to monitor program performance.
- A redesigned FNS-10: *Report of School Program Operations* to allow states to separate congregate and non-congregate statistics for SFAs that operate summer programs through the NSLP's Seamless Summer Option.
- An updated FNS-905 to standardize state agency reporting of congregate and non-congregate summer site location information. FNS implemented this change to strengthen the quality of data posted to USDA's Summer Meals for Kids Site Finder.

Reducing household error through improved application design

Tens of thousands of households applied for Summer EBT benefits in 2025 using an FNS-designed, integrity-focused application. The application includes features developed through agency research that aim to reduce common applicant errors that can lead to mis-certification and improper program payments.

Child Nutrition Grants

NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants

The NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants provide funding to State agencies to competitively award subgrants to eligible SFAs participating in the NSLP. Grant funding provided to State agencies directs them to award these subgrants to LEAs, SFAs, and schools to purchase equipment that is valued over \$1,000 and needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and to help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the School Breakfast Program. In 2024, a total of \$10 million was provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-42) and distributed to State agencies. This brought the total funding provided under this initiative to \$379.7 million since program inception in 2010.

Healthy Meals Incentives Initiative

USDA announced the \$100 million Healthy Meals Incentives (HMI) Initiative in 2022, aimed at enhancing the nutritional quality of school meals. It includes four components: competitive sub-grants for small and/or rural SFAs, a recognition awards program for all SFAs, three Healthy Meals Summits,

and challenge grants to stimulate innovation in the K-12 school food marketplace. FNS is leading this initiative.

In 2025, 52 sub-grantee projects under the Healthy Meals Incentives Initiative’s School Food System Transformation Challenge actively advanced connections between school districts and food producers, farmers, suppliers, distributors, and community partners, building a more resilient and sustainable school food system nationwide. Demonstrating continued growth and innovation, 9 of the 52 projects were new in Summer 2025, expanding the initiative’s reach and reinforcing its role in transforming how schools’ source and offer nutritious meals. An additional sub-grantee funding opportunity will open in 2026, followed by two subsequent rounds of funding.

Additionally, the Healthy Meals Incentives Initiative delivered measurable impact across the school food system. The program awarded 981 Recognition Awards to 655 school food authorities, successfully hosted the second of the Healthy Meals Summits in a virtual format with nearly 800 attendees, and provided substantial financial and technical support to 264 small and rural districts. Of the 264 grantees, 246 received recognition awards and utilized more than \$27 million of the \$30 million allocated, demonstrating strong uptake and strengthening school meal programs nationwide.

Supporting the Use of Traditional Indigenous Foods in the Child Nutrition Programs Cooperative Agreement

Since the launch of the Supporting the Use of Traditional Indigenous Foods in the Child Nutrition Programs Cooperative Agreement in 2024, over \$2 million was awarded to the following five organizations: Center for Popular Research, Education and Policy; Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement; North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems; Powhatan Confederacy; and the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and the Fond du Lac Ojibwe School to provide training and technical assistance to school nutrition professionals on procurement, preparation, and crediting of traditional Indigenous foods. In 2025, cooperators submitted a total of 60 finalized and in-review resources—including recipes, toolkits, flyers, and presentations—to support the integration of traditional indigenous foods in schools. These contributions reflect steady progress throughout the year, expanding relevant materials available to school meal programs and strengthening connections between food traditions and student meals in Indian country.

Non-Competitive Technology Innovation Grants

In 2025, FNS offered the Non-Competitive Technology Innovation Grant (nTIG) to all eligible State agencies and territories for the purposes of developing, improving, and maintaining automated information technology systems used to operate and manage all CN Programs. In 2025, FNS offered an equal distribution of the \$36.3 million available, amounting to \$541,924 per State agency. In 2025, State agencies continued to develop their system projects and expend their 2021,2023, and 2024 grant awards.

Patrick Leahy Farm to School Program (USDA Farm to School Program)

Current Activities

USDA supports local and regional food systems to improve economic, health, and learning outcomes, and inspire youth toward careers in agriculture by connecting children and families with their food and the farmers, ranchers, and fishers who produce it. FNS conducts ongoing Child Nutrition activities in accordance with directives in Sections 9(j) and 18(g) of the NSLA, 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.

FNS extends its focus on local foods and agricultural education beyond the NSLP and works to incorporate farm to school activities in all Child Nutrition Programs including the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The integration of farm to school principles in Child Nutrition Programs encourages local control and provides flexibility to implement a variety of activities that leverage nutrition program operations to support resilient food systems

through strong local food supply chains. FNS accomplishes this work through awarding grants, providing technical assistance, and disseminating research related to farm to school.

Farm to School Grant Program

The Farm to School Grant Program (Grant Program) requirements were rewritten and released in 2025 (for award in 2026) in a way that reimagines how the Grant Program delivers financial assistance that helps secure domestic agriculture. The new solicitation eliminates DEI preferences from prior years, streamlines application requirements, and encourages innovative applications in support of Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) and Farmers First initiatives. The Grant Program is an important tool for USDA to strengthen American agriculture by promoting consumption of locally sourced products. In general, farm to school encourages self-sufficiency by teaching children about their food and circulating Child Nutrition Program dollars within the local food system.

In 2025, FNS analyzed grantee experience survey results. The team received overwhelmingly positive responses (90% agree or strongly agree) from grantees regarding the level of grant support during the past five grant cycles.

FNS continues to support State agencies with grant execution of approximately \$60 million in State agency formula grants awarded in 2022 (four-year period of performance). States are using formula grants to increase the capacity of CNP-participating institutions to procure and use local foods in program meals and provide agricultural education opportunities for participating children.

Farm to School Technical Assistance

FNS continues to provide direct training and technical assistance to farm to school practitioners through regional staff support, conferences, webinars, virtual meetings, and online and print technical assistance materials.

FNS worked with nonprofit entities and Indian Tribal Organization (ITO) partners during 2025 to advance farm to school efforts through technical assistance cooperative agreements. The agreements increase national and regional-level technical assistance available to government agencies, tribal organizations, agricultural producers, schools and other partners to increase local food procurement and agricultural education in CNPs. Highlights from 2025 include a program to help build the capacity of State agencies to support robust, whole-school farm to school teams within their state, a learning collaborative to teach farm to early childhood education coalitions (ECE) to help Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) operators participate in farm to ECE activities, hands-on school food procurement training for school nutrition professionals, connector events to bring together school food buyers and agricultural producers to increase local food sales in CNPs, and roundtable discussions with Native youth, parents, and producers to develop findings on how FNS can support Indigenous Food Sovereignty through farm to school.

Research

The Farm to School Census is a periodic survey of all SFAs enrolled in the NSLP which measures their engagement in farm to school and local procurement. The 2023 Farm to School Census was released in October 2024 (in 2025), and promotional materials and findings were promoted in the months that followed. FNS offered an extensive toolkit (e.g., national and state infographics, summary report, sample blogs and talking points, and public use dataset) to State agencies to aid understanding and promote the use of Census results. The findings from the USDA Farm to School Census (Census) indicate that farm to school in the United States is going strong, with more schools participating and more school districts serving local foods to students. Seventy-four (74) percent of school food authorities (SFAs) reported participation in at least one farm to school activity during school year 2022-2023, an increase of 9 percentage points over school year 2018-2019.

SFAs that purchased local food in school year 2022-2023 spent about \$1.8 billion, roughly 16 percent of their total food spending. SFAs also reported buying an increasingly diverse portfolio of local food products from the 2019 Farm to School Census, including fruits, vegetables, and fluid milk to other

dairy products, grains, and proteins. Participating SFAs also reported a variety of positive benefits: an increase in consumption of fruits and vegetables in school meals (61 percent of participating SFAs), access to better quality foods (57 percent), and an increased positive perception of the school food program among educators (49 percent).

Team Nutrition Activities and Initiatives

Team Nutrition is a cross-cutting initiative that supports all 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 childcare environments. The Team Nutrition initiative helps States and local program operators apply meal pattern requirements to their school and childcare menus, while accommodating local and regional food preferences and optimizing the use of USDA Foods as well as locally produced foods. Team Nutrition efforts are reinforced by the Institute for Child Nutrition (ICN) (funded by USDA FNS) which provides culinary training for school nutrition professionals, and training on the use of Team Nutrition materials for State agencies and Child Nutrition Program operators.

In 2025, Team Nutrition Training Grant (TNTG) grantees made measurable progress across the 2023 and 2024 cohorts. In CY 2025, 2023 grantees delivered 115 nutrition activities that reached more than 129,000 individuals and engaged 65 community partners, while 2024 grantees conducted 51 trainings that supported 2,607 Child Nutrition Professionals across 868 school food authorities. Together, these 2025 activities expanded training capacity, deepened community engagement, and advanced program compliance and quality in school meal programs.

In 2025, USDA released a comprehensive suite of resources to support CACFP operators in lowering added sugars in breakfast cereals, serving meals to adult participants, and enhancing menu planning. These resources include recorded webinars, training slides, a national conference presentation, revised posters, and updated worksheets—all designed to provide practical, actionable guidance. The full collection is available on USDA’s Team Nutrition website, ensuring broad access for program operators nationwide.

FNS and ICN created or updated 85 resources, to include those that were created or revised to reflect the Final Rule, “Child Nutrition Programs: Meal Patterns Consistent With the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Additionally, in 2025, the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN) delivered 313 trainings—across face-to-face, virtual instructor-led, and webinar formats—reaching over 37,560 program operators nationwide. These efforts ensured broad access to professional development, strengthened program capacity, and advanced the quality of child nutrition services.

During 2025, Team Nutrition successfully launched a major enhancement to the Professional Standards Trainings and Tracker Tool (PSTTT), unifying the Professional Standards Training Database into a modernized, single hub that empowers school nutrition professionals to seamlessly search and log trainings. The release, inspired by customer feedback, also expands accessibility by introducing guest user access, enabling broader engagement with professional standards training resources.

Summer Demonstration Projects

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.

In November 2023, USDA granted \$5.8 million to the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development to operate the Alaska Meals-to-You demonstration project in summers 2024-2026. The goal of this demonstration project is to establish a suitable replacement for the ready-to-eat food items previously made available through the Baylor University Meals-to-You demonstration project.

This demonstration aims to reduce food insecurity among children in rural Alaska through home delivery of ready-to-eat meal boxes containing up to ten breakfasts and ten lunches, as well as explore the feasibility of including locally sourced items and bulk meal items. Preliminary data from summer 2025 operations showed that this project served 31 school food authorities (SFAs), demonstrating an increase of 19 SFAs (158% increase) from summer 2024; approximately 9,075 children, demonstrating an increase of 3,863 (74% increase) from summer 2024; and approximately 998,250 meals, demonstrating an increase of 415,210 (71% increase) from summer 2024.

In May 2025, USDA granted approximately \$9.1 million to the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services for a pilot program to supplement the USDA's Summer Meal Programs. The pilot program, "Healthy Kids Iowa," permitted qualifying households with children to receive food packages during visits to participating distribution sites across all 99 of Iowa's counties. The pilot operated in June, July, and August of 2025. Under the pilot, households with income at or below 185 percent of the Federal poverty level (FPL) and children ages 4-18 qualified to participate.

Participating households were provided the opportunity to pick up a selection of nutritionally balanced foods per month, per child. Distribution sites included food pantries and schools, and items in each pick-up totaled no more than \$40 per eligible child, per month. Items were available from all categories of foods in the Thrifty Food Plan: fruits and vegetables, dairy, grains, and proteins. Healthy Kids Iowa served a total of 66,786 children across the three summer months.

Summer EBT Non-Competitive Technology Grants

On August 1, 2024, FNS released a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for \$100 million for Summer EBT Technology Grants. The funding was offered noncompetitively through an equitable allocation to all Summer EBT coordinating agencies that implemented Summer EBT in summer 2025. The funding is specifically for technological costs associated with establishing the Summer EBT program to ensure it is stood up with strong integrity; the funds are not subject to any administrative match requirements. Forty-two grantees were awarded funds to ensure that program data is accurate, only eligible participants receive benefits, and regulatory requirements are met while decreasing dependence on manual processes. Grantees have until September 30, 2028, to obligate funds.

Food Safety

Current Activities

FNS 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 federal, academic, and other leading food safety partnering institutions.

In 2025, FNS delivered 80 food safety trainings through a cooperative agreement with the ICN reaching more than 1,700 child nutrition professionals through a variety of modalities including virtual instructor led training and e-learning. FNS also developed and delivered a webinar for child nutrition program stakeholders titled "A Grade A Story: 100 Years of Milk Safety," presented in collaboration with the USDA Agricultural Research Service and the ICN, that reached over 400 participants. FNS continued to guide the development of research-based educational resources that address the importance of safe food practices in the management of food allergies in Child Nutrition Programs. In 2025, the ICN, in collaboration with FNS, launched four online courses on the ICN's eLearning portal, iLearn, for school nutrition professionals. The new training courses include Accommodating Food Allergies in Schools, Food Allergies in School Nutrition-Avoiding Cross Contact, - Food Allergies in School Nutrition-General Food Allergies, and Food Allergies in School Nutrition-Reading Food Labels. These courses aim to provide school nutrition professionals with tips and tools for safely preparing and serving food for students with food allergies.

To keep training and resources aligned with the latest best practices and regulatory guidance, the ICN updated the following materials: Manager's corner: Food Safety Basics, School Food Allergy Sesame Fact Sheet, CACFP: Food Allergies in School Nutrition, and Food Allergies in Schools Face-to-Face Trainings. Additionally, new initiatives have been launched, including the Food Safety Development Plan and the Food Safety Fact of the Week. The Food Safety Development Plan is an online course aimed at Schools and CACFP audiences, designed to help them create food safety plans based on effective strategies identified through exploratory task force meetings. The Food Safety Fact of the Week involves the creation of a 52-week food safety calendar that emphasizes nationally recognized food safety observances, such as National Food Safety Education Month, and aims to enhance existing resources for school nutrition professionals through social media engagement.

FNS continued to deliver Produce Safety University (PSU), a program that promotes the use of fresh fruits and vegetables in school meals programs by teaching best practices for procuring high-quality produce and ensuring food safety from farm to fork. In 2025, one virtual session and three PSU webinars ("*Spec it, Check it – Oh no, Recall it!*", "*Are you a Smart Buyer?*", and "*The Produce Lab*") attracted over 650 child nutrition professionals. In addition, FNS completed a two-year cooperative agreement with Texas Tech University to evaluate the Produce Safety University course, including its delivery, content, and graduate support. The results will provide information that will be used to enhance the course and create a roadmap to guide FNS support of graduates who train others on topics learned in Produce Safety University.

In 2025, FNS completed the first year of a two-year cooperative agreement with Washington State University to create Behind the Tray, a research-driven food science and food safety immersion training program for school nutrition professionals. FNS also completed a two-year cooperative agreement that analyzed the incidence, burden, and costs of food allergies and foodborne illness on school aged children. These analyses will be used to inform future food safety education resources.

Agency Support

FNS provided technical assistance on food safety issues to internal and external stakeholders, including guidance on executing food safety recalls, producing safety and assessments of food safety issues. In 2025, FNS established and fostered critical relationships with Federal partners to enable FNS to effectively respond to emerging issues and inform the Agency's food safety and nutrition activities. In 2025, FNS responded to approximately 370 USDA Foods complaints with identified food safety concerns and closely monitored food recalls affecting FNS nutrition programs and communicated with food safety regulatory agencies (USDA/FSIS and HHS/FDA) as well as the USDA Foods procurement agency (AMS) to determine the impact of food recalls on USDA Foods. FNS continued to support rapid notification of food safety recalls in food distribution programs through the management of the State Emergency Notification System contract. In 2025, FNS conducted a comprehensive review of this acquisition to evaluate options for increasing value and efficiency by consolidating SENS into existing food distribution systems.

Child Nutrition Studies and Evaluations

FNS published ten reports related to the Child Nutrition Programs during 2025, which are available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research-analysis>. These reports include:

- 2023 Farm to School Census (October 15, 2024). The 2023 Farm to School Census collected information on farm to school participation by school food authorities (SFA) in school year 2022–23. Every SFA participating in the National School Lunch Program in the 50 states, Washington, DC, and five territories received an online survey asking about the farm to school activities they participated in, details of their participation, and their perspectives on farm to school. Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of school food authorities did at least one farm to school relevant activity in SY 2022-23, an increase of 9 percentage points over SY 2018–19.
- 2023 Summer Non-Congregate Meal Service Sponsor Survey (October 24, 2024). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 permanently authorized a non-congregate meal service

option for operators of SFSP and SSO in qualifying rural areas, beginning in summer 2023. This preliminary evaluation sought to understand (a) sponsors' perceptions of the impacts of the non-congregate meal service option, (b) how sponsors implemented non-congregate meal service in summer 2023, and (c) sponsors' plans for summer 2024 non-congregate meal service. Overall, sponsors of summer non-congregate meal service sites in 2023 viewed the program positively, indicating that they were able to provide more meals to more children at a cost less than or equal to congregate meal service.

- **Bringing Local Foods to Students: Achievements and Learnings from USDA Farm to School Grantees (October 22, 2024).** The USDA FNS Patrick Leahy Farm to School Grant Program awards grants annually to support schools, non-profits, Indian Tribal Organizations, state agencies, producers, and other entities who are planning, developing, and implementing farm to school programs. This report presents findings of the FNS evaluation of the fiscal year 2018 and 2019 Farm to School grantees, highlighting their activities, achievements, and challenges. During 2018 and 2019, Farm to School grants supported over 1,000 school districts and close to 9,000 schools across the U.S., including territories and ITOs. Grant-funded projects facilitated greater community support for school meals and higher student participation and supported greater local food purchases.
- **Characteristics of Adult Day Care Centers that Participate in CACFP (December 3, 2024).** Adult day care centers may receive payments from CACFP for serving nutritious meals to adults who are age 60 or older, or who are physically or mentally impaired to an extent that limits their independence and ability to carry out activities of daily living. The objective of this study was to better understand key characteristics of adult day care centers participating in CACFP.
- **School Food Authority Survey on Supply Chain Disruption and Student Participation in SY 2023-24 (December 10, 2024).** The third annual survey of School Food Authorities found that 95 percent of SFAs faced supply-chain related challenges in school year (SY) 2023-24, but that the number of reported challenges and impacts they had on school food service largely declined compared to SY 2022-23. A dashboard was also completed to display the survey findings.
- **Characteristics of Emergency Shelters Participating in the CACFP (December 19, 2024).** Emergency shelters have been eligible to participate in CACFP since July 1999. Children and some adults with disabilities that are homeless and are temporarily residing at an emergency shelter are eligible to receive free meals through CACFP. This was the first national study of emergency shelters participating in CACFP. The objective of this study was to gain a general understanding of the characteristics of CACFP emergency shelters, who they serve, how CACFP fits into their operations, and their challenges with CACFP. Emergency shelters are a small but diverse group of providers that represent just 0.25% of CACFP participating sites. From March 2020 to September 2022, CACFP emergency shelters claimed approximately 234,000 meals per month on average.
- **Feasibility Study: Calculating Meal Claiming Error in Family Day Care Homes That Participate in CACFP Using State Monitoring Review Data (January 14, 2025).** We explored the feasibility of using existing data from state monitoring reviews – a process designed to assess operations and provide real-time technical assistance to family day care homes operating CACFP – to estimate the rate of improper payments in those operations. This study found that flexibility in these reviews and the information they report across states, while beneficial for their main purpose, made the resulting data unusable for estimating a national improper payment rate.
- **Erroneous Payments in Childcare Centers Study (January 14, 2025).** The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 requires federal agencies, like FNS, to give Congress information about payment errors for federal programs, like CACFP. FNS planned this study to estimate payment errors in CACFP childcare centers. Because FNS concluded the methods utilized did not ultimately

align with rigorous standards for scientific integrity, we chose not to publish the estimated error rates. Instead, FNS published findings that are reliable and rigorous, but relate to broad trends instead of specific estimates. FNS also published the data from the study for full transparency.

- Child Nutrition Program Operations During the COVID-19 Pandemic - July 2021 through September 2022 (March 18, 2025). This study is part of the School Meal Program Operations study series, and collected information required by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and helped FNS understand child nutrition program operations during school year 2021-22 and summer 2022.

Study of Nutrition and Activity in Child Care Settings, 2022-23 (July 8, 2025). SNACS-II is the second study in the SNACS study series. The series collects data about CACFP childcare providers, the children they care for, the meals and snacks they serve, the cost of producing those meals and snacks, and the physical activity opportunities they provide. FNS uses the data to learn important information about CACFP, such as how nutritious CACFP meals and snacks are and how healthy children's diets are on the days when they are and are not in childcare. The study found that childcare providers who participate in CACFP serve healthy meals and snacks to the children in their care, and that children have better overall diets on days when they are in childcare than on days when they are not.

Child Nutrition Program

Table FNS-22. Financing for All – 2025 ¹⁰

State or Territory	Special Milk	School Lunch	School Breakfast	State Administrative Expenses	Commodities /CIL	Child & Adult Care	Summer Food Service	Total Program Contribution
Alabama	\$13,511	\$341,085,883	\$121,903,255	\$3,788,861	\$27,416,533	\$46,021,166	\$12,064,860	\$552,294,069
Alaska	-	37,292,609	13,014,419	1,107,573	2,369,687	7,292,215	8,710,465	69,786,969
Arizona	8,632	370,829,297	120,496,875	7,232,252	36,833,137	66,320,561	7,792,938	609,513,691
Arkansas	-	183,686,979	72,403,278	2,898,974	17,906,750	61,644,746	5,778,429	344,319,156
California	87,920	1,929,436,721	703,011,216	49,297,644	228,408,118	615,219,287	10,838,061	3,536,298,966
Colorado	54,030	217,876,343	66,9067,278	3,777,221	24,087,353	30,818,702	9,272,859	352,853,786
Connecticut	64,282	161,607,402	52,907,929	4,264,670	14,330,955	23,891,664	5,691,391	262,758,292
Delaware	-	43,269,282	16,587,328	1,530,079	7,919,140	19,438,687	2,761,542	91,506,058
District of Columbia	-	36,353,448	16,568,795	836,677	1,254,068	10,320,381	1,766,440	67,099,809
Florida	1,504	1,196,715,221	353,103,137	24,445,680	128,275,372	364,833,923	37,292,651	2,104,667,487
Georgia	7,389	729,158,314	279,551,803	15,964,833	61,464,296	142,243,630	12,662,634	1,241,052,899
Hawaii	-	57,870,621	13,587,667	1,213,695	1,527,466	7,490,843	7,237,853	88,928,144
Idaho	14,681	55,826,734	15,839,805	1,165,358	7,487,207	6,362,289	5,470,966	92,167,041
Illinois	1,283,322	586,949,501	196,575,533	15,098,493	51,229,047	173,039,555	17,790,380	1,041,965,832
Indiana	82,654	388,173,016	124,061,921	9,263,773	52,980,793	57,444,644	16,028,980	648,035,782
Iowa	35,461	150,907,678	41,150,608	3,281,981	20,874,441	27,953,035	13,697,724	257,900,928
Kansas	28,521	128,545,647	39,831,489	2,580,951	28,844,732	32,736,671	12,173,866	244,741,877
Kentucky	15,612	307,602,034	125,219,517	3,777,208	31,330,168	57,119,334	48,544,755	573,608,629
Louisiana	-	320,975,189	114,616,369	9,275,095	31,430,540	90,429,086	32,873,867	599,600,146
Maine	2,048	40,896,312	16,260,669	1,109,069	7,333,724	8,263,121	3,187,414	77,052,357
Maryland	122,786	266,357,754	93,984,890	6,834,679	34,186,176	49,896,976	16,344,896	467,728,156
Massachusetts	42,984	318,026,497	111,548,180	6,795,387	36,739,232	77,059,175	10,932,146	561,143,600
Michigan	86,076	461,658,913	175,455,888	7,067,314	59,214,459	71,913,518	37,329,465	812,725,633
Minnesota	486,260	240,212,555	80,460,507	5,139,260	32,282,741	67,003,202	11,253,542	436,838,066
Mississippi	3,940	188,424,698	72,937,894	4,614,665	16,997,481	45,383,302	8,208,462	336,570,443
Missouri	138,499	226,613,831	87,576,521	5,126,005	38,889,034	68,860,423	19,848,044	447,052,357
Montana	4,619	34,949,344	12,925,972	1,168,941	5,355,356	10,191,337	4,759,480	69,355,050
Nebraska	31,012	102,856,184	28,208,299	2,384,420	14,387,651	27,733,748	5,095,201	180,696,515
Nevada	23,390	136,103,935	48,316,724	2,425,677	14,527,800	17,032,240	4,033,103	222,462,869
New Hampshire	7,975	22,247,268	5,902,892	540,727	4,292,115	3,473,492	1,705,854	38,170,323
New Jersey	80,042	384,198,454	139,622,368	6,641,422	47,207,011	118,024,366	17,644,107	713,417,768
New Mexico	-	125,070,430	52,871,373	4,014,259	15,121,788	38,219,306	4,311,925	239,609,081

¹⁰ Data based on obligations as reported September 30, 2025. Commodities are based on food orders for fiscal year 2025. Totals may not add due to rounding.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

State or Territory	Special Milk	School Lunch	School Breakfast	State Administrative Expenses	Commodities /CIL	Child & Adult Care	Summer Food Service	Total Program Contribution
New York.....	250,752	1,150,919,266	395,334,099	20,398,270	96,435,509	269,307,527	89,751,119	2,022,396,541
North Carolina.....	80,186	542,465,782	197,944,990	9,819,526	55,357,052	106,198,477	22,242,475	934,108,488
North Dakota	11,626	30,231,186	8,689,828	632,519	7,168,467	10,369,121	2,300,630	59,403,377
Ohio	229,248	502,702,392	177,103,533	11,158,332	59,487,304	102,191,828	23,533,135	876,405,772
Oklahoma.....	9,063	218,392,487	74,669,247	6,024,469	26,107,300	70,636,278	13,489,405	409,328,248
Oregon	36,157	163,089,022	52,834,164	4,025,985	17,323,281	27,927,969	7,745,674	272,982,253
Pennsylvania.....	151,459	562,158,683	208,196,592	12,605,767	61,368,634	131,867,767	19,353,683	995,702,585
Rhode Island.....	15,510	40,864,164	13,860,819	879,954	4,608,364	7,859,735	1,151,294	69,239,841
South Carolina	-	352,639,073	124,567,966	4,882,716	22,702,034	42,197,111	13,622,761	560,611,660
South Dakota.....	10,637	35,328,150	9,300,285	867,879	3,846,895	6,905,177	2,519,122	58,778,144
Tennessee	5,531	394,928,008	154,919,754	7,961,338	38,612,860	74,400,315	33,913,223	704,741,029
Texas	-	2,065,575,967	762,421,104	35,363,864	226,365,444	515,947,596	18,900,798	3,624,574,773
Utah	24,131	115,169,258	22,885,373	3,257,207	17,878,725	33,642,666	1,561,040	194,418,400
Vermont	12,581	27,131,633	10,385,639	690,324	3,064,339	4,745,998	6,461,216	52,491,730
Virginia	25,813	377,646,757	148,766,497	8,280,658	39,964,250	56,807,851	18,974,345	650,466,170
Washington	92,328	281,210,552	93,342,393	4,776,503	30,190,725	46,560,416	6,132,271	462,305,188
West Virginia.....	9,644	102,083,515	50,928,665	2,686,352	12,669,363	19,771,916	6,567,674	194,717,129
Wisconsin	534,374	220,054,858	76,233,843	3,692,503	33,283,108	32,667,670	14,894,706	381,361,062
Wyoming.....	14,270	18,439,630	5,123,082	645,298	2,477,773	4,172,996	1,815,379	32,688,428
Guam.....	-	13,738,325	4,941,575	403,713	36,985	694,365	-	19,814,964
Puerto Rico	-	112,636,584	23,342,420	2,406,252	13,801,332	32,635,806	10,577,030	195,399,423
Virgin Islands	-	3,916,503	1,212,839	402,862	606,444	576,025	505,790	7,220,464
DOD/AF/USMC/Nav y	-	11,515,127	1,408,222	-	1,413,167	-	-	14,336,516
AMS/WBSCM/Admin Exp.....	-	-	-	-	35,110,417	-	-	-
Anticipated Adjustment.....	39,939	1,360,741,873	(99,815,692)	164,148,674	84,616,260	(39,235,311)	29,352,221	1,499,847,964
TOTAL	\$4,280,399	\$18,495,356,887	\$5,932,067,639	\$520,673,808	\$1,997,000,402	\$4,002,523,926	\$758,469,287	\$31,675,261,929

Child Nutrition Program

Table FNS-23. Commodities to States for Entitlement - 2025¹¹

State or Territory	Entitlement Commodities	Bonus Commodities	Total State Commodities
Alabama.....	\$31,220,500	-	\$31,220,500
Alaska.....	2,627,079	-	2,627,079
Arizona.....	43,279,608	-	43,279,608
Arkansas.....	22,854,969	-	22,854,969
California.....	253,002,517	-	253,002,517
Colorado.....	38,241,765	-	38,241,765
Connecticut.....	18,878,439	-	18,878,439
Delaware.....	6,667,957	-	6,667,957
District of Columbia.....	4,054,212	-	4,054,212
Florida.....	143,284,300	-	143,284,300
Georgia.....	89,161,097	-	89,161,097
Guam.....	237,131	-	237,131
Hawaii.....	6,151,176	-	6,151,176
Idaho.....	8,242,562	-	8,242,562
Illinois.....	71,880,227	-	71,880,227
Indiana.....	58,312,358	-	58,312,358
Iowa.....	27,822,739	-	27,822,739
Kansas ¹²	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	33,074,974	-	33,074,974
Louisiana.....	32,581,270	-	32,581,270
Maine.....	8,506,973	-	8,506,973
Maryland.....	35,514,864	-	35,514,864
Massachusetts.....	49,402,395	-	49,402,395
Michigan.....	69,916,724	-	69,916,724
Minnesota.....	48,063,102	-	48,063,102
Mississippi.....	20,437,286	-	20,437,286
Missouri.....	41,261,119	-	41,261,119
Montana.....	6,329,079	-	6,329,079
Nebraska.....	16,339,414	-	16,339,414
Nevada.....	17,475,782	-	17,475,782
New Hampshire.....	5,817,159	-	5,817,159
New Jersey.....	55,811,942	23,008	55,834,950
New Mexico.....	14,658,058	-	14,658,058
New York.....	127,508,516	552,090	128,060,606
North Carolina.....	56,943,684	66,251	57,009,935
North Dakota.....	6,847,417	-	6,847,417
Ohio.....	70,024,647	-	70,024,647
Oklahoma.....	28,499,702	-	28,499,702
Oregon.....	21,371,945	-	21,371,945
Pennsylvania.....	74,814,572	-	74,814,572
Puerto Rico.....	14,657,650	-	14,657,650
Rhode Island.....	5,252,293	-	5,252,293
South Carolina.....	38,129,679	-	38,129,679
South Dakota.....	6,787,122	-	6,787,122
Tennessee.....	46,174,322	-	46,174,322
Texas.....	239,285,667	-	239,285,667
Utah.....	24,470,568	-	24,470,568
Vermont.....	3,985,824	-	3,985,824
Virginia.....	49,656,757	-	49,656,757
Washington.....	45,171,902	-	45,171,902
West Virginia.....	14,038,130	-	14,038,130
Wisconsin.....	36,346,494	-	36,346,494
Wyoming.....	3,707,421	-	3,707,421
Virgin Islands.....	709,113	-	709,113
AAFES.....	1,756,620	-	1,756,620
Unassigned to States.....	34,133,735	-	34,133,735
TOTAL.....	2,231,382,559	641,348	2,232,023,908
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses.....	35,110,417	-	35,110,417
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-269,492,575	-	-269,492,575
TOTAL.....	\$1,997,000,402	641,348	\$1,997,641,750

¹¹ Source: WBSCM – Sales Order and contract information.

¹² Kansas receives all assistance as cash in lieu.

Child Nutrition Program

Table FNS-24. Entitlement and Bonus Commodities – 2025¹³

Entitlement Commodities	Pounds	Value
ALASKA POLLOCK, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	1,702,800	\$3,163,644
ALASKA POLLOCK, BREADED STICKS, FROZEN.....	1,216,000	2,909,996
APPLES, CANNED, UNSWEETENED.....	2,454,192	2,417,657
APPLES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED.....	356,400	286,189
APPLES, FRESH.....	1,215,060	660,287
APPLES, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	27,861,288	9,152,843
APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED.....	13,379,724	8,008,920
APPLESAUCE, CUPS, UNSWEETENED.....	27,858,600	18,470,417
APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	443,232	504,539
APRICOTS, CUPS, FROZEN.....	1,367,520	2,463,275
BEANS, BLACK, BURGER PATTY, FROZEN.....	267,540	985,885
BEANS, CANNED, BABY LIMA, LOW-SODIUM.....	174,960	112,726
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK TURTLE, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,764,368	1,317,703
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK-EYED PEAS, LOW-SODIUM.....	279,936	183,073
BEANS, CANNED, GARBANZO, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,904,336	1,380,741
BEANS, CANNED, GREAT NORTHERN, LOW-SODIUM.....	226,476	116,320
BEANS, CANNED, GREEN, LOW-SODIUM.....	13,689,120	6,319,923
BEANS, CANNED, PINK, LOW-SODIUM.....	1,049,760	550,256
BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM.....	6,718,464	3,198,036
BEANS, CANNED, RED KIDNEY, LOW-SODIUM.....	804,816	480,600
BEANS, CANNED, REFRIED, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,794,176	2,736,122
BEANS, CANNED, SMALL RED, LOW SODIUM.....	1,084,752	548,934
BEANS, CANNED, VEGETARIAN, LOW-SODIUM.....	4,968,864	2,520,874
BEANS, DRY, GREAT NORTHERN.....	40,000	26,336
BEANS, DRY, PINTO, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	616,000	261,360
BEANS, FROZEN, GREEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	3,700,080	2,754,441
BEEF, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	69,422,000	293,390,827
BEEF, CANNED.....	468,000	2,176,240
BEEF, CRUMBLES, WITH SOY PROTEIN, COOKED, FROZEN.....	3,120,000	13,147,120
BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN.....	15,456,000	68,124,532
BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN, LFTB OPTIONAL.....	80,000	318,700
BEEF, PATTIES, 85/15, FROZEN.....	1,558,000	6,960,393
BEEF, PATTIES, 85/15, WITH SOY PROTEIN, FROZEN.....	608,000	2,308,181
BEEF, PATTIES, 90/10, FROZEN.....	950,000	4,801,106
BEEF, PATTIES, COOKED, FROZEN.....	3,116,000	16,846,115
BEEF, PATTIES, COOKED, WITH SOY PROTEIN, FROZEN.....	1,748,000	7,436,448
BEEF, PATTIES, LEAN, FROZEN.....	456,000	2,326,140
BLUEBERRIES, Highbush, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED.....	2,970,000	4,018,080
BLUEBERRIES, WILD, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED.....	2,311,920	3,402,168
BROCCOLI, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	9,083,280	16,738,276
CARROTS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	1,080,720	596,122
CARROTS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	5,295,600	3,384,508
CATFISH, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH BREADED, FILLET STRIPS, FROZEN.....	160,000	812,800
CHEESE, AMERICAN.....	7,405,200	16,100,289
CHEESE, AMERICAN, REDUCED FAT.....	7,167,600	12,755,086
CHEESE, CHEDDAR, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	62,220,000	124,905,300
CHEESE, CHEDDAR, REDUCED FAT.....	3,187,200	6,727,113
CHEESE, CHEDDAR.....	3,876,480	8,097,364
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	61,276,250	112,586,368
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, INDIVIDUAL, LOW MOISTURE, PART SKIM.....	2,511,450	7,121,984
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LITE.....	1,048,320	2,081,443
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA, LOW MOISTURE, PART SKIM.....	9,072,000	17,257,063
CHEESE, PEPPER JACK.....	116,400	279,150
CHERRIES, DRIED.....	88,704	466,029
CHERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION.....	471,240	2,656,016
CHERRIES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED.....	237,600	511,962
CHICKEN, BREAST FILLET, COOKED, FROZEN.....	858,000	2,951,400
CHICKEN, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	211,284,000	313,081,974
CHICKEN, CUT UP, FROZEN.....	1,672,000	3,394,072
CHICKEN, DICED, COOKED, FROZEN.....	9,040,000	30,957,587
CHICKEN, FAJITA STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN.....	5,538,000	14,693,198
CHICKEN, OVEN ROASTED, COOKED, FROZEN.....	4,212,000	20,078,354
CHICKEN, PULLED, COOKED, FROZEN.....	1,482,000	6,440,907
CHICKEN, UNSEASONED STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN.....	3,822,000	11,947,728
CHICKEN, WHITE MEAT, CANNED.....	675,000	2,223,075
CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	11,709,396	7,450,529
CORN, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	12,038,400	7,980,451
CRANBERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION.....	3,458,250	7,683,896
EGGS, BULK FOR PROCESSING.....	4,272,000	8,831,040

¹³ Source: WBSCM – Sales Order and contract information.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Entitlement Commodities	Pounds	Value
EGGS, COOKED PATTY, FROZEN	2,572,500	7,498,202
EGGS, LIQUID WHOLE, FROZEN	2,007,000	4,862,983
FLOUR, ALL-PURPOSE, ENRICHED	448,400	123,105
FLOUR, BULK FOR PROCESSING	21,164,400	5,774,341
FLOUR, WHITE WHOLE WHEAT/ENRICHED BLEND	1,200,600	384,878
FLOUR, 100% WHOLE WHEAT	668,800	173,250
JUICE, APPLE, CUPS, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED	8,279,040	6,404,266
MILK, 1%, UHT	877,283	654,624
MIXED BERRY CUPS, FROZEN	7,996,800	13,258,276
MIXED FRUIT, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	24,181,078	26,597,774
MIXED VEGETABLES, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	2,732,400	2,395,053
OATS, ROLLED	131,040	92,842
OIL, VEGETABLE	2,735,040	2,233,570
PANCAKES, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH	1,202,040	1,947,758
PASTA, ENRICHED	480,000	619,200
PASTA, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH	2,044,400	3,504,945
PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	42,461,268	46,645,868
PEACHES, CUPS, FROZEN	12,899,040	20,022,668
PEACHES, FROZEN	560,544	834,207
PEANUT BUTTER	1,293,600	1,752,584
PEANUT BUTTER, INDIVIDUAL PORTION	218,295	421,687
PEANUTS, BULK FOR PROCESSING	9,900,000	5,442,360
PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	29,216,373	32,189,973
PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	1,476,984	1,140,973
PEAS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	3,247,200	2,599,241
PEPPER/ONION BLEND, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	871,200	1,448,066
PORK, BULK FOR PROCESSING	8,844,420	12,535,121
PORK, CANNED	468,000	931,205
PORK, HAM, FROZEN	4,200,000	10,339,208
PORK, LEG ROAST, FROZEN	264,000	535,158
PORK, PULLED, FROZEN	3,680,000	8,987,848
POTATOES, BULK FOR PROCESSING	182,954,866	29,994,449
POTATOES, DICED, FROZEN	1,148,400	850,291
POTATOES, OVEN FRIES, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN	4,893,180	5,806,175
POTATO WEDGES, FAT FREE, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN	752,400	725,538
POTATO WEDGES, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN	2,851,200	2,649,658
RAISINS, INDIVIDUAL PORTION, UNSWEETENED	2,169,648	4,016,418
RICE, BROWN	4,326,000	3,034,769
RICE, WHITE	546,000	301,468
SPAGHETTI SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM	4,510,512	2,889,531
SPINACH, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	570,600	530,639
STRAWBERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN	21,357,000	35,713,633
STRAWBERRIES, SLICED, FROZEN	2,534,400	3,390,236
STRAWBERRIES, UNSWEETENED, FROZEN	6,296,400	9,949,698
SUNFLOWER SEED BUTTER	554,400	827,904
SWEET POTATOES, BULK FOR PROCESSING	11,991,325	2,211,200
SWEET POTATOES, CANNED, LIGHT SYRUP	590,976	336,419
SWEET POTATOES, CRINKLE FRIES, FROZEN, LOW-SODIUM	1,386,000	1,886,214
SWEET POTATOES, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	514,800	387,961
TOMATO PASTE, BULK FOR PROCESSING	13,725,600	8,654,158
TOMATO PASTE, CANNED/POUCH, NO SALT ADDED	873,021	770,549
TOMATO SALSA, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM	3,041,352	2,347,192
TOMATO SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM	2,314,722	1,477,431
TOMATOES, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED	1,918,620	1,048,949
TORTILLAS, WHOLE GRAIN- RICH	405,000	369,536
TURKEY HAM, FROZEN	782,400	3,026,160
TURKEY, BULK FOR PROCESSING	21,312,000	39,627,360
TURKEY, DELI BREAST, FROZEN	3,462,400	13,472,563
TURKEY, ROAST, FROZEN	782,680	3,031,297
TURKEY, TACO FILLING, COOKED, FROZEN	3,471,000	8,899,469
UNPROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PILOT	-	7,671,664
USDA DoD FRESH PRODUCE	360,110,559	542,679,337
YOGURT, CUP, BLUEBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN	549,708	893,459
YOGURT, CUP, STRAWBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN	655,806	1,077,912
YOGURT, CUP, VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN	421,308	675,869
OGURT, TUB VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN	125,640	\$227,993
TOTAL – ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	1,528,657,502	\$2,231,154,571
Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities	-	205,296,647
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses	-	35,110,417
Anticipated Adjustments	-	-474,561,234
TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT	1,528,783,142	\$1,997,000,402
BONUS COMMODITIES		
APPLES, FRESH	1,031,646	641,348
TOTAL – BONUS COMMODITIES	1,031,646	641,348
GRAND TOTAL – CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS	1,529,814,788	\$1,997,641,750

Child Nutrition Program

Table FNS-25. National School Lunch Program Schools, Enrollment, and Participation – 2025¹⁴

STATE OR TERRITORY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS	ENROLLMENT (000)	PEAK PARTICIPATION (000)
Alabama.....	1,419	723	487
Alaska.....	393	101	44
Arizona.....	1,771	1,018	598
Arkansas.....	1,069	482	322
California.....	9,914	5,956	3,357
Colorado.....	1,821	850	469
Connecticut.....	1,019	483	300
Delaware.....	254	149	98
District of Columbia.....	241	115	54
Florida.....	3,967	2,966	1,807
Georgia.....	2,231	1,740	1,178
Hawaii.....	288	163	90
Idaho.....	670	302	130
Illinois.....	4,006	1,731	987
Indiana.....	2,078	1,092	731
Iowa.....	1,328	543	371
Kansas.....	1,313	543	321
Kentucky.....	1,290	671	509
Louisiana.....	1,431	723	524
Maine.....	576	172	119
Maryland.....	1,443	937	470
Massachusetts.....	2,112	938	642
Michigan.....	3,334	1,511	957
Minnesota.....	1,983	917	678
Mississippi.....	888	488	321
Missouri.....	2,379	900	532
Montana.....	781	155	78
Nebraska.....	925	353	244
Nevada.....	606	407	233
New Hampshire.....	442	157	75
New Jersey.....	2,678	1,260	786
New Mexico.....	874	294	199
New York.....	5,009	2,766	1,793
North Carolina.....	2,569	1,509	870
North Dakota.....	403	135	96
Ohio.....	3,554	1,735	1,013
Oklahoma.....	1,819	661	413
Oregon.....	1,273	531	309
Pennsylvania.....	3,244	1,643	1,001
Rhode Island.....	332	138	77
South Carolina.....	1,180	790	493
South Dakota.....	657	149	101
Tennessee.....	1,856	1,024	676
Texas.....	8,515	5,405	3,452
Utah.....	977	656	330
Vermont.....	320	81	56
Virginia.....	1,934	1,268	751
Washington.....	2,094	1,069	567
West Virginia.....	673	245	171
Wisconsin.....	2,319	835	492
Wyoming.....	288	87	43
Guam.....	45	25	14
Puerto Rico.....	955	294	162
Virgin Islands.....	44	12	5
DOD/ Army/AF/USMC/Navy.....	92	48	23
TOTAL.....	95,676	49,950	30,622

¹⁴ 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 Program

Table FNS-26. National School Lunch Program Lunches Served – 2025¹⁵

State or Territory	Reduced Price			Total Lunches (000)
	Paid Lunches (000)	Lunches (000)	Free Lunches (000)	
Alabama	9,516	830	72,119	82,466
Alaska	1,754	296	4,563	6,614
Arizona	18,308	3,071	75,457	96,837
Arkansas	14,604	5,533	32,335	52,473
California	168,204	6,795	389,633	564,632
Colorado	29,055	556	43,101	72,712
Connecticut	15,215	1,283	32,352	48,850
Delaware.....	5,950	244	8,576	14,769
District of Columbia	1,386	47	7,183	8,616
Florida	43,176	5,894	247,449	296,519
Georgia.....	34,531	8,223	145,658	188,411
Hawaii	5,863	1,001	7,998	14,863
Idaho	7,961	1,819	9,606	19,385
Illinois	30,858	3,631	120,964	155,453
Indiana.....	37,741	4,977	75,269	117,986
Iowa.....	26,545	2,966	27,205	56,715
Kansas.....	19,041	3,090	22,969	45,101
Kentucky.....	8,991	385	65,649	75,025
Louisiana.....	10,063	735	67,215	78,013
Maine	11,154	654	7,106	18,914
Maryland.....	20,200	3,004	53,379	76,583
Massachusetts	38,497	548	64,405	103,449
Michigan	43,262	803	95,180	139,245
Minnesota	57,146	5,412	40,995	103,553
Mississippi	11,221	3,995	35,983	51,200
Missouri	32,596	5,730	40,403	78,729
Montana.....	4,912	407	6,687	12,006
Nebraska.....	16,275	2,429	18,271	36,974
Nevada	7,996	261	28,568	36,826
New Hampshire.....	7,905	670	3,358	11,933
New Jersey.....	41,476	7,614	70,783	119,873
New Mexico	8,015	68	25,543	33,626
New York	52,246	546	236,751	289,542
North Carolina.....	19,938	1,526	114,506	135,970
North Dakota	9,345	1,015	4,595	14,954
Ohio	49,096	5,868	98,789	153,753
Oklahoma.....	11,952	3,248	43,192	58,392
Oregon	12,614	62	34,058	46,734
Pennsylvania	44,305	2,648	115,366	162,320
Rhode Island	3,324	511	8,072	11,908
South Carolina	10,123	715	73,987	84,825
South Dakota.....	8,722	1,190	5,636	15,549
Tennessee.....	20,098	2,815	80,560	103,472
Texas	107,393	17,059	422,155	546,606
Utah.....	29,846	3,961	18,172	51,979
Vermont.....	3,274	57	5,506	8,837
Virginia.....	32,508	2,138	77,115	111,761
Washington	32,382	2,655	55,376	90,413
West Virginia	3,688	32	21,718	25,438
Wisconsin.....	32,204	3,218	41,305	76,727
Wyoming.....	3,075	548	3,175	6,797
Guam	220	41	2,261	2,522
Puerto Rico.....	3,254	1,655	16,523	21,432
Virgin Islands.....	107	-	650	757
DOD Army/AF/USMC/Navy.....	2,182	632	743	3,557
TOTAL.....	1,281,311	135,110	3,426,175	4,842,595

¹⁵ 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 Program**Table FNS-27. School Breakfast Program Schools, Participation, and Enrollment – 2025¹⁶**

State or Territory	Number of Schools and Institutions	Enrollment (000)	Peak Participation (000)
Alabama	1,407	722	311
Alaska	375	97	23
Arizona	1,736	999	284
Arkansas	1,059	481	205
California	9,869	5,953	1,986
Colorado	1,704	792	212
Connecticut	963	468	140
Delaware	254	148	58
District of Columbia	268	96	42
Florida	3,912	2,941	866
Georgia	2,207	1,566	695
Hawaii	283	161	31
Idaho	645	294	56
Illinois	3,600	1,597	442
Indiana	1,955	1,060	335
Iowa	1,261	531	130
Kansas	1,249	529	134
Kentucky	1,261	662	328
Louisiana	1,373	695	293
Maine	566	171	75
Maryland	1,429	944	260
Massachusetts	2,066	928	316
Michigan	3,212	1,479	526
Minnesota	1,985	917	325
Mississippi	869	468	194
Missouri	2,291	891	296
Montana	741	152	40
Nebraska	795	321	86
Nevada	589	398	109
New Hampshire	421	152	25
New Jersey	2,408	1,129	363
New Mexico	872	294	140
New York	4,850	2,689	932
North Carolina	2,545	1,498	499
North Dakota	374	127	35
Ohio	3,275	1,858	508
Oklahoma	1,812	658	219
Oregon	1,256	527	159
Pennsylvania	3,179	1,620	583
Rhode Island	327	141	36
South Carolina	1,179	790	291
South Dakota	590	142	31
Tennessee	1,837	1,014	396
Texas	8,564	5,411	1,954
Utah	974	655	75
Vermont	315	81	37
Virginia	1,930	1,269	444
Washington	2,028	1,039	276
West Virginia	669	244	139
Wisconsin	2,061	767	223
Wyoming	276	86	17
Guam	42	23	9
Puerto Rico	883	290	44
Virgin Islands	44	12	3
DOD Army/AF/USMC/Navy	63	35	4
TOTAL	92,698	49,010	16,241

¹⁶ 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 Program**Table FNS-28. School Breakfast Program Breakfasts Served – 2025¹⁷**

State or Territory	Paid (000)	Reduced Price		Free Regular (000)	Free Severe Need	Total
		Regular (000)	Severe Need (000)			
Alabama.....	3,362	58	330	918	41,007	45,674
Alaska.....	733	11	123	55	2,572	3,493
Arizona.....	4,288	174	884	1,133	39,636	46,114
Arkansas.....	7,985	127	3,224	618	20,701	32,655
California.....	96,501	1,710	2,173	22,545	210,648	333,577
Colorado.....	8,871	78	96	2,564	19,926	31,535
Connecticut.....	4,139	261	209	1,490	16,355	22,453
Delaware.....	3,057	53	69	612	4,781	8,571
District of Columbia.....	1,050	13	22	189	5,470	6,744
Florida.....	15,621	184	1,809	1,606	118,253	137,473
Georgia.....	12,367	394	3,821	2,540	90,116	109,238
Hawaii.....	1,459	78	223	270	2,986	5,017
Idaho.....	2,683	94	614	416	4,213	8,020
Illinois.....	6,586	177	803	2,110	65,273	74,949
Indiana.....	8,760	302	1,482	1,968	38,966	51,479
Iowa.....	5,059	328	651	1,796	11,404	19,238
Kansas.....	4,296	200	1,097	961	11,410	17,964
Kentucky.....	4,213	24	148	135	42,932	47,452
Louisiana.....	3,160	49	199	404	39,069	42,880
Maine.....	6,413	247	178	1,629	3,117	11,585
Maryland.....	8,808	151	1,263	1,102	29,570	40,894
Massachusetts.....	13,358	186	6	4,884	33,056	51,491
Michigan.....	18,622	141	181	2,838	56,353	78,135
Minnesota.....	23,580	886	1,776	3,897	19,477	49,617
Mississippi.....	4,945	27	2,015	297	22,712	29,996
Missouri.....	12,697	467	2,649	2,490	24,115	42,417
Montana.....	1,820	65	126	562	3,651	6,224
Nebraska.....	2,893	190	594	750	8,173	12,599
Nevada.....	3,900	21	48	276	16,095	20,339
New Hampshire.....	1,922	144	163	613	1,045	3,888
New Jersey.....	15,160	576	3,237	3,404	40,733	63,110
New Mexico.....	5,131	20	12	378	17,438	22,979
New York.....	21,336	109	39	7,474	129,292	158,249
North Carolina.....	7,591	67	579	1,164	66,717	76,117
North Dakota.....	2,457	311	141	1,034	1,488	5,432
Ohio.....	13,746	561	1,844	4,776	54,085	75,011
Oklahoma.....	4,398	80	1,338	437	23,897	30,150
Oregon.....	5,876	6	14	1,482	16,464	23,843
Pennsylvania.....	22,689	282	1,056	3,839	65,459	93,325
Rhode Island.....	775	44	122	275	4,379	5,595
South Carolina.....	3,595	74	241	1,228	41,740	46,878
South Dakota.....	1,444	205	220	677	2,146	4,691
Tennessee.....	7,846	218	1,103	2,714	49,631	61,512
Texas.....	37,680	618	7,115	3,808	251,461	300,682
Utah.....	3,943	306	720	1,571	5,290	11,830
Vermont.....	1,868	36	-	1,507	2,099	5,510
Virginia.....	12,647	283	675	2,402	47,582	63,589
Washington.....	12,665	206	786	1,786	28,653	44,096
West Virginia.....	2,735	5	16	190	17,272	20,217
Wisconsin.....	9,772	389	1,483	2,344	21,824	35,813
Wyoming.....	832	66	131	339	1,231	2,600
Guam.....	30	-	-	13	1,320	1,363
Puerto Rico.....	886	6	520	9	5,699	7,119
Virgin Islands.....	52	-	-	-	321	373
DOD Army/AF/USMC/Navy.....	298	125	-	206	-	629
TOTAL.....	488,600	11,431	48,370	104,725	1,899,304	2,552,430

¹⁷ 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 Program

Table FNS-29. Child and Adult Care Food Program Participation and Meals Served 2025¹⁸

State or Territory	# of Centers /Homes	Part. Peak Month (000)	Paid Ctr Meals (000)	Red. Price Ctr Meals (000)	Free Ctr Meals (000)	Total Ctr Meals (000)	Day Care Homes (000)	Total (000)
Alabama.....	1,240	73	3,858	1,123	13,210	18,191	1,820	20,011
Alaska.....	306	7	713	97	908	1,718	554	2,272
Arizona.....	2,819	64	5,487	1,324	15,723	22,534	6,042	28,576
Arkansas.....	1,422	71	5,726	2,725	18,189	26,640	1,119	27,759
California.....	20,448	784	16,907	4,600	132,654	154,161	54,476	208,638
Colorado.....	1,385	37	4,485	466	7,674	12,625	2,555	15,180
Connecticut.....	1,201	27	1,542	589	4,880	7,010	3,102	10,113
Delaware.....	635	48	1,929	323	5,214	7,467	1,093	8,559
District of Columbia.....	288	28	702	181	2,816	3,699	116	3,814
Florida.....	6,912	332	30,480	10,425	106,763	147,668	6,356	154,024
Georgia.....	3,151	212	17,061	3,459	41,945	62,466	3,198	65,664
Hawaii.....	370	9	2,345	213	1,121	3,678	419	4,097
Idaho.....	225	9	1,146	142	1,738	3,027	146	3,172
Illinois.....	6,604	144	13,744	3,388	40,096	57,228	21,392	78,621
Indiana.....	2,227	83	5,716	1,300	11,927	18,942	8,854	27,796
Iowa.....	1,667	36	8,420	646	4,584	13,651	5,469	19,119
Kansas.....	2,471	42	5,382	625	4,247	10,254	8,339	18,593
Kentucky.....	1,712	81	7,448	1,297	17,561	26,306	702	27,008
Louisiana.....	5,249	94	3,682	977	16,810	21,468	12,871	34,339
Maine.....	546	9	791	100	1,443	2,334	1,688	4,022
Maryland.....	2,726	95	3,146	349	12,582	16,077	5,389	21,466
Massachusetts.....	4,439	80	3,054	833	16,757	20,644	12,154	32,798
Michigan.....	4,043	59	6,823	835	14,438	22,096	11,880	33,976
Minnesota.....	4,834	88	7,011	586	10,407	18,003	17,987	35,990
Mississippi.....	1,022	42	3,622	1,361	14,629	19,611	710	20,321
Missouri.....	2,107	219	7,310	820	18,275	26,404	3,366	29,770
Montana.....	537	12	1,498	199	1,921	3,619	1,731	5,350
Nebraska.....	1,695	33	5,200	476	4,871	10,548	5,519	16,067
Nevada.....	593	24	1,370	255	4,549	6,173	340	6,513
New Hampshire.....	179	6	1,401	72	1,039	2,512	107	2,619
New Jersey.....	1,762	114	5,447	2,727	35,482	43,656	998	44,654
New Mexico.....	1,891	44	3,966	1,071	9,237	14,273	3,159	17,433
New York.....	11,501	292	14,073	3,065	49,127	66,265	43,399	109,664
North Carolina.....	3,164	137	17,988	3,564	29,707	51,259	3,695	54,954
North Dakota.....	772	14	2,846	190	1,238	4,274	3,225	7,499
Ohio.....	3,388	112	11,908	2,322	28,874	43,104	4,671	47,775
Oklahoma.....	2,236	73	4,991	1,121	17,776	23,888	4,928	28,817
Oregon.....	1,751	33	1,125	165	5,098	6,389	5,072	11,461
Pennsylvania.....	4,019	135	14,144	3,288	39,149	56,581	3,082	59,663
Rhode Island.....	326	10	831	151	1,990	2,973	597	3,569
South Carolina.....	1,204	51	3,850	1,196	11,633	16,679	1,795	18,473
South Dakota.....	447	10	1,784	100	1,177	3,060	1,524	4,584
Tennessee.....	2,558	93	6,763	2,016	20,589	29,369	2,876	32,244
Texas.....	11,458	1,353	39,070	13,372	136,281	188,723	12,782	201,504
Utah.....	1,460	33	3,086	388	5,856	9,329	6,798	16,127
Vermont.....	342	6	615	86	915	1,617	637	2,253
Virginia.....	3,257	110	9,230	1,215	14,772	25,216	5,568	30,784
Washington.....	2,216	58	7,606	1,114	11,253	19,973	4,841	24,815
West Virginia.....	1,083	27	2,584	323	4,954	7,862	1,314	9,176
Wisconsin.....	1,885	43	7,313	452	7,013	14,778	3,732	18,510
Wyoming.....	250	6	940	183	774	1,897	683	2,580
Guam.....	23	1	214	5	155	374	-	374
Puerto Rico.....	920	20	137	84	8,771	8,992	201	9,193
Virgin Islands.....	17	1	9	10	146	165	-	165
TOTAL.....	140,983	5,626	338,520	77,993	990,935	1,407,448	315,072	1,722,520

¹⁸ 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 Program**Table FNS-30. Summer Food Service Program Sites, Participation and Meals Served – 2025¹⁹**

State or Territory	Number of Sites (000)	Participation (July) (000)	Total Meals Served (000)
Alabama	221	28	2,717
Alaska	77	13	1,326
Arizona	320	20	1,740
Arkansas.....	240	55	1,356
California	940	44	2,302
Colorado	491	53	2,067
Connecticut	401	24	1,182
Delaware	259	14	649
District of Columbia	191	6	389
Florida	2,447	149	8,913
Georgia	767	49	2,931
Hawaii	120	16	1,282
Idaho	200	22	1,156
Illinois	1,382	74	4,380
Indiana	840	60	3,525
Iowa	459	36	3,116
Kansas	398	94	2,749
Kentucky	1,639	165	11,204
Louisiana	383	33	7,529
Maine	429	17	660
Maryland.....	1,263	77	3,821
Massachusetts	1,099	55	2,362
Michigan	1,270	140	8,781
Minnesota	640	44	2,532
Mississippi.....	162	36	1,906
Missouri	518	27	4,465
Montana	263	17	1,052
Nebraska	175	15	1,139
Nevada.....	250	20	1,007
New Hampshire.....	114	13	370
New Jersey.....	1,194	97	4,305
New Mexico	325	14	860
New York	2,645	-	19,422
North Carolina	1,708	81	5,106
North Dakota	98	5	497
Ohio.....	1,268	120	5,412
Oklahoma	466	28	3,117
Oregon	619	-	1,635
Pennsylvania	1,499	68	4,545
Rhode Island	170	6	233
South Carolina	633	49	3,185
South Dakota.....	63	6	518
Tennessee.....	1,181	190	7,870
Texas	1,031	-	4,197
Utah.....	116	5	343
Vermont	284	27	1,470
Virginia.....	1,106	73	4,393
Washington	633	40	1,241
West Virginia	329	32	1,497
Wisconsin.....	767	53	3,331
Wyoming	75	15	375
Puerto Rico.....	1,130	20	1,882
Virgin Islands.....	64	-	92
TOTAL	35,362	2,782	164,131

¹⁹ 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 Program**Table FNS-31. Special Milk Participating Outlets and Obligations – 2025²⁰**

State or Territory	Schools	Non-Resident Child Care Institutions	Summer Camps	Total	Obligations
Alabama	1	-	-	1	\$13,511
Arizona.....	5	-	-	5	8,632
California.....	24	-	4	28	87,920
Colorado.....	20	-	-	20	54,030
Connecticut.....	14	-	4	18	64,282
Florida.....	-	-	1	1	1,504
Georgia	3	-	-	3	7,389
Idaho.....	5	-	1	6	14,681
Illinois.....	309	-	5	314	1,283,322
Indiana	11	-	3	14	82,654
Iowa	28	-	3	31	35,461
Kansas	45	-	-	45	28,521
Kentucky	3	-	-	3	15,612
Maine.....	3	2	-	5	2,048
Maryland	21	26	3	50	122,786
Massachusetts.....	18	5	5	28	42,984
Michigan.....	10	-	-	10	86,076
Minnesota	128	58	16	202	486,260
Mississippi	1	-	-	1	3,940
Missouri.....	33	-	3	36	138,499
Montana	9	-	-	9	4,619
Nebraska	26	-	2	28	31,012
Nevada.....	1	1	-	2	23,390
New Hampshire	2	-	-	2	7,975
New Jersey	36	-	-	36	80,042
New York.....	71	52	25	148	250,752
North Carolina	6	-	5	11	80,186
North Dakota.....	13	-	1	14	11,626
Ohio	63	1	3	67	229,248
Oklahoma	4	-	-	4	9,063
Oregon.....	11	-	-	11	36,157
Pennsylvania	23	4	12	39	151,459
Rhode Island	1	-	1	2	15,510
South Dakota	19	-	-	19	10,637
Tennessee	1	-	1	2	5,531
Utah	12	-	1	13	24,131
Vermont	1	-	2	3	12,581
Virginia	7	-	-	7	25,813
Washington.....	23	8	-	31	92,328
West Virginia.....	4	-	-	4	9,644
Wisconsin	170	13	4	187	534,374
Wyoming	4	5	1	10	14,270
TOTAL	1,189	175	106	1,470	\$4,240,460

²⁰ 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 Program**Table FNS-32. Special Milk Half Pints Served – 2025 ²¹**

STATE OR TERRITORY	Average Served Daily Free (000)	Average Served Daily Paid (000)	Average Served Daily Total (000)	Total Served Free (000)	Total Served Paid (000)	Total Served (000)
Alabama.....	-	-	-	1	49	50
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	32	32
California.....	-	1	1	3	323	326
Colorado.....	-	1	1	5	195	200
Connecticut.....	-	1	1	13	225	238
Florida.....	-	-	-	5	-	5
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	27	27
Idaho.....	-	-	-	5	50	54
Illinois.....	7	22	29	1,096	3,623	4,719
Indiana.....	-	1	1	32	274	306
Iowa.....	-	1	1	3	129	131
Kansas.....	-	1	1	10	96	105
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	58	58
Maine.....	-	-	-	3	5	8
Maryland.....	-	2	2	-	456	456
Massachusetts.....	-	-	-	22	137	159
Michigan.....	-	2	2	39	279	318
Minnesota.....	-	5	5	27	1,777	1,804
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	15	15
Missouri.....	1	2	3	118	391	509
Montana.....	-	-	-	6	11	17
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	3	112	115
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	87	87
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	29	29
New Jersey.....	-	1	1	28	268	296
New York.....	1	3	4	376	541	917
North Carolina.....	-	1	1	-	298	298
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	43	43
Ohio.....	-	5	5	38	811	849
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	34	34
Oregon.....	-	1	1	3	131	134
Pennsylvania.....	-	1	1	26	537	563
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	1	57	58
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	19	20	39
Tennessee.....	-	-	-	-	21	21
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	89	89
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	47	47
Virginia.....	-	1	1	-	96	96
Washington.....	-	2	2	6	337	343
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	3	33	36
Wisconsin.....	-	10	10	39	1,942	1,981
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	53	53
TOTAL.....	11	68	79	1,927	13,737	15,664

²¹ 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 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), [~~\$8,200,000,000~~]\$8,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2027~~]2028, of which [~~\$150,000,000~~]\$500,000,000 shall be placed in reserve, to remain available until expended, to be allocated as the Secretary deemed necessary, notwithstanding section 17(i) of such Act, 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. 17(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, including investments to develop strategies to improve timely program data collection and reporting: *Provided further*, [That the Secretary shall use funds made available under this heading to maintain the amount for the cash-value voucher for women and children participants at an amount recommended by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine and adjusted for inflation]: 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.

Change Description

This change (lines 12-15) removes funding made available to maintain the amount of the cash-value voucher (CVV) for women and children at the recommended amount.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-33. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2026	\$8, 200,000,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-200,000,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 2027	<u>8,000,000,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FNS-34. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec	Chg Key
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs			
Discretionary Approp:											
Grants to States (Food & NSA)	\$6,882,042	-	\$7,448,410	-	\$7,901,410	-	\$7,351,410	-	-\$550,000	-	(1)
Infrastructure Grants	13,600	-	13,600	-	13,600	-	13,600	-	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	-	-	-
Program Eval & Monitoring	12,000	9	12,000	9	12,000	9	12,000	9	-	-	-
Breastfeeding Peer Counselors.....	90,000	-	90,000	-	90,000	-	90,000	-	-	-	-
Federal Administration, Oversight	31,958	77	32,590	77	32,590	38	32,590	38	-	-	-
WIC Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	500,000	-	+350,000	-	(2)
Subtotal Disc. Approps	7,030,000	88	7,597,000	88	8,200,000	49	8,000,000	49	-200,000	-	-
Mandatory Approp:											
UPC Database (Direct Approp.)	943	-	943	-	943	-	943	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand. Approps	943	-	943	-	943	-	943	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	7,030,943	88	7,597,943	88	8,200,943	49	8,000,943	49	-200,000	-	-
Add back:											
Sequestration	57	-	57	-	57	-	57	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	7,031,000	88	7,598,000	88	8,201,000	49	8,001,000	49	-200,000	-	-
Sequestration	-57	-	-57	-	-57	-	-57	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other	963,171	-	1,122,019	-	464,000	-	309,000	-	-155,000	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	258,391	-	695,000	-	249,000	-	872,000	-	+624,000	-	-
Total Available	8,252,505	88	9,414,962	88	8,913,943	49	9,022,943	49	+109,000	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-266,434	-	-1,062,377	-	-712,943	-	-1,522,943	-	-810,000	-	-
Total Obligations.....	7,986,071	88	8,352,585	88	8,201,000	49	7,500,000	49	-701,000	-	-

Table FNS-35. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Discretionary Obligations:										
Grants to States (Food & NSA).....	\$7,789,490	-	\$8,200,644	-	\$7,901,410	-	\$7,351,410	-	-\$550,000	-
Infrastructure Grants	9,713	-	26,225	-	14,600	-	13,600	-	-1,000	-
Technical Assistance.....	424	2	325	2	400	2	400	2	-	-
Program Eval & Monitoring	29,158	9	3,436	9	12,000	9	12,000	9	-	-
Breastfeeding Peer Counselors	89,800	-	90,423	-	90,000	-	90,000	-	-	-
Federal Administration, Oversight.....	21,975	77	24,026	77	32,590	38	32,590	38	-	-
WIC MIS.....	12,558	-	7,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIC Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations.....	7,953,118	88	8,352,585	88	8,201,000	49	7,500,000	49	-701,000	-
Supplemental Obligations:										
WIC ARPA Innovation Fund	32,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	32,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	7,986,071	88	8,352,585	88	8,201,000	49	8,000,000	49	-701,000	-
Add back:										
Balances Available, EOY:										
Grants to States (Food & NSA)	218,380	-	216,131	-	712,943	-	1,522,943	-	+810,000	-
Infrastructure Grants	6,001	-	10,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Assistance.....	98	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Administration, Oversight.....	27,051	-	23,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Eval & Monitoring	1,118	-	9,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breastfeeding Peer Counselor.....	423	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	253,071	-	259,147	-	712,943	-	1,522,943	-	+810,000	-
Total Available	8,239,142	88	8,611,732	88	8,913,943	49	9,022,943	49	+109,000	-
Less:										
Sequestration	57	-	57	-	57	-	57	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other	-949,808	-	-760,661	-	-464,000	-	-309,000	-	+155,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-258,391	-	-253,071	-	-248,000	-	-713,000	-	-464,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	7,031,000	88	7,598,000	88	8,201,000	49	8,001,000	49	-200,000	-

JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGES

The numbers and letters of the following list relate to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement:

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

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.

1. A decrease of \$550,000,000 for the Grants to States programs (\$7,901,410,000 available in 2026).

The funding requested will serve all eligible women, infants, and children who seek WIC benefits-currently projected to reach 7.2 million participants in 2027. The average monthly food package cost per person is estimated to decrease to \$54.81 due to a general provision that would return the current Cash Value Benefit (CVB) to the level set in 2014, adjusted for inflation. The lower CVB level will continue to provide supplemental nutritional support to promote the consumption of fruits and vegetables.

The average monthly nutrition services and administrative (NSA) cost per person is estimated to increase to \$31.73 in 2027. 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; and includes a small portion for other administrative work. These projections are subject to change as additional months of program data become available.

Table FNS-36. Program Performance (thousands of dollars, FTE)²²

Program Performance	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated	Inc/Dec
Average Participation Per Month (in thousands).....	6,703	6,864	6,988	7,171	+183
Average Food Cost Per Person Per Month	\$61.05	\$64.71	\$66.34	\$54.81	-\$11.53
Average Admin. Cost Per Person Per Month	28.33	28.42	29.99	31.73	+2.9
Total Benefit Costs	89.38	93.13	96.33	86.54	-9.79

2. Increase of \$500,000,000 for the WIC Contingency Fund.

The Budget increases contingency funds to continue to serve all eligible women, infants, and children during periods of funding uncertainty or should participation or food costs exceed the appropriated amount.

²² Projections based on program data released December 2025

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

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

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11	Total personnel compensation	\$9,806	\$10,598	\$4,000	\$4,200
12	Personal benefits.....	3,805	3,931	2,000	3,000
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	13,611	14,529	6,000	7,200
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	135	135	135	135
22.0	Transportation of things	3	3	3	3
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	11,922	7,595	8,100	7,495
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	400	400	400	400
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7,960,000	8,329,923	8,186,362	7,484,767
	Total, Other Objects	7,972,460	8,338,056	8,195,000	7,492,800
99.9	Total, new obligations	7,986,071	8,352,585	8,201,000	7,500,000

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

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 breastfeeding women, infants, and 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, 2025, to June 30, 2026, this represented \$59,478 for a family of four.

FNS makes funds available to participating State agencies, including Indian Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories. These State agencies, 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. This includes costs related to staffing, maintaining physical and digital infrastructure, and maintenance of management information systems (MIS) and electronic benefits transfer (EBT) systems. Key WIC services are also funded through NSA, including nutrition assessments, blood tests for anemia, nutrition education, substance abuse education, breastfeeding promotion, and health care referrals.

Table FNS-38. Average Monthly Participation and Costs (thousands of dollars)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average Monthly Participation				
Women	1,400	1,487	1,512	1,537
Infants	1,429	1,470	1,487	1,492
Children <5	3,431	3,619	3,705	3,835
Total Participation	6,260	6,576	6,704	6,864
Change from Prior Year	0.26%	5.04%	1.95%	2.39%
Costs				
Food Cost Total (Million \$)	\$3,587	\$4,424	\$4,911	\$5,331
Avg./Person/Month (\$)	\$47.75	\$56.06	\$61.05	\$64.71
Change in Per Person Food Cost	34.23%	17.41%	8.89%	6.01%
Total Monthly Cost Per Person (Food & Admin)	\$74.63	\$83.09	\$89.18	\$93.13

Source: Program Information Reports, December 18, 2025, National Data Bank, KD21 US 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022. Updates may be received in future reporting periods.

WIC Food Package

Every WIC participant receives a monthly food benefit from one of seven science-based food packages, according to their nutritional needs. WIC food packages are supplemental and build on what participants already consume to provide a balanced and nutritious diet that supports healthy growth and development.

Federal regulations specify the amounts of specific types of food in each food package, as well as nutrient requirements and other relevant minimum specifications for the types of foods offered. Based on these federal requirements, WIC State agencies authorize specific food products for participants to purchase using their WIC benefits. WIC State agencies are encouraged to include foods that provide variety and choices for participants while also considering other factors such as product availability and cost.

WIC participants are prescribed a monthly food package based on their nutrition assessment and participant category. Monthly benefits are typically issued through electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used at participating vendors, such as a grocery store, to purchase food items in their food package.

In April 2024, FNS published a final rule to align WIC food packages with the latest nutrition science, and reflected recommendations in the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine’s (NASEM) 2017 scientific report entitled “Review of WIC Food Packages: Improving Balance and Choice Final Report” and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020 – 2025. State agencies are

required to implement the provisions by April 2026 and April 2027 to implement the Vitamin D specification in yogurt.

Nutrition Education

Nutrition education, including breastfeeding promotion and support, is an integral part of the WIC benefit package. Statutes require that one-sixth of the amounts State agencies spend for NSA must be utilized for nutrition education and breastfeeding promotion. Program regulations require State agencies to offer at least two nutrition education opportunities for each participant during each six-month certification period, or quarterly for participants certified for a period longer than six months.

Nutrition education is provided through individual and group counseling sessions. In addition, participants receive resources designed to help achieve 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 the nutrition assessment. For pregnant and postpartum participants, special emphasis is given to appropriate infant feeding practices, prenatal nutrition, and breastfeeding support and promotion. Program statute requires clinics to provide information on drug and other harmful substance abuse to all pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding participants, and to parents or caregivers of infants and children.

FNS supports WIC State and local agencies as they work to provide high-quality nutrition education services to WIC participants. In 2025, FNS executed a Memorandum of Understanding with HHS's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to collaborate on substance use prevention resources for WIC State agencies. This collaboration is a component of a cooperative agreement with the University of North Dakota (UND) to develop: a WIC Substance Use Prevention Guide, State agency training workshops, an online training course for WIC staff, and participant education materials. Deliverables will include State agency and Executed an Inter-Agency Agreement with the Government Printing Office (GPO) for the storage, ordering and shipping of WIC nutrition education publications.

The WIC Works Resource System ("WIC Works") is an online education, training, and resource center for State, local, and clinic staff administering WIC. In 2025, the "WIC Works" online resource center webpage had 1 million views, which was a 5.6 percent increase.

WIC Breastfeeding Support

Program regulations also require clinics to promote breastfeeding to all pregnant participants, unless medically contraindicated. WIC supports breastfeeding by providing comprehensive, up-to-date and individually tailored 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 USDA's national breastfeeding campaign, which provides key messaging, original photography, graphics, videos, social media resources and posters via a mobile-friendly website. In 2025 WIC Breastfeeding Support website had 1.4 million views and 836,000 active users. The WIC Peer Counseling Program provides mother-to-mother support to address the barriers to breastfeeding that WIC mothers face. WIC State agencies continue to implement breastfeeding peer counseling as a core WIC service. In 2025, FNS awarded \$88 million in grants to 81 State agencies to support breastfeeding peer counseling services.

In 2025, FNS provided \$2 million in WIC Breastfeeding Bonus Awards to recognize fifteen State agencies with the greatest improvement in rates of fully breastfed infants: Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation, Oklahoma Tribes, Acoma-Canoncito-Laguna, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Osage Nation, Hawaii, Alaska, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Montana, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma.

All WIC local agencies are required to implement policies and procedures to provide breastfeeding support and assistance throughout the prenatal and postpartum period. The WIC Breastfeeding Award of Excellence recognizes local agencies that provide exemplary breastfeeding programs and support services. In 2025, FNS awarded 3 Elite, 56 Premiere, and 122 Gold awards to local agencies that demonstrated excellence in breastfeeding promotion and support – the most awards to be issued in a single year since the start of the award program.

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 and the Healthy People 2030 objectives on breastfeeding. FNS participates in a Federal Breastfeeding Workgroup, which focuses on interagency coordination of breastfeeding support efforts. 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.

In 2025, FNS expanded the reach of “WIC Picks”, an e-newsletter of curated nutrition education content, to a total of 166,419 recipients (a 17 percent increase over 2024). WIC Picks delivers the latest information on important topics such as revisions to the WIC food packages and features updates from WIC Works and the WIC Breastfeeding Support website as well as information from other agencies such as CDC and FDA.

Program Oversight and Monitoring

FNS oversight and monitoring of WIC program operations is critical to ensuring program integrity. FNS is prioritizing efforts to strengthen WIC program integrity, with wide-ranging efforts focused on protecting the American taxpayer and WIC participants.

Additionally, each year FNS monitors and evaluates State agencies for compliance with WIC regulatory requirements. This oversight is conducted primarily through WIC Management Evaluations (MEs), which involve an in-depth review of high risk or targeted components of program administration. WIC MEs include on-site reviews of state and local agency operations, clinic and vendor observations, as well as a thorough review of state and local agency documentation. The eight functional areas that are reviewed through WIC MEs include: Funding and Participation; Information Systems Management; Nutrition Services; Civil Rights; Certification, Eligibility and Coordination; Food Delivery/Vendor Management; Organization and Management; and Monitoring and Audits.

Information gathered through the ME process provides a basis for FNS to develop strategic goals to improve service delivery and strengthen program integrity. Additionally, MEs provide an opportunity for FNS staff to focus technical assistance to State agencies on any deficiencies or areas of noncompliance that are identified during the ME process. All ME findings are addressed through a corrective action process. The WIC ME process also allows for identification of best practices and recognition of noteworthy initiatives by State agencies. FNS often shares the identified practices across the country as ideas for implementation.

FNS regularly assesses its WIC ME processes and makes improvements to ensure effective and efficient federal oversight. In 2025, FNS continued its ongoing efforts to strengthen WIC ME procedures and guidance to ensure compliance with program requirements and improve oversight and integrity. FNS updated several WIC ME guidance documents to increase standardization and promote consistency and continued to enhance its ME management system, MEMs NextGen, which tracks ME schedules, findings, and corrective action processes.

WIC MEs examine a specific functional area throughout a two- or three-year cycle. FNS issues an annual WIC ME target area Memorandum outlining the functional area for program integrity and oversight efforts. In addition, FNS performs an annual risk assessment to identify State agencies that require attention through the WIC ME process outside of the focus area.

In 2025, FNS began a three-year target area ME cycle in Food Delivery/Vendor Management which examines State agency management and monitoring of authorized WIC vendors and their cost containment systems. During the first year of the target area cycle, FNS conducted 20 MEs. FNS analyzes the ME target area data to identify nationwide trends and develop technical assistance and guidance to address findings and observations.

Cost Containment and Vendor Management Strategies

WIC State agencies are required to implement certain cost containment strategies to keep food costs down. Strategies include using a competitive bidding process to award cost containment contracts for infant formula, authorizing competitively priced vendors, and setting limitations on the amount WIC reimburses for specific foods.

Rebates received from competitively bid infant formula rebate contracts, as required by the Child Nutrition Act, totaled approximately \$1.6 billion in 2025. This amount represents the cost of providing benefits to an average of 1.2 million participants each month, or 18 percent of WIC participants.

State agencies use savings generated by these kinds of strategies to provide benefits to more participants within the same total budget.

FNS monitors State agencies' WIC vendor management activities, including the transition to and maintenance/upgrades to WIC EBT. Updates are included below.

The Food Delivery Portal

- The Food Delivery Portal (FDP) is a web-based system where WIC State agencies report their vendor monitoring and compliance efforts. FDP improves program oversight and integrity in all areas of WIC food delivery and vendor management. It streamlines the reporting process and supports State agencies in meeting key regulatory requirements. In 2025, FNS continued to enhance the application and provide technical assistance to State agency users. Multiple enhancements and reports were made to improve monitoring of program integrity efforts.

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)

- EBT systems enhance benefit delivery and improve accountability of food benefits and vendor payment systems. As of the end of 2024, the transition from paper vouchers to EBT was completed and all 88 WIC State agencies are delivering benefits via EBT. Of these, 17 implemented offline EBT technology when they initially transitioned to WIC EBT. In recent years, FNS awarded grants to support necessary upgrades to online resources for those offline EBT WIC State agencies. Grants were provided to ensure that these State agencies could switch to online technology, which supports a modern program including the provision of virtual WIC services and remote EBT benefit issuance. The offline State agencies will work to make the transition to online technology over the next several years.

Outreach, Innovation, and Modernization

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2, ARPA) provided \$390 million to WIC and WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) to carry out outreach, innovation, and program modernization efforts. ARPA also provided waiver authority, which was used to support WIC and FMNP modernization, including the continuation of virtual services in WIC and supporting State agencies as they pilot and implement online shopping in WIC.

FNS used input from partners and interested parties, targeted research, and FNS program experience and subject matter expertise to develop an investment strategy for ARPA funds. The investment strategy sought to improve program delivery.

Between FY 2022 and 2024, FNS provided about \$200 million in grants directly to State agencies to work on modernization efforts and the rest of the funds in longer-term contracts, grants, and interagency agreements to advance WIC modernization over the next 3-5 years. Investments address

five primary investment areas: outreach, technology, the WIC shopping experience, access to farmers' markets, and the WIC workforce. Ongoing projects are being assessed for promising practices and lessons learned. More information is available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research/wic/fmnp-modernization-evaluation>.

WIC Online Shopping Expansion

FNS continues to support a cooperative agreement with the Center for Nutrition and Health Impact (CNHI, formerly known as the Gretchen Swanson Center for Nutrition) to develop and test models for online shopping in WIC via research and State agency pilots funded by sub-grants. In 2021, CNHI developed and released the Blueprint for WIC Online Shopping Projects (the Blueprint) as a resource for State agencies and their partners working towards online shopping. As of 2025, CNHI announced 15 WIC State agencies as sub grantees, with seven additional WIC State agency partners, to plan and implement WIC online shopping. Of the 22 WIC State agencies, seven are implementing WIC online shopping, with an additional WIC State agency planning to go live with a soft launch by early 2026. As the sub-grant projects continue to work towards implementation, CNHI provides periodic updates to the Blueprint based on best practices and lessons learned.

In support of WIC modernization, FNS developed the WIC Online Ordering and Transactions and Food Delivery Revisions to Meet the Needs of a Modern, Data-Driven Program final rule, analyzing and incorporating public comments received during the prior proposed rulemaking stage. This rule will address key regulatory barriers to online ordering in the WIC Program by making changes to the provisions that prevent online transactions and types of online capable stores from participating in the Program. The rule will also make changes to modernize WIC vendor regulations to reflect current technology. FNS anticipates a final rule publication as early as 2026.

Modernization via Waivers

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA, PL 117-2) gave USDA's FNS time-limited waiver authority in WIC and the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP). FNS' waiver authority ended on September 30, 2024.

Waivers were issued to allow State agencies to optimize virtual services in WIC and to improve the WIC shopping experience through online shopping and mobile pay projects. FNS encourages State agencies to provide virtual options to WIC participants to improve access to WIC's life-changing benefits. Waivers were also issued to remove unnecessary administrative burden and improve program access.

Although FNS no longer has authority to issue new ARPA waivers, most waivers are in effect until September 30, 2026, or until FNS ends evaluation efforts, whichever is later.

Cross Program Collaboration

In 2025, FNS continued participation in collaboration efforts with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), specifically with the HHS Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Maternal and Child Health Bureau and the Administration for Children & Families' 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. In 2025, quarterly collaborative calls held between FNS and OHS expanded to include staff administering SNAP, CACFP, childcare facilities, Head Start and Early Head Start.

Responding to Disasters and Supply Chain Disruptions

In early FY 2025, FNS renewed several waivers to support the continuation of WIC services and benefits to support State agencies impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton with the ability to offer additional WIC infant formula and food package options.

Additionally, FNS released anticipatory disaster guidance to facilitate initial discussions with affected State agencies during a developing disaster situation for Regional Office reference and use. Finally,

FNS is currently developing an updated WIC Program Disruption Manual. This document makes necessary updates to the current WIC disaster guidance to address new regulatory requirements as a result of the WIC: Implementation of the Access to Baby Formula Act of 2022 and Related Provisions final rule (88 FR 86545) including requirements related to WIC waivers and State Plan alternate operating procedures. It further highlights that State agencies must be prepared for several types of events potentially disrupting WIC services and benefits including presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies, public health emergencies, and supply chain disruptions. This document is expected to be released in 2026.

WIC Studies and Evaluations

FNS published several reports related to WIC during 2025, which are available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research-analysis>. These include:

National and State Level Estimates of WIC Eligibility and Program Reach in 2023

- This report, the latest in a series of annual reports on WIC eligibility, presents 2023 national and State estimates of the number of people eligible for WIC benefits, percentage of eligible population, and the U.S. 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 Participant Access to Authorized Vendors Study – Part 1

- This study is a two-part series designed to provide insight into the current geographic coverage and density of WIC retailers across the United States and to assist states in ensuring they are providing adequate participant access to WIC foods in their communities. The report explored trends in the number of authorized WIC vendors over time and measures of access to WIC vendors, overall and by a variety of census tract-level characteristics, including by urbanicity, low-income, and social vulnerability status.

WIC Infant and Toddler Feeding Practices Study - 2, Ninth Year Report

- This is the only national study to capture data on caregivers and their children over the first nine years of the child's life after enrolling in WIC, regardless of their continued participation in the program. This report, the final in the series generated from this study, focuses on associations between study children's past participation in WIC and children's dietary outcomes at age 9. The report includes findings from prior years of the study to assess outcomes longitudinally.

WIC and FMNP Modernization Evaluation Annual Report – 2024

- The WIC and FMNP Modernization Evaluation tracks the progress and outcomes of program modernization efforts funded by Congress in 2021. This first annual report provides an overview of the WIC and FMNP modernization efforts underway and highlights early implementation findings, covering activities from September 2022 - September 2024.

Development of WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Longitudinal Data Set

- This study piloted the creation of a WIC participant characteristics (PC) longitudinal data set with one WIC state agency. Eight state agencies with varying management information systems (MIS) platforms and high-quality WIC PC 2020 data completed a survey about their MIS and longitudinal data provision capabilities. The survey assessed these state agencies' MIS capabilities, as measured in six areas, to provide a longitudinal data set. This report describes the process of working with one WIC state agency to create a pilot WIC PC longitudinal data set of infant and child participants and the challenges and successes of this effort.

Table FNS-39. WIC Participation and Program Financing, FY 2025

State/Territory	Women	Infants	Children	Total	Program	
					Grant 2/	(000)
Alabama.....	24,457	27,765	60,260	112,482		\$116,224
Alaska.....	3,021	2,887	8,126	14,034		24,460
Arizona ²³	32,182	33,738	91,598	157,518		178,308
Arkansas.....	15,499	16,725	32,907	65,131		87,014
California.....	211,614	176,293	615,812	1,003,720		1,263,935
Colorado ²³	21,494	19,663	55,093	96,251		96,595
Connecticut.....	11,025	11,371	30,093	52,489		55,228
Delaware.....	4,599	4,913	13,887	23,399		24,778
District of Columbia.....	2,925	2,941	6,643	12,509		16,350
Florida.....	95,552	95,087	233,529	424,167		486,769
Georgia.....	54,927	60,489	129,794	245,210		265,836
Hawaii.....	5,393	5,076	14,642	25,111		34,617
Idaho.....	7,300	6,834	18,366	32,500		32,439
Illinois.....	39,942	44,552	90,508	175,003		224,022
Indiana.....	34,416	35,089	86,421	155,926		170,366
Iowa.....	13,024	14,375	35,276	62,675		63,572
Kansas.....	11,027	10,864	27,475	49,366		56,026
Kentucky.....	22,632	25,578	59,761	107,971		114,971
Louisiana.....	25,981	28,064	48,488	102,533		119,449
Maine ²	3,888	3,835	11,175	18,898		22,598
Maryland.....	28,418	27,341	66,816	122,574		145,538
Massachusetts.....	25,423	24,075	72,655	122,153		121,747
Michigan.....	39,097	41,469	105,978	186,543		215,159
Minnesota.....	22,573	21,014	58,838	102,425		114,422
Mississippi ²	13,522	17,740	30,078	61,340		81,719
Missouri.....	23,208	24,449	48,752	96,408		96,020
Montana.....	2,870	2,887	7,656	13,412		16,612
Nebraska ²	7,570	8,442	21,325	37,336		39,891
Nevada ²	11,331	13,207	31,321	55,859		65,114
New Hampshire.....	2,327	2,247	7,630	12,204		13,562
New Jersey.....	36,166	33,201	95,002	164,368		222,906
New Mexico ²	11,175	10,721	23,808	45,705		62,944
New York.....	96,311	90,032	269,216	455,558		609,355
North Carolina ²	57,288	57,337	144,793	259,419		252,268
North Dakota ²	2,081	2,340	6,059	10,480		16,136
Ohio.....	41,698	43,160	95,864	180,721		202,163
Oklahoma ²	23,515	23,669	53,218	100,403		127,720
Oregon.....	17,899	15,943	47,557	81,399		88,139
Pennsylvania.....	39,528	40,534	103,784	183,845		226,930
Rhode Island.....	3,882	3,826	10,512	18,220		21,237
South Carolina.....	21,092	23,144	54,154	98,390		107,123
South Dakota ²	3,195	3,375	8,509	15,079		24,213
Tennessee.....	37,547	36,778	82,637	156,963		180,148
Texas.....	210,960	186,694	404,054	801,707		770,457
Utah.....	11,333	11,210	26,410	48,953		55,032
Vermont.....	2,134	1,828	6,424	10,386		13,410
Virginia.....	23,312	25,217	56,234	104,762		115,227
Washington.....	30,753	26,809	83,805	141,367		166,250
West Virginia.....	7,352	8,109	18,703	34,164		43,117
Wisconsin.....	19,489	19,932	55,247	94,667		94,708
Wyoming ²	1,837	1,868	4,503	8,208		11,907
American Samoa.....	798	689	2,467	3,954		9,136
Guam.....	1,205	1,310	3,829	6,344		11,196
North Mariana Island.....	556	446	1,590	2,591		5,007
Puerto Rico.....	18,159	14,076	54,801	87,035		216,356
Virgin Islands.....	597	577	1,309	2,483		6,210
Anticipated adjustment.....	-	-	-	-		329,949
Total.....	1,537,097	1,491,832	3,835,389	6,864,318		\$8,352,585

²³Includes Indian Tribal Organizations

* Excludes obligations for WIC Infrastructure Grants, Technical Assistance, Breastfeeding Peer Counselors, EBT/MIS, and Federal Administrative Oversight.

This page was intentionally left blank.

ACCOUNT 3: SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), [~~\$107,481,218,000~~]\$101,237,000,000 of which \$3,000,000,000[, to remain available through September 30, 2027, and \$3,000,000,000], to remain available through September 20, [2028]2029 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,~~\$3,000,000~~, to remain available until September 30, [2027]2028, shall be used to carry out section 4003(b) of Public Law 115-334 relating to demonstration projects for tribal organizations[: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$4,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 4208 of Public Law 115-334]: *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, [2027]2028: *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, [2027] 2028: *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.

Change Description

The first change (Line 5) reduces funding for Nutrition Education services to State agencies and Federally Recognized Tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations by \$998,000.

The second change (Line 10) eliminates funding authorized by Section 4208 of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, which provided grants or cooperative agreements with governmental entities or nonprofit organizations to promote the consumption of fluid milk.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-40. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2026	\$107,481,218,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-6,244,218,000</u>
Current Law Estimate, 2027	<u>101,237,000,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FNS-41. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	FTEs	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Estimated	FTEs	2027 Estimated	FTEs	Inc/ Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec	Chg Key
Discretionary Approp:											
FDPIR Nutrition Education	\$998	-	\$998	-	\$998	-	-	-	-\$998	-	(1a)
FDPIR Demonstration	3,000	-	3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	-	-	-
Healthy Fluid Milk	3,000	-	3,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-4,000	-	(1b)
Subtotal Disc. Approps.....	6,998	-	6,998	-	7,998	-	3,000	-	-4,998	-	-
Mandatory Approp:											
Participant Benefits:											
SNAP Benefits	108,355,623	-	98,622,000	-	90,395,001	-	90,052,313	-	-342,688	-	(2)
Subtotal, Participant Benefits	108,355,623	-	98,622,000	-	90,395,001	-	90,052,313	-	-342,688	-	-
State Administrative Costs	5,874,192	-	6,019,547	-	6,252,522	-	3,204,108	-	-3,048,414	-	(3)
Nutrition Ed. & Obesity Prevention Grant Prog	521,000	-	536,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training:											
E&T: Federal Funds 100%	123,900	-	123,900	-	123,900	-	123,900	-	-	-	-
E&T Federal Funds and Partic Costs 50%	539,565	-	555,695	-	575,700	-	592,395	-	+16,695	-	(4)
Subtotal, Employment Training	663,465	-	679,595	-	699,600	-	716,295	-	+16,695	-	-
Subtotal, State Administrative Funding	7,058,657	-	7,235,142	-	6,952,122	-	3,920,403	-	-3,031,719	-	-
Mandatory OPC:											
Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring	74,856	150	76,975	150	79,169	133	81,378	133	+2,209	-	(5a)
Certification of SSI Recipients for SNAP	21,226	-	21,553	-	21,870	-	22,191	-	+321	-	(5b)
Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services.....	79,362	113	81,608	113	83,752	99	86,089	99	+2,337	-	(5c)
Web-Based Automation of Systems	8,027	4	8,255	4	8,490	5	8,727	5	+237	-	(5d)
Retailer Integrity and Trafficking.....	36,684	87	37,722	87	38,798	66	39,880	66	+1,082	-	(5e)
Computer Support	21,287	15	21,890	15	22,514	9	23,142	9	+628	-	(5f)
Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems	19,494	40	20,045	40	20,617	37	21,192	37	+575	-	(5g)
Nutrition Education and Program Information....	66,699	125	68,586	125	70,540	99	72,508	99	+1,968	-	(5h)
Program Evaluation and Modernization	42,545	16	43,749	16	44,996	18	46,251	18	+1,255	-	(5i)
FMMI	3,737	-	3,795	-	3,851	-	3,908	-	+57	-	(5j)
IT Modernization and Support	23,435	-	23,796	-	24,146	-	24,501	-	+355	-	(5k)
Sequestration	-14,900	-	-15,290	-	-15,688	-	-16,093	-	-405	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory Other Program Costs.....	382,452	550	392,684	550	403,055	466	413,674	466	+10,619	-	-
TEFAP Commodities ²⁴	461,500	2	462,500	2	471,500	1	481,500	1	+10,000	-	(6)
FDPIR.....	165,001	-	233,000	-	235,000	1	271,000	1	+36,000	-	(7)
Community Food Project.....	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Program Access.....	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	2,915,680	-	2,922,936	-	2,978,891	-	3,056,754	-	+77,863	-	(8)
American Samoa	11,710	-	11,739	-	11,963	-	12,220	-	+257	-	(9)
Contingency Reserve.....	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	6,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	-3,000,000	-	-
Subtotal Mand. Approps	122,360,623	552	112,890,001	552	107,457,532	468	101,217,864	468	-6,239,668	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	122,367,621	552	112,896,999	552	107,465,530	468	101,220,864	468	-6,244,666	-	-
Add back:											
Sequestration	14,900	-	15,290	-	15,688	-	16,136	-	+448	-	-
Total Appropriation	122,382,521	552	112,912,289	552	107,481,218	468	101,236,957	468	-6,244,218	-	-
Transfers Out:											
Appropriations Interchange	-	-	-25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers Out	-	-	-25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	-14,900	-	-15,290	-	-15,688	-	-16,136	-	-448	-	-
Collections/Reimbursable Obligations.....	125,000	-	128,391	-	130,000	-	130,000	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	21,000	-	41,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	6,144,998	-	6,108,698	-	6,137,639	-	6,034,697	-	-101,940	-	-
Total Available	128,658,619	552	119,150,352	552	113,731,169	468	107,385,561	468	-6,346,606	-	-
Lapsing Balances.....	-17,608,760	-	-6,188,727	-	-91,250	-	-3,034,924	-	-2,943,674	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-6,108,698	-	-6,136,637	-	-6,034,697	-	-5,983,680	-	+51,017	-	-
Total Obligations	104,941,161	552	106,824,988	552	107,607,218	468	98,366,957	468	-9,239,263	-	-

²⁴ 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.

Table FNS-42. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	FTEs	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Estimated	FTEs	2027 Estimated	FTEs	Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec
Discretionary Obligations:										
FDPIR Nutrition Education	\$752	-	-	-	\$998	-	-	-	-	-
FDPIR Demonstration	-	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Healthy Fluid Milk	2,790	-	2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations.....	3,542	-	5,999	-	3,998	-	3,000	-	-	-
Mandatory Obligations:										
Participation Benefits:										
SNAP Benefits	94,316,317	-	95,942,704	-	90,395,001	-	90,052,313	-	-\$342,688	-
Subtotal, Participate Benefits.....	94,316,317	-	95,942,704	-	90,395,001	-	90,052,313	-	-342,688	-
State Administrative Costs	5,415,569	-	5,701,570	-	6,252,522	-	3,204,108	-	-3,048,414	-
Nut Ed. & Obesity Prev Grant Prog.....	519,666	-	556,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment and Training:										
E&T: Federal Funds 100%	123,675	-	128,017	-	123,900	-	123,900	-	-	-
E&T Fed Funds and Partic Costs 50%.....	473,051	-	472,059	-	575,700	-	592,395	-	+16,695	-
Subtotal, E&T	596,726	-	600,076	-	699,600	-	716,295	-	+16,695	-
Subtotal, State Admin Funding.....	6,531,961	-	6,858,380	-	6,952,122	-	3,920,403	-	-3,031,719	-
Mand Other Program Costs:										
Ben Retailer Redemp & Monitoring	68,319	150	60,399	150	79,169	133	81,378	133	+2,209	-
Cert of SSI Recipients for SNAP	20,548	-	17,525	-	21,870	-	22,191	-	+321	-
Payment Accuracy & Coop Services.....	73,003	113	69,764	113	83,752	99	86,089	99	+2,337	-
Web-Based Automation of Systems	7,325	4	5,600	4	8,490	5	8,727	5	+237	-
Retailer Integrity and Trafficking.....	29,016	87	28,899	87	38,798	66	39,880	66	+1,082	-
Computer Support	19,391	15	15,071	15	22,514	9	23,142	9	+628	-
Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems	14,400	40	13,490	40	20,617	37	21,192	37	+575	-
Nut Ed and Prog Info	54,736	125	33,484	125	70,540	99	72,508	99	+1,968	-
Program Eval and Modernization.....	35,030	16	7,812	16	44,996	18	46,251	18	+1,255	-
FMMI	2,671	-	1,412	-	3,851	-	3,908	-	+57	-
IT Modernization and Support	22,077	-	20,544	-	24,146	-	24,501	-	+355	-
Subtotal, Mand OPC	346,516	550	274,000	550	418,743	466	429,767	466	+11,024	-
TEFAP Commodities	454,687	2	461,270	2	471,500	1	481,500	1	+10,000	-
FDPIR.....	213,810	-	207,255	-	235,000	1	271,000	1	+36,000	-
Community Food Project.....	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Program Access.....	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Nut Assistance for Puerto Rico	2,915,632	-	2,922,936	-	2,978,891	-	3,056,754	-	+77,863	-
American Samoa	11,710	-	11,739	-	11,963	-	12,220	-	+257	-
Contingency Reserve.....	-	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	-	-	-6,000,000	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations.....	104,800,633	552	106,688,284	552	107,473,220	468	98,233,957	468	-9,239,263	-
Supplemental Obligations:										
ARP: SNAP Online Purch & Tech Improv.....	12,547	-	2,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	12,547	-	2,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections:										
Collections from Reimbursable Obs.....	124,439	-	128,391	-	130,000	-	130,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Offsetting Collections.....	124,439	-	128,391	-	130,000	-	130,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	104,941,161	552	106,824,988	552	107,607,218	468	98,366,957	468	-9,239,263	-
Add back:										
Lapsing Balances.....	17,608,760	-	6,188,727	-	91,250	-	3,034,924	-	+2,943,674	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
E&T 100% Admin	15,234	-	7,378	-	4,815	-	-2,265	-	-7,080	-
Retailer Food & Recipient Tracking	4,937	-	2,845	-	1,561	-	-734	-	-2,295	-
FDPIR Tribal Administration Study.....	11	-	5	-	3	-	-1	-	-4	-
Puerto Rico Cash Benefit Study.....	30	-	17	-	10	-	-5	-	-15	-
Online Purch & Tech Improvements.....	4,862	-	2,778	-	1,540	-	-724	-	-2,264	-
Employment & Training 100%.....	2,563	-	127	-	8,116	-	-3,818	-	-11,934	-
Nutrition Education	2,819	-	1,422	-	895	-	-421	-	-1,316	-
TEFAP.....	20,988	-	48,300	-	896	-	-421	-	-1,317	-
FDPIR Commodities	39,827	-	70,186	-	11,292	-	-5,311	-	-16,603	-
Tribal Org Demo Projects	25	-	-	-	8	-	-4	-	-12	-
Contingency Fund Unallocated	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-	-	-
SNAP - Online Purch & Tech Improv.....	17,402	-	3,579	-	5,561	-	-2,616	-	-8,177	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	6,108,698	-	6,136,637	-	6,034,697	-	5,983,680	-	-51,017	-
Total Available	128,658,619	552	119,150,352	552	113,733,165	468	107,385,561	468	-6,346,606	-

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs		
Less:										
Total Transfers In.....	-	-	-1,335,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers Out.....	-	-	1,360,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	14,900	-	15,290	-	15,688	-	16,136	-	+448	-
Balances Interchange.....	-125,000	-	-128,391	-	-130,000	-	-130,000	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	-21,000	-	-41,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-6,144,998	-	-6,108,698	-	-6,137,635	-	-6,034,697	-	+101,940	-
Total Appropriation.....	122,382,521	552	112,912,289	552	107,481,218	468	101,236,957	468	-6,244,261	-

JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGES

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The 2027 current law estimate is \$101,237,000,000. This funding level will maintain current services for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Project Statement programmatic details:

(1) The discretionary level assumes the following:

a) FDPIR Nutrition Education.

The budget eliminates the small pot of discretionary funding for FDPIR nutrition education grants, which provides grants to a relatively small number of ITOs each year that apply for these funds. However, the FDPIR Administrative funding line in the mandatory section of the account includes at least \$4 million per year that is available for FDPIR nutrition education. The mandatory funding is distributed to all ITO’s participating in the program on a formula basis.

b) A decrease of \$4,000,000 for Healthy Fluid Milk (\$4,000,000 available in 2026).

The budget eliminates funding authorized by Section 4208 of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334.

(2) SNAP Benefits.

The 2027 current law estimate is \$90,052,313,000 for SNAP benefits. SNAP provides eligible low-income recipients with monthly allotments of benefits to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The current law estimate assumes an average monthly per-person benefit of \$199. Meanwhile, due to several provisions enacted in P.L. 119-21, the Working Families Tax Cut Act, SNAP participation is estimated to decrease by almost three million participants from 40 million participants in 2026 to 37.1 million participants in 2027. Totals include funds for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Nutrition Assistance Program.

Table FNS-43. SNAP Performance Measure

SNAP Performance Measure	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Average Participation per month (millions):.....	41.7	42.1	40.0	37.7
Maximum Allotment (four-person household) ²⁵ :	\$973	\$975	\$994	\$1020
Average Monthly Benefit per person.....	\$188	\$191	\$194	\$199

(3) State Administrative Expenses.

The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$3,204,108,000 for State Administrative Expenses (SAE), which are Federal matching funds for such expenses as certification, quality control, IT systems, and fraud control. This decrease is based on the legislative changes in the Working Families Tax Cut Act (P.L. 119-21).

²⁵ Based on the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP).

(4) Employment and Training.

The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$716,295,000 for Employment and Training. 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 unique 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.

(5) Mandatory other program costs.

Mandatory other program costs support a variety of investments aimed at strengthening program integrity and payment accuracy, preventing and combating program fraud, modernizing operations, and supporting other system improvements.

a) Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring.

The current law estimate assumes \$81,378,000. This funding provides 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.

b) Certification of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Recipients for SNAP.

The current law estimate assumes \$22,191,000. 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.

c) Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services.

The current law estimate assumes \$86,089,000. This line supports a wide range of activities aimed at increasing payment accuracy and promoting 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.

d) Web-Based Automation of Systems.

The current law estimate assumes \$86,089,000. This line provides funding for IT, automation, and technology-based process improvement resources to improve SNAP recipient program integrity. The increase is due to estimated inflation.

e) Retailer Integrity and Trafficking.

The current law estimate assumes \$39,880,000. 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 increase is due to estimated inflation.

f) Computer Support.

The current law estimate assumes \$23,142,000. 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's internal computer systems that support the activities of Federal staff. The increase is due to estimated inflation.

- g) Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems.
The current law estimate assumes \$21,192,000. 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 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. The increase is due to estimated inflation.
- h) Nutrition Education and Program Information.
The current law estimate assumes \$72,508,000. This line supports Federal costs for national projects such as Employment and Training grants for data systems and data improvement, national SNAP E&T leadership forum funding, and program information and educational efforts to increase awareness of the nutrition benefits of SNAP. The increase is due to estimated inflation.
- i) Program Evaluation and Modernization.
The current law estimate assumes \$46,251,000. 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 programs funded in the SNAP account, including the Federal staff needed to oversee this vital work. The increase is due to estimated inflation.
- j) Financial Management Modernization Initiative.
The current law estimate assumes \$3,908,000. 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. The increase is due to estimated inflation.
- k) IT Modernization and Support.
The current law estimate assumes \$24,501,000. This line provides for the operations, maintenance, and enhancement costs associated with Federal systems and equipment. The increase is due to estimated inflationary costs.
- (6) The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).
The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$ 481,500,000 for TEFAP. Section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 requires the Secretary to purchase USDA Foods for distribution through 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 Thrifty Food Plan (TFP.)
- (7) The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).
The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$271,000,000 for FDPIR. 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, including nutrition education, of this program. The requested level will support estimated food costs for projected participation of approximately 75,000 individuals per month. The request also supports a sustainable and long-term solution to the supply chain disruptions that occurred under the previous administration and enhancing the Integrated Food Management System which will include certifying participants.
- (8) Nutrition Assistance Program for Puerto Rico.
The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$2,993,543,000 for the Nutrition Assistance Program for Puerto Rico. 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 TFP used to adjust the block grant annually.

(9) An increase of \$257,000 for American Samoa (\$11,963,000 available in 2026).

The 2027 current law estimate assumes \$12,022,000 for American Samoa 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 used to adjust the block grant annually.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table FNS-44. Classification by Objects – Mandatory Funding (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11	Total personnel compensation.....	\$77,034	\$81,619	\$55,605	\$55,605
12	Personal benefits	24,567	26,164	23,832	23,832
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	101,601	107,783	79,437	79,437
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,423	3,904	3,709	4,120
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	81,694	87,000	82,650	78,518
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources. Other goods and services from Federal	131,993	139,596	132,617	125,987
25.3	sources.....	59,815	64,000	60,800	57,760
26.0	Supplies and materials	518,934	567,501	564,626	535,604
31.0	Equipment	1,443	1,000	950	955
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	103,901,730	105,717,500	106,548,431	97,351,224
	Total, Other Objects.....	104,714,560	106,580,501	107,393,783	98,284,168
99.9	Total, new obligations	104,800,633	106,688,284	107,473,220	98,363,605

This page was intentionally left blank.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) works to improve the food and nutrition security of low-income households by ensuring access to a healthful eating pattern through nutrition assistance. SNAP provides eligible low-income recipients with monthly allotments of benefits to purchase food at authorized retail stores and farmers markets.

The purpose statement of SNAP is as follows: SNAP works to raise nutrition levels of low-income households by ensuring access to a healthful diet through nutrition assistance and increasing earnings of SNAP households through employment.

Eligibility and allotment amounts are based on household size, income, expenses, assets, citizenship or legal immigration status, and other factors. Maximum allotment amounts 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). For 2026 only, 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 (NAP) for Puerto Rico, 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).

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Program Participation

SNAP participation for 2025 averaged 42.4 million people per month, representing approximately a 1.7 percent increase from the average monthly participation in 2024. The following table displays data on benefit costs and participation for 2021 through 2025.

Table FNS-50. SNAP Benefits, Costs, and Participation ²⁶

Item	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Avg. Participation (Millions).....	41.60	41.21	42.17	41.70	42.37
Benefit Costs (Billions)	\$107.93	\$113.97	\$119.144	\$93.175	\$95.790
Average Benefit/Person/Month	\$216.19	\$230.48	\$211.45	\$186.17	\$188.37
Percent of Population Participating....	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.4
Persons Unemployed (Millions)	9.6	6.2	6.0	6.6	7.1

Characteristics of SNAP Households

The most recent analysis of household characteristics data, examining 2023, indicates that:

- 79 percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly (age 60 or older) person, or a person with disabilities;
- 41 percent of SNAP participants lived in households with earnings;
- The gross monthly income of 73 percent of SNAP households was at or below the Federal poverty level;
- 48 percent of SNAP households had income at or below 75 percent of poverty; and
- 35 percent of SNAP households had income at or below 50 percent of poverty.

²⁶ Source: USDA Key Data as of September 2025 - Data may not match data from other sources.

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-51. Characteristics of SNAP Recipients²⁷

Characteristics of SNAP Recipients	2019	2020 ²	2022	2023
Individuals:				
Average Number (in Millions)	35.7	36.4	39.2	40.1
% Children	43.0	42.0	39.5	38.9
% Elderly	16.0	16.2	18.3	19.5
% Disabled Nonelderly Adults.....	10.0	11.8	10.5	9.9
% Female	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.3
% Nonelderly Adults Registered for Work	28.8	25.9	29.9	30.1
Average Household Size	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Households:				
Average Number (in Millions)	19.7	18.7	20.7	21.4
% Receiving Maximum Benefit	37	37	37	36
% Certified 12 Months or More	75	77	81	82
% with Earned Income	30	28	26	28
% with AFDC/TANF Income	4	4	3	3
Average Gross Monthly Income	\$844	\$890	\$969	\$1,059
Average Net Monthly Income	\$383	\$408	\$489	\$527
% With Zero Gross Income.....	19	19	21	20
% with Zero Net Income.....	36	35	36	36
% with Gross Monthly Incomes Less than \$400	28	27	28	27
% Gross Income Below Poverty Guidelines	81	81	75	72
% Gross Income Below 50% of Poverty Guideline	38	36	36	35
Average Shelter Deduction.....	\$418	\$441	\$466	\$516
Average Shelter Expense	\$635	\$671	\$717	\$786
% at Shelter Cap (Maximum shelter deduction)	14	13	14	14

Program Integrity

FNS continually monitors program integrity and fraud in SNAP. The latest trafficking rate was 1.6 percent in the period from 2015 to 2017. Trafficking most typically occurs when SNAP benefits are traded for cash or are not used for their intended purpose. More work remains to hold trafficking to low levels. In 2025, FNS again increased efforts to prevent and identify fraud, including emerging crimes such as EBT card skimming, and holding 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; studying 29,843 authorized stores and data to determine which warrant further investigation;

²⁷ Source: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Sample – Data may not match data from other sources. There was no report for 2021 because data were incomplete due to COVID-19 pandemic-related administrative waivers in place through most of the year.

imposing sanctions against 2,672 retailers determined to have committed violations against SNAP; and disqualifying 484 retailers permanently from SNAP due to trafficking or falsifying an application.

By law, SNAP State agencies are responsible for identifying and holding accountable recipients who break the rules. FNS continued to support recipient integrity through awarding 7 SNAP Fraud Framework Implementation Grants totaling approximately \$4.7 million to support State agency efforts to improve and expand recipient fraud prevention, detection, and investigation efforts using the procedures, ideas and practices outlined in the SNAP Fraud Framework (Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Washington). This assistance is a continuation of FNS's efforts surrounding the SNAP Fraud Framework, a collection of procedures, innovative ideas, and best practices that FNS issued to State agencies in May 2018.

National Accuracy Clearinghouse

The National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC) is a real-time data matching tool intended to reduce improper payments by preventing duplicate participation across States. The current NAC system builds on lessons learned from the NAC State pilot. It incorporates enhanced security measures to protect participants' personally identifiable information (PII) through a system design that eliminates the need to retain the most sensitive PII of SNAP participants and applicants.

In 2024, FNS launched the NAC in five States. In 2025, an additional eight States launched the NAC, and FNS supported 17 States actively working toward launching the NAC in 2026. The final States are scheduled to begin NAC implementation projects in 2026, with expected launch dates in 2026 and 2027. All States are on schedule to implement the NAC by October 4, 2027, as required by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill).

General Activities

Regulations Issued in 2025

During 2025, two SNAP rulemaking actions were published in the Federal Register:

- 1) May 16, 2025: Proposed rule: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Recission of Changes to Civil Rights Data Collection Methods. This rule would rescind the rule, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Revision of Civil Rights Data Collection Methods published on December 14, 2023. This rescission would restore to SNAP regulations an example that State agencies might collect race and ethnicity data by observation (also referred to as "visual observation") when participants do not voluntarily provide the information on the application form.
- 2) September 25, 2025: Proposed Rule: Updated Staple Food Stocking Standards for Retailers in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. In response to section 765 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2017 and subsequently enacted appropriations, this rule proposes to codify a new framework for determining distinct staple food varieties and accessory foods (such as snacks, desserts, and foods meant to complement or supplement meals, which do not themselves count as staple foods) for purposes of meeting the staple food requirements for retailer participation in SNAP.

Online Purchasing Pilot

The 2014 Farm Bill mandated a pilot to test the feasibility and implications of allowing SNAP authorized retailers 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 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.

As of September 2025, SNAP online purchasing is currently operational in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, throughout which, more than 950 retailer chains are live with SNAP online purchasing, representing thousands of actual stores. The expansion of SNAP online purchasing to independently

owned and operated retail stores continues to be a priority for the Agency. SNAP provides customer service and technical assistance to all interested parties.

Under a \$5 million grant to the National Grocers Association Foundation, funded by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, awarded in December 2022, FNS established the SNAP EBT Modernization Technical Assistance Center (SEMTAC). SEMTAC is a technical assistance center that provides guidance and technical expertise to retailers, especially smaller independent stores, to offer SNAP online purchasing, and increases client access to SNAP Online Purchasing. This work has increased the Agency's capacity to provide technical assistance tailored to the needs of small retailers. As of September 2025, SEMTAC has worked to provide technical assistance calls to over 150 different retailers/businesses. As such, FNS expects numerous additional smaller retailers to implement online purchasing in 2026.

Electronic Benefit Theft

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) theft continues to threaten program integrity and the well-being of households receiving SNAP. SNAP EBT theft occurs when criminals use unauthorized, electronic methods to take control over the benefit account without the SNAP household's knowledge. Criminals can steal benefits through several electronic methods, including card skimming, phishing, algorithmic attacks, and stealing authorized retailer numbers. Oftentimes, SNAP households do not know their benefits have been stolen until their card is declined in the checkout lane due to an insufficient or zero balance.

Modernizing EBT to align with industry standards, including the introduction of chip cards and mobile payments, is an important step to ensure that SNAP benefits are protected. FNS has strongly encouraged all States to upgrade their EBT cards from less-secure magnetic strips. In response, an ever-increasing number of States have added or plan to add chip cards (Alabama, California, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Virginia) and mobile payments (Illinois, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma). Consequently, the need for FNS technical assistance to implement these projects has increased dramatically. To address this need, FNS has created comprehensive resources for States to use during the planning, initiation, and implementation stages of their transitions to more secure technology. FNS will continue to work closely with State agencies, industry groups, and retailers to support the use of new EBT technology that is more secure and aligned with industry standards.

In coordination with other law enforcement agencies, including Homeland Security, the FBI, U.S. Secret Service, and USDA Office of Inspector General, FNS partnered in 12 outreach and collaborative efforts targeting SNAP EBT card skimming and cloned devices. During these events, over 200 skimming devices were removed, associated with an estimated fraud savings of \$228 million. These initiatives will continue with operations scheduled throughout 2026.

Grants to Improve Program Access and Eligibility Determination

FNS awarded Process and Technology Improvement Grants (PTIGs) to local and State SNAP agencies. 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 2025 PTIG awarded projects focused on modernizing SNAP customer service and client communication to improve efficiency, transparency, and accuracy in application processing and eligibility determinations; improving administrative infrastructure and day-to-day SNAP operations in processing applications and determining eligibility; and investing in technology and systems to coordinate application and eligibility determination processes, including verification practices, between SNAP and other Federal, State, and local assistance programs.

For 2025, FNS awarded six grants:

- New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services - \$1,158,047
- New Jersey Department of Human Services - \$1,095,560

- North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services - \$1,189,769
- Olmsted County, MN Department of Health, Housing, Human Services - \$663,829
- Tennessee Department of Human Services - \$452,055
- Florida Department of Children and Families - \$440,740

Flexibilities for Effective and Efficient Program Operations

In 2025, FNS worked with SNAP State agencies to approve 30 waivers of the Food and Nutrition Act. These waivers, known as demonstration projects, are pilot or experimental projects that test program changes to increase efficiency and improve the delivery of benefits to eligible households. FNS also approved 59 waivers of SNAP regulations for more effective and efficient administration of the program. Further, FNS issued 16 waivers of the time limit for certain areas, consistent with Section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act. Together, these flexibilities allowed SNAP State agencies to adjust operations to meet the needs of their State and participants for a more efficient delivery of the program.

Earnings Verification System

In 2023, FNS took action to implement the SNAP Earnings Verification Service (EVS) through contracts with two providers of third-party income databases. SNAP EVS provided State agencies with access to two commercial databases of employment and earnings records. State agencies administering SNAP use SNAP EVS to obtain real-time verification of earned income sources and amounts for SNAP applicants and recipients. For 2024, FNS shifted its approach and did not continue with one of the two contracts, instead opting to provide funding support for income verification directly to State agencies through noncompetitive grants. This grant funding allows SNAP State agencies to continue the use of third-party income database services under their own State contracts, to procure new State contracts to support electronic verification of employment and earnings, or to explore and test alternative methods to electronically verify employment and earnings.

In 2025, FNS awarded non-competitive grants for the second year to 38 eligible applicants in the amount of \$33,544,439. Additionally, FNS awarded year three of the SNAP EVS national contract. The contract complements existing State contracts and other sources of income verification to offer a more robust data set for States to utilize when verifying SNAP applicant and recipient's employment and earnings.

Treasury Offset Program

FNS continues efforts to collect debts owed to SNAP. For example, current and former recipients who are delinquent in their repayment of SNAP over issuances are referred to the Treasury Offset Program (TOP) to initiate collection activity. TOP 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 \$236.5 million in delinquent debt was collected through TOP in 2025. About \$3.9 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.

Working Families Tax Cut Act

On July 4, 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed Public Law 119-21, the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTCA). The law contains several provisions that affect SNAP. These include changes to SNAP eligibility, benefits, and program administration. FNS issued seven guidance documents following this significant change. These documents cover each provision of the WFTCA impacting SNAP, as well as detailed information on the changes to SNAP work requirements, standard utility allowances, treatment of energy assistance payments, and alien eligibility. As this is ongoing work, USDA continues to provide technical assistance and issue further guidance and rulemakings on WFTCA implementation.

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. 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. FNS also works closely with States that previously received warning letters as they implement corrective actions.

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

The goal of SNAP-Ed was 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. SNAP-Ed was the nation's largest nutrition education program, reaching close to 2.5 million individuals through direct education alone in fiscal year (FY) 2024 and partnering with multiple programs in FNS, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), among others. Per SNAP regulations, State SNAP agencies provided nutrition education and obesity prevention services to eligible individuals.

In 2025, SNAP-Ed funding was approximately \$536 million, available to States for a two-year period through the end of 2026. The passage of the Working Families Tax Cut Act terminated mandatory funding for SNAP-Ed after 2025. As a result, six States terminated their SNAP-Ed programs by September 30, 2025, while 45 State agencies elected to submit plans to wind down their nutrition education programs in 2026.

FNS is continuing efforts to meet SNAP-Ed provisions contained in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, including the following projects:

- **SNAP-Ed Data Improvement** - FNS continued to make the National Program Evaluation and Reporting System (N-PEARS) available to States to facilitate electronic data collection of annual SNAP-Ed plans and reports. After a substantive review, FNS enhanced the system's State annual report modules to improve the validity of State-reported data. As States wind down their SNAP-Ed programs, 2026 will be the last year FNS receives annual plans and reports.
- **SNAP-Ed Connection** - Early in the fiscal year, FNS added new resources to SNAP-Ed's flagship website, the SNAP-Ed Connection. This website is the online information clearinghouse that makes it easy for State agencies, local agencies, institutions of higher education, and community organizations to access best practices for planning, implementing, and evaluating nutrition education and obesity prevention services. As SNAP prepares to wind down most SNAP-Ed operations, FNS stopped distribution of its bi-weekly SNAP-Ed News Bulletins, ceased use of its X social media account, and discontinued posting new information on the SNAP-Ed Connection website.

Incentive Programs to Increase Healthy Food Purchases in SNAP

Encouraging SNAP families to purchase more healthy foods remains an important priority for FNS. In 2025, 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): GusNIP was established by the 2014 Farm Bill to incentivize the purchase of fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants. 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). In 2025, grant awards for GusNIP totaled \$36.3 million, and went to 27 organizations in 18 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

FNS works collaboratively with NIFA and the GusNIP Technical Assistance Center to support GusNIP grant awardees.

Retailer Incentives

As defined in 7 U.S.C. 2018 (j), authorized SNAP retailers may incentivize the purchase of fruits, vegetables, fat-free or low-fat dairy, or whole grain products with SNAP benefits in accordance with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

Incentives funded by retailers, non-profit organizations, or local/State governments, can follow a multitude of models. The most common models allow SNAP customers to either receive the incentive as: 1) a dollar-for-dollar match up to a capped amount in the form of a paper or loyalty card coupon to use on a future purchase of additional healthy foods at the partnering store, 2) an automatic percentage discount at the point of sale for the purchase of SNAP-eligible incentive foods, or 3) an automatic rebate back onto the SNAP customer's EBT card for use on any SNAP-eligible purchase at any authorized retailer.

In 2025, 2 entities were approved to operate incentive projects to encourage the purchase of healthy foods among SNAP families.

Albertson's Southern

134 participating firms in the Southern and United Divisions across five retailer banners:

- Albertsons,
- Amigos,
- Randalls,
- Tom Thumb, and
- United

West Virginia Food & Farm Coalition

- 13 farmers' markets,
- 6 direct marketing farmers

1 Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) in West Virginia.

Healthy Fluid Milk Incentive Project

In the 2018 Farm Bill, Congress authorized up to \$20 million for Healthy Fluid Milk Incentives (HFMI) competitive grants. HFMI projects are intended 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. USDA received appropriations of \$1 million in 2020, \$1 million in 2021, \$3 million in 2022, \$4 million in 2023, and \$3 million in 2024 for this purpose.

The 2020 grantee, Baylor University, concluded the first HFMI pilot in April 2022. Baylor University was also the 2021 grantee. Baylor launched a one-year project at a store in Texas and at eight stores in New Jersey. Baylor was subsequently approved to operate for an additional year at 40 stores across New Jersey, and in two new States, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The project concluded in September 2024.

The 2022 grantee, Auburn University's Hunger Solutions Institute (Auburn,) launched the 2022 project at 3,116 stores across Alabama, California, Georgia, and South Dakota. Auburn plans to add an additional five stores across two new states, Oklahoma and Virginia, that launched in January 2025. Project operations at all store locations continued through September 2025.

The 2023 grant was again awarded to Auburn who expanded the project to 575 stores across 15 States: Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. The 2023 project will operate through September 2026.

In September 2024, the 2024 grant was again awarded to Auburn, who will continue project expansion to 428 retail locations in 18 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Through the six operating years of the project, HFMI will be implemented in over 1,000 stores and span 31 states. With the September 2024 close of the 2020 and 2021 expansion projects, and the one year no-cost extension of the 2022 project, HFMI's remaining four active projects will operate in over 1,200 stores and span 31 states in 2026. FNS continues to evaluate the HFMI program and provide information to Congress on the program's impact. In September 2025, FNS' Evaluation, Analysis and Regulatory Affairs Office (EAR) released its Evaluation of the Healthy Fluid Milk Incentives Project, Fiscal Years 2021, 2022, and 2023 Report to Congress.

Electronic Healthy Incentives Pilot

Under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, USDA authorized \$25 million to enter into cooperative agreements with State agencies on a competitive basis to carry out Electronic Healthy Incentive Projects (eHIP) under USDA's Framework to Transform the Food System. eHIP is intended to streamline incentives and make it easier for SNAP households to access the healthy foods necessary for lifelong health and well-being.

In June 2023, FNS announced that Colorado, Louisiana, and Washington were selected to receive grants and federal support to establish and operate eHIP. Each of the States will upgrade its SNAP Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system so incentive dollars can be loaded directly onto participants' EBT cards at the point of purchase. The eHIP delivery method aims to reduce administrative costs, allowing more incentive dollars to reach SNAP participants.

Colorado's project went live in August 2024 and targets a variety of small and independent stores, farmers markets, and retail chains. SNAP participants who purchase qualifying fruits and vegetables using their SNAP benefits will receive 100 percent of the dollars spent on the qualifying purchase back on their EBT card to be subsequently redeemed on the purchase of any SNAP eligible food, up to \$60 per month, per household.

Louisiana's project went live in January 2025 and targets marginalized, high food insecurity, tribal, rural, persistent poverty, low-income and low-access communities where residents suffer from diet-related diseases. SNAP participants receive \$0.30 for every dollar of SNAP benefits spent on fruits and vegetables back onto their EBT card to be redeemed during a subsequent purchase for any SNAP eligible food, up to \$25 per month.

Washington's project went live in May 2024 and targets communities with low-income/low access, rural, tribal, persistent poverty counties, high SNAP caseload, aging, young, and culturally diverse populations. SNAP participants who purchase a qualifying fruit or vegetable using SNAP benefits will receive 100 percent of the qualifying purchase back onto their EBT card which can be redeemed for a subsequent purchase of any SNAP eligible food, up to \$50 per month.

State SNAP Food Restriction Waivers

In 2025, FNS approved groundbreaking, health-focused waivers for 18 states to eliminate sugary sodas, energy drinks, and other unhealthy foods like candy and prepared desserts from SNAP. These demonstration projects make these unhealthy foods ineligible for purchase using SNAP benefits and implementation States have engaged intensively with SNAP retailers to develop implementation plans. Nearly one-third of SNAP recipients now live in a State with an approved SNAP food restriction waiver. The first round of State agencies will implement these projects on January 1, 2026, with others to follow

at various points thereafter. Many other States have also expressed interest in pursuing waivers to protect taxpayer dollars and promote healthier futures for all Americans. The chart below provides State implementation dates, and the food items the States are approved to restrict from SNAP purchase.

Table FNS-52. 2025 SNAP Restriction Waivers

State	Target Implementation Date	Summary
Indiana	1/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soft drinks and candy.
Iowa	1/1/2026	Restricts all taxable food items as defined by the Iowa Department of Revenue except food producing plants and seeds for food producing plants.
Nebraska.....	1/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soda and energy drinks.
Utah	1/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soft drinks.
West Virginia	1/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soda.
Idaho.....	2/15/2026	Restricts the purchase of soda and candy.
Oklahoma.....	2/15/2026	Restricts purchase of soft drinks and candy.
Louisiana.....	2/18/2026	Restricts the purchase of soft drinks, energy drinks, and candy.
Colorado.....	3/1/2026	Restricts purchase of soft drinks.
Texas.....	4/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of sweetened drinks and candy.
Virginia.....	4/1/2026	Restricts purchase of “sweetened beverages.”
Florida.....	4/20/2026	Restricts purchase of soda, energy drinks, candy, and prepared desserts.
Arkansas	7/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soda, fruit and vegetable drinks with less than 50% natural juice, unhealthy drinks, and candy.
Tennessee.....	7/31/2026	Restricts purchase of processed foods and beverages such as soda, energy drinks, and candy.
Hawaii.....	8/1/2026	Restricts purchase of soft drinks.
South Carolina	8/31/2026	Restricts the purchase of candy, energy drinks, soft drinks, and sweetened beverages.
North Dakota	9/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of soft drinks, energy drinks, and candy.
Missouri.....	10/1/2026	Restricts the purchase of candy, prepared desserts, and certain unhealthy beverages.

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 2025, FNS continued operation of three demonstration project types (Combined Application Projects, Elderly Simplified Application Projects, and Standard Medical Deductions) to improve access to SNAP for the elderly. All FNS-approved demonstration projects must maintain cost neutrality 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 2025, 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) leverage data exchanges to reduce duplicative application processes for States and elderly/disabled households. ESAPs streamline the application and certification process by using a simplified verification process, providing up to 36-month certification periods, and waiving the recertification interview. In 2025, New Hampshire and Tennessee implemented new ESAPs. In addition, 28 other States continued to operate ESAPs: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Standard Medical Deductions (SMDs) are demonstration projects that ease verification requirements for senior and disabled households with out-of-pocket medical expenses over \$35 per month. In 2025, 26 States operated SMD projects: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Payment Accuracy

The SNAP payment error rate is a measure of how accurately States determine eligibility and benefit amounts. In June 2025, FNS issued the national and State SNAP payment error rates for 2024. The national overpayment error rate for 2024 was 10.93 percent and the underpayment error rate was 1.67 percent. States are assigned financial liability if they have high payment error rates for two subsequent, consecutive fiscal years. Based on the 2023 and 2024 rates, FNS assessed financial liability for five States. These penalties can be paid immediately to USDA or settled by investing 50% of the amount in activities that are focused on improving the State's administration of SNAP. The remaining 50% is held at-risk for future payment to USDA if the State continues to have a high error rate.

FNS is committed to supporting States in improving payment accuracy in SNAP to ensure the program effectively and efficiently serves those who need it and promotes good stewardship of taxpayer dollars. To that end, FNS has continued to work with State agencies throughout the fiscal year to support their efforts. For example, FNS provided States with targeted technical assistance, improved data analysis tools to analyze root causes of payment errors, peer-to-peer information sharing opportunities, and additional training. In 2025, FNS supported efforts to help States analyze their root causes of error and target corrective action plans to address identified causes. The FNS Regional Offices worked directly with State agencies to assist them in developing effective corrective action plans to reduce payment errors. Regional Offices provided technical assistance to States through data analysis, policy interpretation, training, development, and monitoring of corrective action plans. FNS' National Office also supported States in direct policy training on changes due to final rules.

Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)

FNS's role in D-SNAP operations include 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 review process allows FNS to provide individualized technical assistance to help States most effectively serve the nutrition assistance needs of its disaster-impacted populations. 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 table summarizes State reported disaster assistance provided in 2025.

Table FNS-53. 2025 SNAP Disaster Assistance

State	Time	Disaster	Total Households (New cases and ongoing HHs)	Total Issuance (D-SNAP benefits and supplements)
LA	Sept, Oct	Hurricane Francine	54,327	\$21,461,814
TN	Oct	Hurricane Helene	1,477	872,028
NC	Oct	Tropical Storm Helene	141,335	61,702,026
GA	Oct, Nov	Hurricane Helene	270,720	126,450,350
FL	Oct, Nov, Dec	Hurricane Helene & Milton	625,607	265,520,781
VA	Nov	Hurricane Helene	18,641	5,547,448
SC	Nov, Dec	Hurricane Helene	222,846	86,537,857
NM	Dec	Severe Storms and Flooding	495	336,630
CA	Feb	Wildfires	5,391	1,747,292
KY	Mar	Severe Storms	6,771	4,233,113
WV	Mar	Severe Storms	2,826	979,499
KY	May	Severe Storms	2,459	1,586,078
KY	Jun	Tornadoes	568	295,133
AR	Aug	Severe Storms	5,231	3,118,701
NM	Sept	Severe Storms	62	19,396
Total			1,358,756	580,408,146

Employment and Training (E&T)

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 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 to receive benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period.

FNS is currently analyzing data on SNAP participants subject to SNAP work requirements in 2025. An update on the number of individuals subject to these work requirements and registered for work, as reported to FNS on an FNS-583, will be available at a later date.

SNAP E&T is a Federally funded, State administered program. States use flexible E&T funding to plan, implement, and operate programs that help SNAP recipients gain the skills, education, or experience they need to obtain regular employment. 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 varied makeup of the SNAP population. States are required to establish reporting measures for each E&T activity designed to serve more than 100 participants.

In 2024, States served an estimated 351,511 participants through their E&T programs. At the time of publication, participation data for 2025 were not yet available.

SNAP E&T is funded under four funding streams:

Table FNS-54. SNAP E&T Funding Streams (in thousands)

Item	Description	2024 Enacted
100 Percent Federal Grant	Base funding for E&T admin, allocated annually to States based on the percentage of work registrants and ABAWDs in each State	\$103,900
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	393,756
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	81,508
Total		599,164

In 2025, FNS published a final rule, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training Program Monitoring, Oversight and Reporting Measures*. The final rule enhanced the reporting measures initially established for State SNAP E&T programs in 2016. These reporting measures are intended to strengthen the E&T program through the collection of information to determine the effectiveness of the E&T program in reaching the goal of assisting participants in obtaining the skills necessary to obtain and retain employment. State agencies will report annually to FNS on these measures as well as State component measures identified in the SNAP E&T State Plan. To assist States with implementation, FNS released an implementation memo, a Q&A memo, and conducted an informational webinar.

In 2025, FNS concluded a multi-year effort to streamline SNAP E&T data collection, ending the reliance on manual, email-based processes previously used by FNS to collect State-reported E&T data. FNS launched the *Data Analysis and Tracking Application for SNAP Employment and Training (DATASET)*, which consolidates State reporting into one clean, user-friendly system. States use DATASET to submit the annual SNAP E&T State Plan, submit program activity reports (FNS-583), and submit annual outcome data.

FNS conducted a series of live, hands-on virtual trainings on DATASET, engaging 182 participants across all 53 SNAP E&T programs. In FFY26, FNS plans continue to refine DATASET based on user feedback and enhance its analytical capabilities to support States in making data driven decisions that strengthen their SNAP E&T programs.

Since 2015, FNS has operated the SNAP to Skills Project (S2S), a technical assistance (TA) effort that assists States as they build skills-based SNAP E&T programs. In 2025, S2S technical assistance placed a strong emphasis on the responsible and effective management of Federal E&T funds, particularly among States that utilize a network of providers to deliver services. This technical assistance includes the development of new toolkit, one-on-one technical assistance sessions with States, and interactive learning sessions. In 2026, FNS is planning to make it easier for States to access SNAP E&T technical assistance by launching a new, streamlined E&T website that consolidates the existing S2S website into the current FNS website.

FNS' national SNAP E&T initiative, *More Than a Job (MTAJ)*, continues to raise awareness about SNAP E&T services and opportunities, and encourage enrollment among eligible SNAP participants, and strengthen the connection between SNAP and work. Materials, such as posters and flyers, are available for State agencies to customize and place in local communities and on agency websites. In 2025 FNS provided States the opportunity to apply to receive customized TA to adapt MTAJ themes and materials to their specific program needs. Although twenty-eight (28) States applied, FNS had

capacity to provide TA to only ten (10) States in 2025: Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and West Virginia. State TA activities included facilitated roundtables, site visits, and the collection of success stories and video footage to create effective E&T communications tools for target audiences such as SNAP participants, providers, and State eligibility staff. FNS has helped States create hundreds of new materials such as posters, flyers, folders, envelope inserts/rack cards, digital ads and social media graphics, direct mail postcards, and lobby/waiting room videos. FNS anticipates providing TA to an additional eighteen 18 States in 2026.

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Systems

Eligible SNAP households are issued a plastic benefit card, like a debit card, to make food purchases. 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.

FNS continues oversight of States as their EBT contracts end and they procure EBT services through the Request for Proposal (RFP) process. This process includes State RFP approvals and contract approvals, as well as oversight of States' conversions from one EBT vendor's system to a new vendor's system. In 2025, FNS approved three RFPs, eight contracts, and 17 EBT contract amendments. The number of contract amendments was lower in 2025 than in 2024, due to the lower number of new Summer EBT (SEBT) contract amendments implemented under the existing SNAP contracts.

Anti-fraud Locator using EBT Retailer Transactions (ALERT): In 2025, FNS improved upon the ALERT system, a tool used to fight SNAP EBT fraud. The system was updated to support EBT modernization efforts, including the integration of chip card and mobile payment data. Additionally, reporting features were expanded and updated so that investigators can identify new suspicious patterns, isolate fraudulent behavior, and streamline evidence gathering for enforcement actions.

Store Tracking and Redemption System (STARS): Four releases of STARS were completed in 2025. STARS is the system used by FNS to manage retailer participation in SNAP. Several system enhancements were made in 2025 to ensure the system remains aligned with the needs of end-users and supports financial reconciliation activities. Most of the work in 2025 was associated with the continued design and development of the new Retailer Portal, which enables enhanced communication between FNS and retailers, security updates, and enhancements to correspondence and document upload functionality.

Studies and Evaluations

FNS published four major reports related to SNAP during 2025. The reports are available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research-analysis>. These include:

Understanding How State Agencies Determine SNAP Participants' Fitness for Work: The study used a survey and four case studies to understand how state agencies determined whether individuals were excused from the general and ABAWD work requirements or had a good cause for not meeting work requirements due to physical or mental limitations. The findings reflect on the process for determining exceptions and exemptions, in what circumstances discretion was allowed, and when verification was required.

SNAP Language Access Study: These studies examine the policies and procedures in SNAP and the three NAP programs. The first report includes results of a survey of states regarding language access and procedures. The second is a report on case-studies of the give in-depth details of language access policies in four states. The third report examines the language access policies in the NAP programs in American Samoa, The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico.

SNAP E&T - Rapid Cycle Evaluation of Seven Interventions: This project tested small scale operational changes for improving SNAP E&T program operations and delivery in seven states. All interventions

incorporated text messaging to increase program enrollment and remind SNAP E&T participants about appointments or facilitate referrals to services. The interventions found that although enrollment in SNAP E&T remained very low, use of text messages appeared to increase enrollment in some interventions. Also, participant-driven assessments can help case managers better match SNAP participants with services and SNAP E&T providers offering program activities and services that meet their goals.

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. This grant program is administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).

Farmers' Markets and Direct-Marketing Farmers

In 2025, FNS continued work through a grant to a non-profit organization to increase the participation of farmers and markets in SNAP, thereby improving access to fresh fruits and vegetables by SNAP recipients. This grant was awarded in 2019 and again from 2021 to 2025, with approximately \$4 million provided to the grantee over 4 years each time. FNS's goal is to continue to move farmers to a cost-efficient mobile payment application-based solution that enables processing via smart phones owned by a farmer.

In 2021, FNS awarded a multi-year grant to a non-profit organization to support the participation of farmers in the online purchasing program. In 2022, an ecommerce platform was developed and tested for use by farmers to accept SNAP benefits online. In 2023, farmers began using this ecommerce platform to accept SNAP payments online. This grant will continue to provide a subsidized ecommerce platform to assist SNAP authorized farmers in their ability to accept online SNAP payments.

The number of SNAP-authorized farmers markets and direct marketing farmers totaled 7,207 in 2024 with \$82 million in redemptions, and 7,060 in 2025 with \$69 million in redemptions. In 2025, FNS attended 28 Farmers' Market outreach events, exceeding an initial goal of 12 events, leading to 815 new Farmers' Market SNAP authorizations. This effort will continue in 2026 with multiple outreach events scheduled.

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. As of 2021, no benefits are provided in the form of cash.

Facts in Brief

- On average, an estimated 1.25 million people were served monthly during 2025.
- In 2025, total benefit costs were about \$2.13 billion for the NAP in Puerto Rico.

- Puerto Rico spent an estimated \$38 million of Federal funds on administrative activities in 2025, 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 cost of these components are as follows:

Table FNS-55. Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico Summary of Funding (\$ in Thousands)

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
Benefits Costs	\$2,446,349	\$2,784,161	\$2,754,286	\$2,845,162
Administrative Costs	28,675	30,116	35,272	38,496
Nutrition Education Program	41	39	42	43
Total Federal Funds.....	2,475,024	2,814,277	2,826,258	2,780,925
State Administrative Costs.....	28,632	30,071	35,272	38,496
Total Program Costs.....	2,503,657	2,844,349	2,861,530	2,819,421

Table FNS-56. NAP 2021-2023 Supplemental Relief (\$ in thousands)

Item	20/21 FFCRA/ CARES	2021 ARPA	2021 COVID	2021 NAP PEBT	2022 NAP PEBT	2023 NAP PEBT
Benefits Costs	\$292,678	\$949,546	\$585,151	\$710,648	\$276,922	\$35,629
Administrative Costs	2,293	14,437	922	1,551	550	307
Total Federal Funds.....	294,971	954,888	586,073	712,199	277,472	35,936
Total Program Costs.....	294,971	954,888	586,073	712,199	277,472	35,936

Participation

From its inception, the NAP in Puerto Rico has served a much higher proportion of Puerto Rico’s total population compared to the SNAP program in the United States as a whole. This is due, in part, to persistent challenging economic conditions which have kept average income levels in Puerto Rico lower than those in the rest of the United States. This continues to be the case under the block grant program. An average of 1.24 million people were served monthly or about 40 percent of Puerto Rico’s total estimated population of 3.28 million participated in the program in 2025. Average monthly participation for 2022 through 2024 actual and 2025 estimate is as follows:

Table FNS-57. Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico Summary of Participation

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average # of Persons (millions).....	1.48	1.38	1.28	1.24
Average # of Households	834,167	785,998	738,510	729,011
Average Household Size (persons)	1.77	1.76	1.73	1.70
Average Benefit per Household	\$262	\$304	\$331	\$326

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.

Facts in Brief

- A monthly average of 4,992 persons, or about 10 percent of American Samoa’s total estimated population of 49,710 (based on 2020 Census) was served and issued AS NAP benefits during 2025.

- In 2025, average monthly benefits cost \$763,843 or \$153 per person. American Samoa spent \$2,445,890 for administrative activities for 2025. The block granting provides 100 percent of administrative and benefit costs.
- The program serves the low-income elderly, blind, and disabled population.
- American Samoa utilizes printed food coupons.
- For 2025 American Samoa's NAP block grant increased to \$11,739,000 due to the estimated increase in the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP); \$9,293,110 of the budget consisted of funding for benefits.

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. Annual NAP funding is provided to the CNMI based on an approved Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Facts in Brief

- In 2025, CNMI's annual NAP block grant was increased from \$34.8 million to \$56.4 million. Combined with existing carryover, this increase provided CNMI NAP with a total operating budget of nearly \$60 million in 2025, allowing CNMI to implement upward adjustments to the NAP income eligibility standards and maximum monthly allotments, consistent with SNAP's annual adjustments for 2025.
- Per the MOU, funds provided to the CNMI operate based on a 24-months performance period contingent the funds are expended consistently with the approved spending plan. A total of \$690,432 was carried over from 2024 to support program benefits in 2025. In addition, CNMI was previously approved to use over \$2.4 million from remaining American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) funds for implementation of an EBT system.
- In 2025, CNMI NAP served an average of 5,610 households per month at an average total benefit cost of \$3,987,913 per month or \$711 per household.
- CNMI NAP utilized printed food coupons in 2025, however, CNMI NAP worked throughout the year on the implementation of an EBT system. Conversion from paper coupons to EBT occurred in November 2025.

Federal Responsibilities of the Block Grant and Enhanced Funds

The CNMI submits a memorandum of understanding (MOU), specifying how the program will be operated, including eligibility requirements to stay within the capped block grant amount. FNS must review and approve the 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.

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 areas near reservations or in designated service areas 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 approximately 130 products including a wide selection of fresh produce as well as offerings of traditional foods. The variety of foods available in the FDPIR food package includes:

- Fresh, frozen, and canned fruits and vegetables, as well as dried fruits and unsweetened juices
- Frozen and canned beef, chicken, pork, fish, turkey deli meat, and traditional proteins such as bison (ground and stew meat), walleye, catfish, and wild salmon
- Pasta, cereal, rice, flour, bakery mix, yellow cornmeal, blue cornmeal, traditionally harvested wild rice, and other enriched and whole grains
- Dried and canned beans and soups
- Peanut butter and peanuts
- Shell eggs and dried egg mix
- Cheese, low-fat milk, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk
- Extra virgin olive oil, vegetable oil, buttery spread, and butter

Facts in Brief

Federal administrative funding is provided to ITOs and State agencies to support the administrative cost of operating the program. Administrative 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.

Table FNS-58. FDPIR Participation and Costs

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025 ²⁸
Average Participation (in thousands)	45.2	49.3	53.5	58.4
Per Person Per Month Cost (Entitlement)	\$99.08	\$102.52	136.49	143.13
Total FNS Food Cost (\$ in millions)	\$47.20	\$51.80	\$114.43	\$100.36

National Warehouse Transition

In January 2025, FNS released a solicitation seeking warehouse contractors to provide long-term and sustainable solutions for the storage and distribution of USDA Foods to FDPIR and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. In September 2025, USDA awarded two contracts for the storage and distribution services to FDPIR and CSFP programs nationwide across two service zones. In fiscal year 2026, USDA is supporting the transition of operations to the new contractors in partnership with program sites. Using lessons learned from the prior contract transition, this process will be conducted in phases to minimize disruptions to program providers and ensure timely, accurate and high-quality deliveries and continuity of service during this transition phase.

²⁸ Average monthly participation YTD through September 2025 per NDB public use data. Total Per Person Food Costs differ from Table FNS-78 (commodity procurement obligations) due to inventory level changes.

Self-Determination Demonstration Project

During 2025, FNS continued to implement the FDPIR Self-Determination Demonstration Project authorized under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334). The demonstration project allows FNS to enter self-determination contracts with Tribes to purchase food for distribution to their FDPIR participants, in lieu of USDA purchasing the food. The FDPIR Self-Determination Demonstration Project supports the inclusion of preferred traditional foods, adds flexibility in delivery schedules and storage, and supports Tribal choice of food procurement. The contracts awarded through the demonstration project also support Tribal producers through agricultural, husbandry, and fishing operations.

Through 2025, FNS received a total of \$18 million in combined appropriations to carry out this demonstration project (\$3 million in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025); approximately \$15 million of this funding has been used to support 16 FDPIR Tribes participating in Round 1 and Round 2 of the projects.

During 2025, a portion of available appropriations was used to do contract modifications for six Tribes to provide additional funding to complete their project activities through June 2026. FNS also participated in a FDPIR Nutrition Symposium that included a session called "638 Vision Board: Envisioning the Future." The session looked at what an expanded 638 Self-Determination Project could look like with program operators continuing to document feedback for the demonstration project.

In 2025, FNS continued to work closely with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), to support and manage the contracts for the demonstration project. Additionally, FNS engaged in three Tribal consultation meetings with Tribal leaders in 2025 to receive input and feedback on project contract modifications and evaluations.

For additional information about the FDPIR Self-Determination Demonstration Project, please visit: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/fdpir/self-determination>. Feedback from participating Tribes is positive overall, with many highlighting the benefits to Tribal economies and appreciation from FDPIR participants.

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 and Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) staff, is focusing on ways to better meet the nutritional needs and cultural 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 while maintaining its high nutritional value. Since 2015, FNS and its procurement partner, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), have awarded contracts to deliver a selection of traditional foods including blue cornmeal, ground bison and bison stew meat, frozen wild salmon, catfish, traditionally harvested wild rice, and walleye. These traditional foods are among the wide variety of nutrient-dense options offered in the FDPIR Food Package, with items available from each food group (fruit, vegetables, grains, protein foods, dairy) to support a healthy dietary pattern as recommended by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The Work Group meets year-round, on a quarterly schedule to assess the USDA Foods made available in the food package, including fresh produce from the USDA DoD Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

Nutrition Education Activities

Each year, Congress appropriates \$4 million in FDPIR administrative funds for nutrition education. Tribes have flexibility to request funds based their capacity to develop and deliver nutrition education projects that meet their respective community's needs and preferences. In 2025, FNS distributed \$3,995,809 in FDPIR administrative funds for nutrition education to 75 ITOs to support nutrition education projects in Tribal communities.

FNS continued its partnership with the Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP) to deliver the Community Nutrition Champion Training (CNCT), an in-person training that equips FDPIR local agency staff to provide nutrition education to program participants and develop turn-key nutrition education resources that are publicly made available to FDPIR programs. Since CNCT launched in 2022, OKTEP has trained 152 FDPIR local agency staff from 74 different Tribes using the CNCT curriculum. As a result of overwhelming positive feedback from CNCT graduates, FNS executed a one year no-cost extension to OKTEP's cooperative agreement that will allow OKTEP to conduct additional CNCT classes and develop, deliver, and evaluate a second, more advanced nutrition paraprofessional training pilot curriculum, CNCT 2.0.

To further support nutrition education efforts in Tribal communities, FNS developed a series of nutrition education resources specific for FDPIR. These resources were made available, free of charge, to FDPIR program operators across the country through the US Government Printing Office Distribution and Fulfillment Service. In 2025, more than 300,000 resources were ordered, printed, and delivered to Tribes.

FNS also supported a cooperative agreement with the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Institute (IFAI) to develop a produce handling training. IFAI conducted pilot training at Cherokee Nation in April 2025 for 20 FDPIR staff. IFAI will conduct four additional produce training opportunities in 2026 to ensure FDPIR staff have the appropriate skills needed to properly store and handle fresh produce.

FDPIR Automated Inventory System

FNS continued supporting the cloud-based Integrated Food Management System (IFMS), a food ordering, inventory management, and certification system which supports FDPIR operations, including eligibility determinations. FNS supported system enhancements and provided technical support to system users.

Table FNS-59. Summary of Benefit Costs, Participation and State Administrative Funding 2025²⁹

State or Territory	Persons (000)	Households (000)	Total Value of Benefits Issued (000)	Avg Monthly Bene. Per Person	SAE, Nut Ed and E&T Funding (000)
Alabama.....	740	371	\$1,731,348	\$194.90	\$66,886
Alaska.....	65	30	246,881	318.42	18,902
Arizona.....	890	446	1,955,986	183.23	65,226
Arkansas.....	240	127	507,210	175.84	48,369
California.....	5,474	3,234	12,577,000	191.46	1,525,671
Colorado.....	613	332	1,420,138	193.17	119,711
Connecticut.....	369	220	851,157	192.07	89,835
Delaware.....	119	60	260,405	182.62	24,544
District of Columbia.....	141	86	324,588	191.96	44,817
Florida.....	3,012	1,684	6,836,801	189.17	136,543
Georgia.....	1,772	741	3,514,391	165.26	123,365
Hawaii.....	156	81	672,154	359.47	35,700
Idaho.....	133	67	286,417	179.29	10,399
Illinois.....	1,896	1,045	4,458,112	195.95	187,757
Indiana.....	592	282	1,392,718	196.09	75,447
Iowa.....	265	130	541,021	170.44	22,868
Kansas.....	187	93	400,107	178.13	32,918
Kentucky.....	595	283	1,271,634	177.96	100,652
Louisiana.....	818	404	1,838,807	187.23	88,147
Maine.....	166	99	348,850	174.79	19,624
Maryland.....	675	375	1,474,397	181.99	67,288
Massachusetts.....	1,088	669	2,616,541	200.45	117,660
Michigan.....	1,490	789	3,125,303	174.78	129,481
Minnesota.....	453	237	865,460	195.33	91,245
Mississippi.....	363	180	786,954	180.51	40,816
Missouri.....	662	325	1,564,349	196.81	77,392
Montana.....	80	41	164,433	171.65	10,586
Nebraska.....	151	75	328,247	181.65	32,511
Nevada.....	496	269	1,015,311	170.66	51,941
New Hampshire.....	76	43	153,419	168.54	12,467
New Jersey.....	828	442	1,931,568	194.49	204,255
New Mexico.....	466	253	996,236	178.12	47,101
New York.....	2,958	1,743	7,694,742	216.76	402,756
North Carolina.....	1,440	717	3,079,501	178.23	201,306
North Dakota.....	55	28	129,153	194.77	17,175
Ohio.....	1,436	734	3,212,037	186.37	163,636
Oklahoma.....	694	340	1,570,347	188.50	76,838
Oregon.....	771	451	1,684,399	182.08	166,788
Pennsylvania.....	1,965	1,073	4,247,467	180.17	242,500
Rhode Island.....	144	90	342,521	198.67	21,908
South Carolina.....	591	282	1,415,205	199.43	43,201
South Dakota.....	75	38	179,019	198.45	15,495
Tennessee.....	696	345	1,710,361	204.76	135,214
Texas.....	3,472	1,593	7,557,412	181.37	188,384
Utah.....	176	89	408,611	193.23	26,441
Vermont.....	65	39	149,994	192.89	14,518
Virginia.....	819	423	1,774,573	180.60	209,267
Washington.....	903	528	2,002,311	184.78	172,814
West Virginia.....	273	146	558,127	170.47	36,783
Wisconsin.....	693	368	1,361,947	163.76	87,679
Wyoming.....	27	13	60,338	182.92	9,794
American Samoa ³⁰	-	-	-	-	-
CNMI ³⁰	-	-	-	-	-
Guam.....	37	14	129,986	296.43	2,769
Virgin Islands.....	21	11	65,850	260.49	2,908
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-	-	253,219	-	616,331
TOTAL.....	42,382	22,580	\$96,045,064	\$188.35	\$6,574,630

²⁹ Source: FPRS FNS-152 data - Food distributed to participants in fiscal year 2025. These data are based in part on preliminary data submitted by State and Local agencies subject to change as revised reports are received. Total may not add due to rounding.

³⁰ These entities receive a fixed grant and do not report participation.

Table FNS-60. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Participation and Funding 2025³¹

State or Territory	Average Monthly Participation	Food Costs ³²	Admin Funding ³³	Total
Alaska.....	551	\$892,144	\$409,635	\$1,301,779
Arizona.....	5,045	8,412,160	1,797,542	10,209,702
California.....	2,573	4,093,939	3,587,548	7,681,487
Colorado.....	115	198,181	239,031	437,212
Idaho.....	897	1,489,953	1,003,344	2,493,297
Kansas.....	436	684,888	124,832	809,720
Maine.....	36	63,542	153,600	217,142
Michigan.....	1,339	2,521,014	1,571,861	4,092,875
Minnesota.....	1,275	2,410,555	1,743,350	4,153,905
Mississippi.....	1,181	1,271,403	447,562	1,718,965
Montana.....	3,036	5,018,565	3,538,551	8,557,116
Nebraska.....	1,113	1,357,812	223,389	1,581,201
Nevada.....	517	649,400	640,952	1,290,352
New Mexico.....	1,193	1,866,430	1,681,299	3,547,729
New York.....	222	265,139	620,138	885,277
North Carolina.....	546	1,027,283	115,305	1,142,588
North Dakota.....	4,873	8,012,772	3,588,315	11,601,087
Oklahoma.....	20,877	37,249,741	10,806,377	48,056,118
Oregon.....	461	944,845	487,659	1,432,504
South Dakota.....	7,369	14,039,094	4,777,256	18,816,350
Texas.....	68	94,505	0	94,505
Utah.....	345	554,611	184,387	738,998
Washington.....	2,135	3,571,978	2,941,095	6,513,073
Wisconsin.....	1,597	2,671,017	2,249,517	4,920,534
Wyoming.....	629	994,961	403,133	1,398,094
AMS/WEBSCM/Comp Supp.....	0	1,398,083	0	1,398,083
Anticipated Adjustment.....	0	25,534,358	36,630,949	62,165,307
TOTAL.....	58,429	\$127,288,373	\$79,966,627	\$207,255,000

³¹ Source: FPRS FNS-152 data - Food distributed to participants in fiscal year 2025. 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.

³² 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.

³³ Administrative funding represents the total of Federal outlays and unliquidated obligations.

Table FNS-61. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Quantity and Value of Commodities 2025³⁴

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	Pounds	Value
Applesauce, Unsweetened, Cup	524,160	\$364,309
Apricots, Canned, Extra Light Syrup	145,800	233,523
Beans, Canned, Black, Low-Sodium	142,290	75,781
Beans, Canned, Green, Low-Sodium	732,497	430,029
Beans, Canned, Light Red Kidney, Low-Sodium.....	291,555	168,382
Beans, Canned, Pinto, Low-Sodium.....	249,008	130,821
Beans, Canned, Refried, Low-Sodium	257,040	172,921
Beans, Canned, Vegetarian, Low-Sodium	110,160	59,884
Beans, Dry, Pinto, No Salt Added	120,960	87,931
Beans, Dry, Great Northern, No Salt Added	443,520	254,695
Beef, Fine Ground, 85/15, Frozen	2,256,000	10,539,636
Beef, Round Roast, Frozen	960,000	5,503,432
Beef, Canned.....	216,000	991,562
Beef, Stew, Canned.....	684,000	1,382,256
Bison, Ground, Frozen	582,440	8,745,731
Bison, Stew Meat, Frozen.....	160,000	2,868,600
Blueberries, Wild, Frozen, Unsweetened	160,000	308,700
Butter, Salted	328,320	1,003,592
Buttery Spread, Light, Zero Grams Trans Fat	316,710	734,767
Carrots, Canned, Low-Sodium	145,800	103,891
Carrots, Frozen, No Salt Added.....	39,600	29,106
Catfish, Fillets, Frozen.....	342,000	1,311,760
Cereal, Corn Flakes	170,640	322,954
Cereal, Oat Circles	157,248	449,729
Cereal, Rice Crisps	181,440	351,151
Cereal, Wheat Bran Flakes	145,920	315,527
Cereal, Wheat Farina	153,000	235,360
Cereal, Wheat Shredded.....	132,840	215,227
Cheese, American.....	1,069,200	2,286,821
Cheese, American, Reduced Fat	554,400	1,083,028
Chicken, Boneless Breast, Frozen	1,010,880	2,503,396
Chicken, White Meat, Canned	168,750	445,355
Chicken, Whole, Frozen.....	475,200	498,382
Corn, Canned, Cream Style, Low-Sodium	145,800	107,390
Corn, Canned, No Salt Added	627,368	372,110
Cornmeal, Blue.....	76,032	117,850
Cornmeal, Yellow	385,560	153,530
Crackers, Unsalted	317,520	588,319
Cranberry Sauce, Canned	73,440	74,236
Egg Noodles	235,260	461,203
Egg Mix, Dried	144,000	1,899,994
Flour, 100% White Whole Wheat	200,000	53,560
Flour, All Purpose, Enriched.....	2,827,440	730,756
Flour, Bakery Mix, Low fat	245,700	454,040
Fruit And Nut Mix, Dried	139,776	441,498
Hominy, Canned	143,820	115,913
Juice, Apple, Unsweetened	1,164,060	518,656
Juice, Cherry Apple, Unsweetened	749,070	455,684
Juice, Cranberry Apple, Unsweetened	463,710	280,358
Juice, Grape, Unsweetened.....	392,370	275,311
Juice, Orange, Unsweetened	927,420	947,254
Juice, Tomato, Low-Sodium	142,680	62,300
Macaroni And Cheese	249,386	193,641
Milk, Skim, Evaporated, Canned	334,611	326,123
Milk, Nonfat, Dry	89,856	334,998
Milk, 1%, Uht	4,876,200	2,214,240
Mixed Fruit, Canned, Extra Light Syrup	391,230	496,776
Mixed Vegetables, Canned, Low-Sodium	473,850	473,947
Mixed Vegetables, Frozen, No Salt Added	193,536	304,704
Oats	181,440	140,522
Oil, Extra Virgin Olive	221,760	2,620,800

³⁴ Source: WBSCM -- Sales Order and contract information.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	Pounds	Value
Oil, Vegetable	457,640	375,441
Pasta, Enriched.....	1,023,980	678,250
Pasta, Whole Grain-Rich	97,200	124,636
Peaches, Canned, Extra Light Syrup	751,410	1,035,796
Peanut Butter	315,840	383,765
Peanuts, Roasted, No Salt Added	103,680	162,181
Pears, Canned, Extra Light Syrup	255,150	341,528
Peas, Canned	261,630	194,985
Peas, Frozen, No Salt Added	39,600	40,524
Plums, Dried, Unsweetened	72,000	129,690
Pork Chops, Frozen	1,102,000	2,606,675
Pork, Ham, Frozen	360,000	1,004,400
Potatoes, Canned, Low-Sodium	220,320	141,449
Potatoes, Dehydrated Flakes	210,000	275,762
Pumpkin, Canned, Low-Sodium.....	72,900	79,558
Raisins, Unsweetened	116,640	176,913
Rice, White	483,840	199,467
Rice, Wild.....	155,000	4,645,850
Salmon, Wild Fillets, Frozen	144,000	1,769,328
Soup, Cream of Chicken, Canned, Reduced Sodium	283,800	218,306
Soup, Cream of Mushroom, Canned, Reduced Sodium	248,325	193,754
Soup, Tomato, Canned, Low-Sodium	70,950	56,034
Soup, Vegetable, Canned, Low-Sodium	70,950	57,904
Spaghetti Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium	619,650	442,616
Spinach, Canned, Low-Sodium.....	135,660	203,296
Strawberries, Frozen, Unsweetened	209,664	369,038
Sweet Potatoes, Canned, Light Syrup.....	68,850	61,996
Tomatoes, Canned, No Salt Added.....	586,271	406,292
Tomato Sauce, Canned, Low-Sodium	601,830	418,474
Tortillas, Whole Grain-Rich	108,000	101,030
Tuna, Canned	388,800	1,169,136
Turkey, Breast, Deli, Frozen	198,400	664,083
USDA DoD FRESH PRODUCE	11,080,155	14,909,100
Walleye, Fillets, Frozen	72,000	984,600
SUBTOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT.....	50,826,408	\$94,045,809
Anticipated Transportation and Storage.....	-	\$11,520,457
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses	-	1,383,713
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-	100,305,022
TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT	50,826,408	\$207,255,000
GRAND TOTAL FDPPIR.....	50,826,408	\$207,255,000

Table FNS-62. Firms Authorized to Receive & Redeem Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits 2025

State	Retailers	Drug and/or Alcohol Treat Prog	Shelter for Battered Women & Children	Comm Dining Facility	Group Living	Homeless Meal Provider	Meal Delivery	Private Rest/Meal Delivery	Sr Cit Ctr /Resident Bldg	Total
Alabama	5,076	26	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	5,119
Alaska	512	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518
Arizona	3,842	4	1	-	-	1	3	902	-	4,753
Arkansas	2,585	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2,593
California	25,232	48	3	2	-	15	9	5956	-	31,265
Colorado	3,270	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3,276
Connecticut.....	2,472	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
Delaware	823	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	826
District of Columbia	411	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	412
Florida	15,231	49	-	-	18	2	2	-	-	15,302
Georgia	9,759	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	9,769
Guam	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
Hawaii	908	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	921
Idaho	1,152	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153
Illinois	9,428	4	-	4	10	-	5	14	-	9,465
Indiana.....	5,710	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	1	5,721
Iowa	3,020	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,029
Kansas	2,119	9	-	4	7	-	2	-	-	2,141
Kentucky	4,579	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,648
Louisiana	4,380	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4,392
Maine	1,419	4	-	7	3	-	1	-	-	1,434
Maryland	3,942	3	-	3	14	2	1	20	1	3,986
Massachusetts	5,463	7	-	2	91	2	-	13	3	5,581
Michigan.....	9,592	10	-	11	25	3	12	298	3	9,954
Minnesota	3,674	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3,680
Mississippi	3,112	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,114
Missouri.....	5,041	9	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5,053
Montana	795	3	-	4	9	-	-	-	1	812
Nebraska	1,435	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444
Nevada.....	2,074	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2,083
New Hampshire.....	1,064	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1,070
New Jersey	5,808	5	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	5,818
New Mexico	1,689	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690
New York	17,132	86	-	11	170	5	25	357	5	17,791
North Carolina.....	9,319	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9,325
North Dakota	583	-	-	16	1	-	1	-	-	601
Ohio	9,898	22	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	9,925
Oklahoma	3,905	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3,918
Oregon.....	3,489	22	-	3	25	5	1	-	1	3,546
Pennsylvania.....	10,290	14	1	1	14	13	9	-	-	10,342
Rhode Island.....	931	2	-	2	5	-	-	16	-	956
South Carolina	5,279	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5,281
South Dakota	788	3	-	8	15	-	3	-	-	817
Tennessee	6,639	18	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	6,672
Texas	22,047	20	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	22,073
Utah.....	1,643	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,649
Vermont	663	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665
Virgin Islands.....	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Virginia	6,356	6	-	-	2	1	2	65	-	6,432
Washington	5,077	16	1	2	5	2	2	-	-	5,105
West Virginia	2,066	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078
Wisconsin	4,424	-	-	13	-	2	7	-	-	4,446
Wyoming	392	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	396
Total	256,889	574	8	107	456	78	105	7642	17	265,876

ACCOUNT 4: COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CAP)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

Commodity Assistance Program

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster and commodity assistance, [~~\$551,070,000~~]\$91,070,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2027~~]2028, of which [~~\$460,000,000~~] shall be for 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),] \$80,000,000 shall be for the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, \$1,070,000 shall be for 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 \$10,000,000 shall be for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966: *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 [~~2026~~]2027 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, [~~2027~~]2028: *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.

Change Description

This change (Line 3) removes funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-63. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2026	\$551,070,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-460,000,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 2027	<u>91,070,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FNS-64. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024 Actual	FTEs	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Estimated	FTEs	2027 Estimated	FTEs	Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec	Chg Key
Discretionary Approps:											
Commodity Supplemental Food Program .	\$389,000	4	\$425,000	2	\$460,000	-	-	-	-\$460,000	-	(1)
Farmer's Market Nutrition Program	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	\$10,000	-	-	-	-
The Emergency Food Assistance Program	80,000	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Affected Islands	574	-	574	-	574	-	574	-	-	-	-
Disaster Assistance Program	496	-	496	1	496	1	496	1	-	-	-
Nutrition Services Incentives Program ³⁵ , ³⁶	2,261	-	2,199	1	2,584	1	-	1	-2,584	-	-
Subtotal Disc. Approps	482,331	4	518,269	4	553,654	2	91,070	2	-462,584	-	-
Mandatory Approps:											
Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program ³⁷	19,426	-	19,426	-	19,426	-	19,426	-	-	-	-
TEFAP Farm Bill Projects ³⁸	3,772	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	3,772	-	-228	-	-
Subtotal Mand. Approps	23,198	-	23,426	-	23,426	-	23,198	-	-228	-	-
Supplemental Approps:											
TEFAP Infrastructure	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Supp. Approps	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approps	505,529	4	566,695	4	577,080	2	114,268	2	-462,812	-	-
Add back:											
Transfers In and Out, Rescissions	-26,861	-	-26,799	-	-27,184	-	-24,600	-	+2,584	-	-
Sequestration	1,402	-	1,174	-	1,174	-	1,402	-	+228	-	-
Total Appropriation	480,070	4	541,070	4	551,070	2	91,070	2	-460,000	-	-
Transfers In:											
Nutrition Services Incentives Program ¹	2,261	-	2,199	-	2,584	-	-	-	-2,584	-	-
Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program ²	20,600	-	20,600	-	20,600	-	20,600	-	-	-	-
TEFAP Farm Bill Projects	4,000	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers In.....	26,861	-	26,799	-	27,184	-	24,600	-	-2,584	-	-
Sequestration ³	-1,402	-	-1,174	-	-1,174	-	-1,402	-	-228	-	-
Recoveries, Other	32,416	-	38,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	10,292	-	6,609	-	82,575	-	-	-	-82,575	-	-
Total Available	548,237	4	611,559	4	659,655	2	114,268	2	-545,387	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-6,609	-	-107,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	541,628	4	503,984	4	659,655	2	114,268	2	-545,387	-	-

³⁵ Section 311(d)(3) of the Older Americans Act (42 USC 3030a) authorizes the transfer of NSIP funds from HHS for the purchase of USDA Foods and related expenses for the elderly. The NSIP amount for 2027 will be determined at a later date.

³⁶ 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 elderly. The NSIP amounts for FY 2026 are an estimate and the FY 2027 amount will be determined at a later date.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ The TEFAP Farm Bill Sequestration order for FY 2026 does not apply to the budgetary resources provided as new budget authority in FY 2026 by the Working Families Tax Cut Act per OMB guidance in Section 100.16 of Circular A-11, which explains that sequestration applies to budgetary resources included in the baseline as of the date the sequestration order is issued. The sequestration order for FY 2026 was issued on May 30, 2025. Agencies will apply sequestration to new non-exempt budgetary resources and defense function unobligated balances starting in 2027.

Table FNS-65. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024 Actual	FTEs	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Estimated	FTEs	2027 Estimated	FTEs	Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec
Discretionary Obligations:										
CSFP Commodities	\$326,596	4	\$310,157	2	\$463,751	-	-	-	-\$463,751	-
CSFP Admin	\$72,970	-	73,160	-	73,160	-	-	-	-73,160	-
Farmer's Market Nutrition Program	32,744	-	15,539	-	11,039	-	\$10,000	-	-1,039	-
TEFAP Admin.....	80,882	-	80,802	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-
Nuclear Affected Islands.....	574	-	574	-	574	-	574	-	-	-
Disaster Assistance Program.....	423	-	206	1	992	1	496	1	-496	-
Nutrition Services Incentive Program ..	2,066	-	2,489	1	2,614	1	-	1	-2,614	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations.....	516,255	4	482,927	4	632,130	2	91,070	2	-541,060	-
Mandatory Obligations:										
TEFAP Farm Bill Projects.....	3,772	-	449	-	8,000	-	3,772	-	-4,228	-
Senior Farmers' Market Program.....	21,601	-	20,608	-	19,525	-	19,426	-	-99	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations.....	25,373	-	21,057	-	27,525	-	23,198	-	-4,327	-
Total Obligations.....	541,628	4	503,984	4	659,655	2	114,268	2	-545,387	-
Add back:										
Balances Available, EOY:										
CSFP Commodities	5,531	-	76,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmer's Market Nutrition Program	-	-	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEFAP Admin.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Assistance Program.....	496	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Services Incentive Program ..	510	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Farmers' Market Program.....	69	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEFAP Farm Bill Projects.....	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEFAP Infrastructure	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY.....	6,609	-	107,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	548,237	4	611,559	4	659,655	2	114,268	2	-545,387	-
Less:										
Total Transfers In.....	-26,861	-	-26,799	-	-27,184	-	-24,600	-	+2,584	-
Sequestration	1,402	-	1,174	-	1,174	-	1,402	-	+228	-
Recoveries, Other	-32,416	-	-38,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-10,292	-	-6,609	-	-82,575	-	-	-	+82,575	-
Total Appropriation.....	480,070	4	541,070	4	551,070	2	91,070	2	-460,000	-

JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGES

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of 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 numbers of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement.

- (1) A decrease of \$460,000,000 and 2 FTEs in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (\$460,000,000 and 2 FTEs available in 2026).

This program is eliminated in the Budget. The administration is focused on supporting seniors through the SNAP Program.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table FNS-66. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11	Total personnel compensation	\$467	\$309	\$129	\$129
12	Personal benefits	173	132	55	55
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	640	441	184	184
Other Objects:					
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	346,817	307,312	484,751	19,816
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	194,171	196,231	174,720	94,268
	Total, Other Objects	540,988	503,543	659,471	114,084
99.9	Total, new obligations	541,628	503,984	659,655	114,268

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 and Operation**

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) is designed to improve the health of people with low-income who are at least 60 years of age, by supplementing their diet with USDA Foods.

CSFP is administered at the federal level by FNS. Through CSFP, FNS distributes both food and administrative funds to participating state agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), which work to provide CSFP food packages to eligible participants.

CSFP operates in parts of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and by the following seven ITOs: Oglala Sioux (SD), Seminole Nation (OK), Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (CA), Spirit Lake Tribe (ND), Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MS), Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (OK), and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (NE).

The State agencies and ITOs that administer CSFP are typically departments of health, social services, education, or agriculture, among others. State agencies store USDA Foods and distribute them to public and nonprofit private local agencies.

Local agencies determine the eligibility of applicants, distribute the foods, and provide nutrition education. They also provide referrals to other nutrition, healthcare, and social service programs, such as SNAP, Medicaid, and Medicare.

Food packages include a variety of foods, such as milk, cheese, unsweetened juice, enriched and whole grains including farina, oats, ready-to-eat cereal, rice, pasta, peanut butter, dry and canned beans, canned meat, poultry, or fish, and canned fruits and vegetables. For a full list of foods available for CSFP, visit the USDA Foods Available List for CSFP, which can be found here: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/csfp/foods-available>.

Facts in Brief

In CY 2025, 707,000 monthly caseload slots were allocated to participating States and ITOs (CSFP caseload is assigned by calendar year). The 2025 caseload allocation was provided in March 2025 under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4)

For 2025, total program participation averaged approximately 701,429 monthly.

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. The base caseload cannot exceed the total caseload for the previous year. If resources are available to support a total caseload in excess of the base caseload, States may also be eligible to receive additional caseload, which is assigned based on State requests for such caseload increases and FNS's determination of the number of slots that States can effectively use.

Table FNS-67. CSFP Average Monthly Participation

Average Monthly Participation	2022	2023	2024	2025 ³⁹
CSFP Participants.....	658,709	695,858	716,020	700,707

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 with an administrative grant per assigned caseload slot, adjusted annually for inflation. For 2025, \$103.48 was the legislatively mandated administrative grant per assigned caseload slot, up from \$98.74 in 2024. Allowable administrative costs include nutrition education, warehousing, food delivery, participant certification, and other costs associated with State and local program administration.

National Warehouse Transition

See the SNAP Status of Programs for a description of the national warehouse transition activities for CSFP and FDIPIR in 2025.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

Program Mission

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) supplements the diets of people in need by providing nutritious USDA Foods to States. States provide food to local agencies for distribution to households for home consumption and to organizations that prepare meals for people in need. Recipients of USDA Foods for household consumption must meet program eligibility criteria set by the States. USDA also provides TEFAP administrative funding to States to support storing and distributing 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 federal 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 food and administrative funds among such organizations, and establishing eligibility criteria. Many local TEFAP agencies depend significantly on volunteers and are faith-based organizations.

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. The 2025 appropriations also permitted each State to convert up to 20 percent of TEFAP food funds into 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.

³⁹ NDB Public Use average monthly participation YTD through September 2025.

Entitlement Foods

A variety of healthy, domestically produced foods were purchased specifically for distribution in TEFAP in 2025 including fresh, frozen, canned fruits and vegetables as well as dried fruit and unsweetened juice; lean protein items such as meat, poultry, fish, eggs, nuts, and beans; whole grains and enriched grains including a variety of pasta, rice, and cereal products; and low-fat and non-fat dairy products such as milk, yogurt, and cheese.

Bonus Food

In 2025, USDA purchased additional food items under its market support authorities and provided them for distribution through TEFAP outlets. The total amount of bonus products purchased in 2025 for distribution through TEFAP outlets was \$866 million. Bonus USDA Foods included: fresh grapefruit, oranges, mandarins, peaches, nectarines, plums, grapes, apples, pears, and tomatoes; hazelnuts, pistachios, and pecans; prunes, figs, raisins, dates, and dried sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, and apricots; frozen strawberries, peaches, blackberries, apricots, apples, and raspberries; canned peaches, pears, apricots, applesauce, cherry apple juice, and apple juice; canned spinach and canned and frozen asparagus; navy, black, pinto, great northern, garbanzo, and kidney beans and lentils; chicken, shrimp, Alaska pollock, Atlantic groundfish, and catfish; and milk.

Farm to Food Bank Projects

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334, the 2018 Farm Bill) provided funding for State agencies to administer Farm to Food Bank projects to harvest, process, package, or transport donated foods for use by TEFAP emergency feeding organizations (EFOs). In July 2025, the Working Families Tax Cut Act (P.L. 119-211) extended the authority for TEFAP Farm to Food Bank Projects and provided \$4 million each year from 2025 through 2031. Funds appropriated in 2025 will be provided to TEFAP State agencies in 2026. Past projects include 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.

2025 TEFAP Spending

In 2025, \$80 million was appropriated for TEFAP administrative funds. In addition, the Secretary was authorized to make available up to twenty percent of TEFAP food funds to support administrative costs. The 2025 appropriation for TEFAP entitlement food, provided in the SNAP account, was \$462.5 million, which included the funding authorized by Section 27(a)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 as amended by Section 4018 of the 2018 Farm Bill.

Technical Assistance

FNS maintains USDA Foods Product Information Sheets for all USDA Foods made available through TEFAP: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/usda-foods/household-product-information-sheets>. Each Product Information Sheet provides nutrition and food safety information including details about how to properly store the food item, nutrition facts, and recipes. FNS also maintains the public website which features webinars and additional resources on general best practices for handling USDA Foods.

Table FNS-68. TEFAP Summary (Including Other Funds for Emergency Food Providers, in millions)⁴⁰

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
State Administrative Expenses	\$136.2	\$156.3	\$156.2	\$140.9
CCC Administrative Expenses.....	-	32.8	53.0	-
Bonus Foods ⁴¹	517.0	954.8	922.0	865.2
Entitlement Foods ⁴²	465.4	405.1	462.5	461.3
CCC Foods ⁴³	-	901.5	-	31.1
Total.....	\$1,118.6	\$2,450.5	\$1,593.7	\$1,498.5
Supplemental Funding via CARES Act (Food & Admin)	500.0	-	-	-
Total, Including Disaster Funding	\$1,618.6	\$2,450.5	\$1,593.7	\$1,498.5

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 2025, of the \$92.5 million eligible for conversion, States chose to convert \$60.1 million into administrative funds.

The entitlement foods line also includes administrative funds that States chose to use instead to increase their food entitlements.

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 four months, and children up to the age of five participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), benefits 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 2025, the FMNP was operated by 49 State agencies, including U.S. Territories and federally recognized ITOs.

In 2024, the most recent year for which participation data is available, the FMNP provided benefits to 1,552,542 WIC participants. The participants redeemed their benefits at 3,665 authorized farmers’ markets and roadside stands, providing revenue to 12,812 farmers.

Table FNS-69. WIC Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program^{40,44}

Item	2021	2022	2023	2024
Funding (\$ in thousands)	\$29,829	\$40,409	\$41,313	\$31,100
WIC Recipients	1,197,470	1,330,746	1,422,637	1,552,542
Farmer’s’ Markets ⁴⁵	4,928	5,015	4,254	3,665
Farmers.....	14,956	14,582	13,025	12,812

Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program

The Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) awards grants to States, U.S. Territories, and federally recognized ITOs to provide low-income seniors with benefits 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).

⁴⁰ Funding includes new authority and prior-year resources.

⁴¹ Includes barter foods.

⁴² From SNAP Account.

⁴³ CCC Foods were procured through the TEFAP network, to support emergency feeding organizations under the statutory authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

⁴⁴ 2025 Data not yet available.

⁴⁵ Farmer’s’ Market data includes roadside stands.

Farmers’ markets play a key role in developing local and regional food systems that support farmers and help grow rural economies. In 2025, the SFMNP was operated by 56 State agencies, including U.S. Territories and ITOs. In 2024, the last year for which data are available, the SFMNP provided benefits to 838,410 low-income older Americans. The participants redeemed their benefits at 4,768 authorized farmers’ markets, roadside stands and CSAs providing revenue to 14,223 farmers. The 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334) and its extension through the Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-37) reauthorized SFMNP through fiscal year 2026 at a funding level of \$20.6 million per year.

Table FNS-70. SFMNP Summary⁴⁶

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
Funding (\$ in thousands)	\$24,358	\$22,960	\$21,299	\$20,584
SFMNP Recipients	757,751	812,057	838,410	*
Farmers	15,089	13,576	14,223	*
Farmers’ Markets	2,816	2,790	2,845	*
Roadside Stands	2,212	1,800	1,810	*
Community Supported Ag Programs	20	17	113	*

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 2024 (P.L. 118-42). Under the terms of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) 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, Delegation of Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Functions. 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.

In 2025, FNS supported congregate feeding in Georgia and USDA Foods were used to support disaster household distributions in North Carolina due to Hurricane Helene. Due to severe flooding in West Virginia USDA Foods were used for congregate feeding.

Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)

NSIP provides cash and USDA Foods to States and ITOs 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 seniors participate in social and rehabilitative activities. The program promotes good health through nutrition assistance and by reducing the isolation experienced by older adults.

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, including ITOs, could still choose to receive all or part of their NSIP allotments as 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’s Administration for Community Living enter into an agreement annually to ensure the effective provision of USDA Foods to State Units on Aging.

⁴⁶ Funding includes new authority and prior-year resources. 2025 Data not yet available, anticipated in Spring 2026.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program

Table FNS-71. CSFP Projects, Participation and Food Costs 2025⁴⁷

State or Territory	Projects	Elderly	Food Costs in Dollars ⁴⁸	Admin Cost in Dollars ⁴⁹
Alabama	4	9,264	\$3,442,730	\$956,155
Alaska	2	2,671	1,080,721	247,956
Arizona	2	24,601	9,441,321	2,544,124
Arkansas.....	6	10,719	4,057,597	1,099,268
California.....	12	109,425	43,231,036	11,284,184
California, Shingle Spring Band.....	1	435	132,195	10,417
Colorado	5	14,032	5,586,471	1,419,625
Connecticut.....	1	2,703	956,361	282,811
Delaware	1	1,236	520,484	130,903
District of Columbia.....	1	5,678	2,195,653	583,007
Florida	7	9,602	3,847,523	978,611
Georgia.....	2	6,507	2,649,585	-
Hawaii	3	3,178	1,045,980	313,297
Idaho.....	1	2,076	753,556	217,619
Illinois.....	3	8,267	3,309,615	802,254
Indiana	6	4,866	1,902,593	-
Iowa.....	1	2,755	1,043,156	85,507
Kansas.....	4	4,386	1,733,731	450,448
Kentucky	6	29,797	11,166,206	3,157,589
Louisiana.....	1	32,738	14,331,733	3,357,352
Maine	5	5,118	1,967,795	526,092
Maryland.....	4	2,929	1,165,301	348,003
Massachusetts.....	1	2,639	1,073,824	270,618
Michigan	21	65,697	27,157,802	6,912,671
Minnesota	5	9,520	3,665,989	693,979
Mississippi.....	1	12,853	5,693,787	1,322,060
Mississippi, Choctaw Tribe.....	1	111	40,891	2,544
Missouri	6	20,035	8,392,601	1,951,585
Montana	13	4,302	1,695,190	442,688
Nebraska	10	4,700	1,773,259	531,784
Nebraska, Winnebago Tribe	1	28	10,245	2,337
Nevada.....	3	4,817	1,785,676	507,259
New Hampshire.....	1	2,284	897,980	221,103
New Jersey.....	3	4,816	1,949,456	485,668
New Mexico.....	5	9,890	4,023,616	1,024,686
New York	3	31,771	12,863,250	3,489,552
North Carolina	7	15,363	6,081,987	1,585,831
North Dakota.....	4	1,446	572,290	154,496
North Dakota, Spirit Lake Tribe.....	1	165	56,844	18,109
Ohio	13	30,040	11,961,122	3,090,223
Oklahoma	2	4,575	1,652,602	469,903
Oklahoma, Seminole Nation.....	1	211	79,854	-
Oklahoma, Wichita Tribe.....	1	174	70,534	19,765
Oregon	1	2,177	793,811	223,000
Pennsylvania	16	37,604	15,326,872	3,983,292
Puerto Rico.....	1	4,403	1,847,880	434,468
Rhode Island	1	1,999	767,672	206,856
South Carolina.....	4	8,788	3,512,037	907,623
South Dakota	1	2,102	823,805	234,279
South Dakota, Oglala Sioux.....	1	386	141,790	44,704
Tennessee.....	3	7,575	3,145,832	845,926

⁴⁷ Source: FPRS FNS-153 data - Food distributed to participants in fiscal year 2025. Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁴⁸ Total values of FNS funded entitlement foods. Costs do not include free, bonus or trade mitigation commodities, food losses, storage and transportation for certain items (Group A fruits and vegetables, all Group B commodities), or the value of food used for nutrition education.

⁴⁹ Total outlays and unliquidated obligations.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

State or Territory	Projects	Elderly	Food Costs in Dollars⁴⁸	Admin Cost in Dollars⁴⁹
Texas	14	74,689	30,313,674	7,697,290
Utah	1	2,780	973,979	283,121
Vermont	1	1,586	644,636	84,368
Virginia	6	10,009	3,770,387	1,084,677
Washington.....	10	5,544	1,987,287	555,895
West Virginia.....	2	10,039	4,073,627	1,016,897
Wisconsin.....	4	12,438	4,736,426	357,585
Wyoming	1	169	64,699	21,317
AMS/WBSCM Admin. Exp.	-	-	4,507,495	-
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-	-	25,664,638	-
TOTAL	248	700,707	\$310,156,686	\$69,973,381

Commodity Supplemental Food Program**Table FNS-72. CSFP Quantity and Value of Commodities 2025⁵⁰**

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	Pounds	Value
APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED	2,903,828	\$2,202,645
APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	2,423,925	3,848,197
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,804,927	1,528,682
BEANS, CANNED, GREEN, LOW-SODIUM.....	7,746,002	4,627,320
BEANS, CANNED, LIGHT RED KIDNEY, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,593,073	1,560,479
BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,548,247	1,402,087
BEANS, CANNED, VEGETARIAN, LOW-SODIUM.....	1,859,952	1,059,763
BEANS, DRY, BABY LIMA, NO SALT ADDED.....	766,080	822,835
BEANS, DRY, GREAT NORTHERN, NO SALT ADDED	1,330,560	986,630
BEANS, DRY, LIGHT RED KIDNEY, NO SALT ADDED.....	1,249,920	1,316,433
BEANS, DRY, PINTO, NO SALT ADDED.....	1,451,520	851,117
BEEF, CANNED	3,016,800	14,233,004
BEEF, CANNED, CHILI WITH BEANS	2,607,120	4,642,124
BEEF, CANNED, STEW.....	2,848,680	5,816,855
CARROTS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	4,608,743	3,245,807
CEREAL, CORN FLAKES	2,765,016	5,876,922
CEREAL, OAT CIRCLES	2,585,520	6,594,042
CEREAL, RICE CRISP.....	1,149,120	2,223,302
CEREAL, WHEAT, BRAN FLAKES.....	1,628,640	3,536,305
CEREAL, WHEAT, FARINA.....	2,121,863	3,153,889
CEREAL, WHEAT, SHREDDED	2,449,570	5,470,933
CHEESE, AMERICAN, REDUCED FAT	15,799,200	30,853,582
CHICKEN, WHITE MEAT, CANNED/POUCHED	5,109,319	13,132,167
CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	6,290,630	3,842,440
GRITS.....	2,021,760	1,504,210
JUICE, APPLE, UNSWEETENED	10,398,797	4,717,409
JUICE, CHERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	6,186,396	3,679,396
JUICE, CRANBERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	8,552,030	5,186,276
JUICE, GRAPE, UNSWEETENED	9,015,392	6,255,009
JUICE, ORANGE, UNSWEETENED	2,755,394	2,914,007
JUICE, TOMATO, LOW-SODIUM	3,188,898	1,420,693
LENTILS, DRY, NO SALT ADDED.....	887,040	537,617
MILK, 1%, UHT.....	25,862,126	12,371,583
MILK, NONFAT, DRY.....	2,006,784	6,966,305
MIXED FRUIT, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	4,446,585	5,661,413
MIXED VEGETABLES, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	5,726,003	5,994,829
OATS, ROLLED	3,547,503	2,901,525
PASTA, ENRICHED	6,527,540	5,572,395
PASTA, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH	1,134,000	1,521,491
PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	4,324,118	5,990,181
PEANUT BUTTER.....	6,418,956	8,159,880
PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	3,989,498	5,363,084
PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	6,157,665	4,750,503
PLUMS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	1,129,950	956,448
POTATOES, DEHYDRATED FLAKES	1,725,000	2,129,746
POTATOES, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	4,460,400	2,964,381
RAISINS, UNSWEETENED.....	710,685	1,095,065
RICE, BROWN	1,848,000	1,420,566
RICE, WHITE	4,152,960	1,877,805
SALMON, PINK, CANNED	2,557,429	7,735,750
SOUP, VEGETABLE, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	6,430,328	5,213,409
SPAGHETTI SAUCE, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	5,481,945	3,922,433
SPINACH, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	2,519,181	3,772,372
SWEET POTATOES, CANNED, LIGHT SYRUP.....	2,960,550	2,712,522
TOMATOES, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	4,450,485	3,116,187
TUNA, CANNED	2,041,200	6,271,424
SUBTOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT.....	234,272,853	257,483,474
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses	-	4,507,495
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-	48,165,717

⁵⁰ Source: WBSCM -- Sales Order and contract information.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT	234,272,853	\$310,156,686
BONUS COMMODITIES	POUNDS	VALUE
APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED	838,350	693,149
APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	291,600	425,088
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK, LOW-SODIUM.....	782,595	417,644
BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM.....	249,008	133,967
BEANS, DRY, PINTO, NO SALT ADDED.....	362,880	217,879
JUICE, APPLE, UNSWEETENED	1,426,800	636,997
JUICE, CHERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	784,740	523,539
LENTILS, DRY, NO SALT ADDED.....	483,840	316,310
RAISINS, UNSWEETENED.....	855,360	1,331,009
SPINACH, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	305,235	398,566
TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES	6,380,408	\$5,094,148
GRAND TOTAL CSFP	240,653,261	\$315,250,834

WIC Farmer's Market Nutrition Program, Participation and Costs**Table FNS-73. WIC Farmer's Market Participation and Costs 2024 and 2025⁵¹**

State or Territory	Women	Infants	Children	Total ⁵²	2024 Program	2025 Program
					Grant	Grant
Alaska	36,834	35,832	99,167	171,833	\$228,692	\$117,939
Arizona	1,186	638	3,244	5,068	215,126	110,943
Arkansas	1,466	-	3,533	4,999	209,816	108,204
California	48,996	20,423	140,504	209,923	2,447,470	1,262,184
Colorado	3,515	2,844	9,465	15,824	539,024	-
Connecticut	8,984	3,116	14,946	27,046	332,010	171,221
Delaware	1,824	4	5,739	7,567	290,804	105,743
District of Columbia	2,608	1,655	7,036	11,299	322,003	166,060
Florida	8,525	-	15,282	23,807	441,942	227,914
Georgia	14,032	1,505	37,925	53,462	2,087,178	1,076,379
Illinois	3,800	1,793	8,611	14,204	403,491	208,084
Indiana	1,738	930	5,396	8,064	315,630	151,720
Iowa	8,201	3,302	20,285	31,788	519,480	267,901
Kentucky	2,330	907	6,394	9,631	205,666	106,064
Louisiana	413	204	827	1,444	79,206	40,847
Maine	4,672	-	12,536	17,208	266,195	137,279
Maryland	4,793	2,989	11,607	19,389	560,792	289,206
Massachusetts	12,829	1,173	20,486	34,488	874,943	451,217
Michigan	1,575	-	5,844	7,419	506,319	261,114
Minnesota	13,000	5,662	35,513	54,175	416,952	215,026
Mississippi ⁵³	1,191	649	2,861	4,701	138,028	87,173
Missouri	3,364	2,018	6,741	12,123	280,775	144,798
Montana	793	509	2,001	3,303	90,685	46,767
Nevada	1,184	-	4,205	5,389	381,815	-
New Hampshire ⁵⁴	28,109	27,792	93,868	149,769	102,751	52,990
New Jersey	19,836	-	31,163	50,999	1,172,741	604,794
New Mexico ⁵³	1,746	1,007	4,033	6,786	301,449	166,508
New York	46,840	17,186	132,065	196,091	4,401,574	2,269,934
North Carolina	2,696	-	3,452	6,148	259,190	133,667
Ohio	6,634	3,113	17,714	27,461	526,520	271,531
Omaha Tribe	1	-	-	1	10,844	10,844
Oklahoma Chickasaw	894	662	2,321	3,877	160,803	82,928
Oklahoma Osage Tribe	66	71	302	439	75,242	75,521
Oklahoma Choctaw Nation	1,021	1,181	3,398	5,600	244,240	121,672
Oklahoma Cherokee	1,929	1,242	2,795	5,966	344,482	177,653
Oregon	14,662	8,946	32,828	56,436	1,567,908	808,585
Pennsylvania	13,757	14,142	35,180	63,079	2,987,049	1,540,450
Puerto Rico	14,203	5,544	33,864	53,611	2,175,873	1,122,119
Rhode Island	2,510	2	5,491	8,003	139,567	71,976
South Carolina	2,305	-	4,547	6,852	140,801	72,612
Tennessee	1,150	-	2,948	4,098	138,692	71,525
Texas	4,646	2,631	10,549	17,826	1,170,179	603,473
Vermont	684	309	1,781	2,774	83,529	43,077
Virginia	2,502	1,134	5,647	9,283	135,767	70,016
Virgin Islands	546	-	1,089	1,635	86,311	44,511
Washington	8,900	-	26,412	35,312	916,819	472,812
West Virginia	5,409	4,462	16,226	26,097	399,911	206,238
Wisconsin	16,448	3,304	40,493	60,245	1,307,072	674,070
Anticipated Adjustment	-	-	-	-	1,740,884	15,705
TOTAL	385,347	178,881	988,314	1,552,542	\$32,744,240	\$15,538,994

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² Participation data reflects Fiscal Year 2024. Participation data for Fiscal Year 2025 is not due until February 2026.

⁵³ Includes Indian Tribal Organizations.

⁵⁴ Received funding but did not operate the program in 2023. All funds were recovered.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program**Table FNS-74. TEFAP Administrative Funding 2025**

State or Territory	TEFAP Total Administrative Funds
Alabama.....	\$2,627,882
Alaska.....	166,457
Arizona.....	3,756,667
Arkansas.....	879,633
California.....	22,055,925
Colorado.....	1,191,605
Connecticut.....	814,554
Delaware.....	223,227
District of Columbia.....	446,884
Florida.....	7,673,225
Georgia.....	4,002,426
Hawaii.....	567,088
Idaho.....	823,941
Illinois.....	4,048,346
Indiana.....	1,549,774
Iowa.....	649,858
Kansas.....	1,232,836
Kentucky.....	2,607,238
Louisiana.....	2,980,392
Maine.....	427,230
Maryland.....	1,457,212
Massachusetts.....	2,708,762
Michigan.....	5,440,774
Minnesota.....	1,561,911
Mississippi.....	1,077,801
Missouri.....	2,754,806
Montana.....	518,338
Nebraska.....	468,328
Nevada.....	852,666
New Hampshire.....	380,467
New Jersey.....	3,619,042
New Mexico.....	1,313,267
New York.....	11,185,473
North Carolina.....	5,317,923
North Dakota.....	270,724
Ohio.....	4,359,801
Oklahoma.....	1,065,847
Oregon.....	2,195,989
Pennsylvania.....	6,065,364
Rhode Island.....	244,496
South Carolina.....	1,235,489
South Dakota.....	362,761
Tennessee.....	3,590,996
Texas.....	8,614,321
Utah.....	1,299,460
Vermont.....	232,307
Virginia.....	3,551,619
Washington.....	3,497,329
West Virginia.....	1,063,734
Wisconsin.....	2,083,862
Wyoming.....	151,677
Northern Mariana Islands *.....	35,426
Guam.....	66,360
Puerto Rico.....	3,367,023
Virgin Islands.....	88,165
Anticipated Adjustment.....	52,312
TOTAL.....	\$ 140,877,020

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

Table FNS-75. TEFAP Entitlement Funding 2025⁵⁵

State or Territory	Entitlement Commodities	Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Commodities	Bonus Commodities	Total Food
Alabama.....	\$7,493,813	\$67,279	\$12,222,395	\$20,183,487
Alaska.....	1,034,575	8,016	1,446,297	2,488,888
Arizona.....	8,180,047	662,438	18,910,452	27,752,937
Arkansas.....	4,235,713	375,312	10,417,210	15,028,234
California.....	44,408,998	3,925,808	112,129,626	160,464,432
Colorado.....	6,443,425	559,645	14,437,543	21,440,613
Connecticut.....	5,639,950	336,371	8,812,783	14,789,104
Delaware.....	1,271,475	236,854	7,919,240	9,427,569
District of Columbia.....	931,299	96,428	1,804,717	2,832,444
Florida.....	23,597,492	2,179,972	57,297,248	83,074,712
Georgia.....	13,029,954	1,004,432	26,625,525	40,659,912
Hawaii.....	1,926,060	90,270	3,710,306	5,726,636
Idaho.....	1,544,190	55,066	2,497,655	4,096,911
Illinois.....	15,994,568	1,217,748	24,439,767	41,652,082
Indiana.....	9,877,860	603,901	18,195,393	28,677,154
Iowa.....	2,678,983	283,255	8,664,633	11,626,870
Kansas.....	2,606,395	40,250	4,880,383	7,527,028
Kentucky.....	5,476,988	455,774	13,726,563	19,659,325
Louisiana.....	5,833,077	560,144	16,465,067	22,858,288
Maine.....	1,620,789	204,150	7,086,247	8,911,186
Maryland.....	5,400,132	233,606	5,497,148	11,130,887
Massachusetts.....	6,926,214	404,860	14,760,178	22,091,252
Michigan.....	12,284,252	972,744	27,467,907	40,724,904
Minnesota.....	4,868,339	405,309	10,949,231	16,222,879
Mississippi.....	4,190,356	366,143	7,605,577	12,162,076
Missouri.....	6,386,642	610,238	14,541,532	21,538,411
Montana.....	991,619	50,906	2,511,994	3,554,519
Nebraska.....	2,029,731	107,100	3,379,190	5,516,021
Nevada.....	3,472,251	434,616	9,816,403	13,723,270
New Hampshire.....	1,020,349	92,370	2,619,756	3,732,476
New Jersey.....	10,913,259	610,960	21,110,796	32,635,015
New Mexico.....	2,833,994	256,583	8,695,620	11,786,197
New York.....	23,348,687	1,866,569	53,553,755	78,769,010
North Carolina.....	10,965,016	720,439	25,523,690	37,209,145
North Dakota.....	561,256	20,488	1,315,783	1,897,527
Ohio.....	14,796,834	1,088,299	30,543,767	46,428,900
Oklahoma.....	6,686,680	454,159	11,999,324	19,140,163
Oregon.....	5,228,429	614,955	12,933,598	18,776,983
Pennsylvania.....	13,810,846	1,091,708	28,867,370	43,769,923
Rhode Island.....	1,640,691	92,040	2,894,096	4,626,827
South Carolina.....	5,854,652	469,256	13,317,712	19,641,621
South Dakota.....	887,216	110,981	2,084,894	3,083,092
Tennessee.....	7,836,463	638,611	17,387,989	25,863,063
Texas.....	39,865,225	3,305,605	82,457,559	125,628,389
Utah.....	2,444,566	241,329	7,158,970	9,844,865
Vermont.....	468,764	93,142	2,621,324	3,183,231
Virginia.....	7,718,446	469,914	14,920,450	23,108,810
Washington.....	8,960,721	750,958	22,139,310	31,850,988
West Virginia.....	2,119,464	213,894	6,974,830	9,308,188
Wisconsin.....	4,738,032	458,266	10,187,141	15,383,439
Wyoming.....	634,478	88,929	1,429,416	2,152,822
Northern Mariana Islands ⁵⁶	200,763	-	-	200,763
Guam.....	621,519	-	272,496	894,015
Puerto Rico.....	10,221,846	379,760	15,717,158	26,318,764
Virgin Islands.....	297,080	-	273,653	570,733
AMS/WBSCM Admin Exp.....	6,629,167	-	-	6,629,167
Anticipated Adjustment.....	59,590,000	-	-	59,590,000
TOTAL.....	\$461,269,632	\$31,077,849	\$865,218,663	\$1,357,566,144

⁵⁵ Source: WBSCM -- Sales Order and contract information. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Resources were provided to TEFAP in 2025, as a larger initiative under the USDA to provide support for American producers, School Meal Providers and Emergency Food Operations.

⁵⁶ Cash in-Lieu of commodities are provided to the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table FNS-76. TEFAP Entitlement Commodities 2025⁵⁷

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	POUNDS	VALUE
ALASKA POLLOCK, FILLETS, FROZEN	342,000	\$856,395
ALASKA POLLOCK, BREADED STICKS, FROZEN	684,000	1,498,237
APPLES, FRESH	3,605,616	1,782,775
APPLES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED	79,200	98,512
APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED	6,864,773	5,206,490
APPLESAUCE, CUPS, UNSWEETENED	3,061,800	2,015,020
APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	1,257,525	1,993,367
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK, LOW-SODIUM.....	5,910,336	3,346,559
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK-EYED PEAS, LOW-SODIUM	1,671,908	1,158,952
BEANS, CANNED, GARBANZO, LOW-SODIUM	1,031,603	589,280
BEANS, CANNED, GREEN, LOW-SODIUM.....	13,649,082	8,566,338
BEANS, CANNED, LIGHT RED KIDNEY, LOW-SODIUM	4,799,033	2,982,744
BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM.....	5,099,841	2,862,623
BEANS, CANNED, REFRIED, LOW-SODIUM	4,075,920	3,071,840
BEANS, CANNED, VEGETARIAN, LOW-SODIUM	4,015,248	2,306,389
BEANS, DRY, BLACK-EYED PEAS, NO SALT ADDED.....	846,720	780,209
BEANS, DRY, GREAT NORTHERN, NO SALT ADDED	1,653,120	1,178,621
BEANS, DRY, LIGHT RED KIDNEY, NO SALT ADDED.....	846,720	836,340
BEANS, DRY, BABY LIMA, NO SALT ADDED.....	927,360	977,033
BEANS, DRY, PINTO, NO SALT ADDED.....	8,346,240	4,381,241
BEANS, DRY, SPLIT PEA, GREEN	564,480	297,998
BEANS, FROZEN, GREEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	583,200	469,812
BEEF, CANNED	1,159,200	5,324,806
BEEF, STEW, CANNED.....	5,071,320	10,210,032
BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN	3,944,000	17,526,840
BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN, LFTB OPTIONAL	280,000	1,109,980
BLUEBERRIES, Highbush, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED	831,600	1,219,007
CARROTS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	5,524,358	3,927,381
CARROTS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED.....	272,160	173,580
CEREAL, CORN FLAKES	1,859,112	4,271,901
CEREAL, OAT CIRCLES	1,306,368	3,786,411
CEREAL, WHEAT, BRAN FLAKES.....	524,160	1,207,987
CEREAL, WHEAT, FARINA	555,638	871,782
CEREAL, WHEAT, SHREDDED	679,255	1,439,355
CHEESE, AMERICAN, REDUCED FAT	674,400	1,308,524
CHEESE, CHEDDAR.....	1,638,000	3,639,245
CHICKEN, BONELESS BREAST, FROZEN	1,909,440	4,715,481
CHICKEN, DRUMSTICKS, FROZEN.....	9,006,000	7,103,388
CHICKEN, SPLIT BREAST, FROZEN.....	429,000	1,823,250
CHICKEN, WHITE MEAT, CANNED/POUCHED	4,666,931	11,393,274
CHICKEN, WHOLE, FROZEN.....	13,305,600	14,171,003
CORN, CANNED, CREAM STYLE, LOW-SODIUM	2,223,450	1,586,594
CORN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	13,333,388	8,207,894
CORN, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	792,000	530,495
CORNMEAL, YELLOW	1,328,040	566,542
CRACKERS, UNSALTED	907,200	1,778,792
CRANBERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION	195,750	450,105
EGG NOODLES	640,500	1,301,276
EGGS, FRESH.....	2,193,750	4,276,320
EGG MIX, DRIED	72,000	967,997
FLOUR, 100% WHITE WHOLE WHEAT	2,720,000	747,904
FLOUR, ALL-PURPOSE, ENRICHED.....	6,040,440	1,775,624
FLOUR, BAKERY MIX, LOWFAT	35,100	69,666
FRUIT AND NUT MIX, DRIED.....	873,600	2,737,782
GRITS.....	2,457,216	1,806,048
HADDOCK, FILLET, FROZEN	36,000	358,200
JUICE, APPLE, UNSWEETENED	8,019,973	3,640,149
JUICE, CHERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	1,375,644	808,485

⁵⁷ Totals may not add due to rounding.

2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	POUNDS	VALUE
JUICE, CRANBERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	1,292,890	780,341
JUICE, GRAPE, UNSWEETENED	1,507,258	1,056,390
JUICE, GRAPEFRUIT, UNSWEETENED	107,010	94,956
JUICE, ORANGE, UNSWEETENED	2,202,736	2,327,014
JUICE, TOMATO, LOW-SODIUM	1,412,532	631,435
LENTILS, DRY, NO SALT ADDED.....	2,459,520	1,327,150
MACARONI AND CHEESE.....	12,896,793	10,425,443
MILK, 1%, FRESH	12,172,302	4,651,278
MILK, 1%, UHT.....	10,873,895	\$6,019,454
MILK, SKIM, FRESH	2,275,731	774,535
MIXED PRODUCE, FRESH	2,716,395	1,997,092
MIXED FRUIT, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	8,940,285	11,197,233
MIXED VEGETABLES, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	5,281,898	5,417,473
OATS, ROLLED	5,312,817	4,392,711
OIL, VEGETABLE.....	10,132,786	8,578,846
ORANGES, FRESH.....	224,694	118,544
PASTA, ENRICHED	16,207,520	12,925,139
PASTA, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH	560,400	842,792
PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	6,041,723	8,226,781
PEACHES, FROZEN	766,656	1,445,522
PEANUT BUTTER.....	17,146,164	21,565,928
PEANUT BUTTER, INDIVIDUAL PORTION	249,480	465,056
PEANUTS, ROASTED, NO SALT ADDED.....	155,520	240,512
PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	5,852,003	7,903,399
PEARS, FRESH.....	188,160	93,815
PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	5,791,455	4,557,071
PEAS, FROZEN, NO SALT ADDED	435,600	357,572
PORK, CANNED	2,232,000	4,493,664
PORK CHOPS, FROZEN.....	2,394,000	5,681,908
PORK, HAM, FROZEN	3,276,000	7,603,560
POTATOES, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	5,490,720	3,630,987
POTATOES, DEHYDRATED FLAKES.....	3,075,000	3,748,691
POTATOES, FRESH	2,880,000	775,590
PUMPKIN, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	1,640,250	1,862,837
RAISINS, UNSWEETENED.....	688,995	1,053,150
RAISINS, INDIVIDUAL PORTION, UNSWEETENED	355,680	687,307
RICE, BROWN	1,302,000	944,551
RICE, WHITE	30,324,000	13,107,689
SALMON, PINK, CANNED	1,713,581	5,182,061
SOUP, CREAM OF CHICKEN, CANNED, REDUCED SODIUM	4,540,800	3,589,762
SOUP, CREAM OF MUSHROOM, CANNED, REDUCED SODIUM.....	3,618,450	2,889,150
SOUP, TOMATO, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	4,647,225	3,728,384
SOUP, VEGETABLE, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	8,007,998	6,474,289
SPAGHETTI SAUCE, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	15,513,255	11,425,669
SPINACH, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	1,414,959	2,114,465
STRAWBERRIES, UNSWEETENED, FROZEN.....	908,544	1,518,856
SWEET POTATOES, CANNED, LIGHT SYRUP.....	1,032,750	915,001
SWEET POTATOES, FRESH	798,000	411,630
TOMATO SAUCE, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	6,833,970	5,067,503
TOMATOES, CANNED, NO SALT ADDED.....	7,330,729	5,190,885
TORTILLAS, WHOLE GRAIN-RICH.....	1,944,000	1,722,956
TURKEY, DELI BREAD, FROZEN	308,800	1,283,562
WALNUTS	79,488	215,793
YOGURT, CUP, BLUEBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN	1,248,870	2,007,054
YOGURT, CUP, STRAWBERRY, HIGH PROTEIN.....	1,417,170	2,287,196
YOGURT, CUP, VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN.....	1,314,060	2,094,307
YOGURT, TUB VANILLA, HIGH PROTEIN.....	338,760	637,895
SUBTOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT.....	416,670,595	\$394,849,709
Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities – CNMI.....	-	200,763
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses	-	6,629,167
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-	59,589,993
TOTAL COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT	416,670,595	\$461,269,632

Table FNS-77. TEFAP Bonus and CCC Commodities 2025

BONUS COMMODITIES	POUNDS	VALUE
ALASKA POLLOCK, BREADED STICKS, FROZEN	20,748,000	\$46,654,532
ALASKA POLLOCK, FILLETS, FROZEN	14,402,000	37,815,419
ALASKA POLLOCK, NUGGETS, FROZEN	21,660,000	49,521,167
APPLES, FRESH	51,014,880	26,482,401
APPLES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED	4,950,000	6,621,305
APPLESAUCE, CANNED, UNSWEETENED	16,256,700	12,939,891
APPLESAUCE, CUPS, UNSWEETENED	9,374,400	6,094,872
APRICOTS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	4,738,500	7,109,218
APRICOTS, CUPS, FROZEN	2,845,920	4,972,254
APRICOTS, DRIED, UNSWEETENED.....	172,800	765,821
ASPARAGUS, CANNED	1,788,750	2,467,688
ASPARAGUS, FROZEN.....	1,404,000	2,410,894
ATLANTIC POLLOCK, FILLETS, FROZEN	2,412,000	14,503,290
BEANS, CANNED, BLACK, LOW-SODIUM.....	28,529,145	16,045,390
BEANS, CANNED, GARBANZO, LOW-SODIUM	17,359,380	9,720,854
BEANS, CANNED, PINTO, LOW-SODIUM.....	8,039,385	4,541,774
BEANS, DRY, BLACK TURTLE, NO SALT ADDED	22,417,920	11,400,352
BEANS, DRY, DARK RED KIDNEY, NO SALT ADDED	4,435,200	3,635,559
BEANS, DRY, GARBANZO, NO SALT ADDED	11,975,040	7,440,732
BEANS, DRY, GREAT NORTHERN, NO SALT ADDED	26,651,520	19,447,221
BEANS, DRY, LIGHT RED KIDNEY, NO SALT ADDED.....	4,435,200	3,845,192
BEANS, DRY, NAVY, NO SALT ADDED.....	8,467,200	5,256,296
BEANS, DRY, PINTO, NO SALT ADDED.....	30,481,920	16,306,994
BEANS, DRY, SMALL RED, NO SALT ADDED	3,024,000	1,982,145
BLACKBERRIES, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED.....	1,267,200	1,933,430
CATFISH, FILLETS, FROZEN.....	9,424,000	43,426,302
CHERRIES, DRIED	6,271,872	32,061,033
CHICKEN, DRUMSTICKS, FROZEN.....	4,826,000	3,742,174
CHICKEN, WHOLE, FROZEN.....	5,425,200	6,188,120
CRANBERRIES, DRIED, INDIVIDUAL PORTION	6,753,375	18,051,219
DATES, DRIED	3,808,800	9,564,592
FIGS, DRIED	3,193,344	9,961,797
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH.....	5,420,980	3,982,409
GRAPES, FRESH	52,388,700	63,929,432
HADDOCK, FILLET, FROZEN	144,000	1,576,206
HAZELNUTS	2,882,880	13,795,467
JUICE, APPLE, UNSWEETENED	12,841,200	5,979,636
JUICE, CHERRY APPLE, UNSWEETENED	9,559,560	6,227,090
LENTILS, DRY, NO SALT ADDED.....	14,676,480	9,579,322
MANDARIN/TANGERINE, FRESH	9,648,000	9,369,880
MILK, 1%, UHT.....	10,294,200	5,270,429
NECTARINES, FRESH	9,227,520	11,703,626
OCEAN PERCH, FILLETS, FROZEN	360,000	2,850,732
ORANGES, FRESH.....	29,884,302	18,150,687
PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	12,939,750	14,874,256
PEACHES, CUPS, FROZEN	4,620,000	7,166,407
PEACHES, FRESH.....	25,495,080	29,295,082
PEACHES, FROZEN	3,972,672	7,059,816
PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	16,133,106	16,826,292
PEARS, FRESH.....	21,379,680	15,430,082
PECANS	4,809,024	24,252,317
PISTACHIOS, ROASTED	2,960,000	14,955,975
PLUMS, DRIED, UNSWEETENED	4,932,000	9,457,300
PLUMS, FRESH	16,717,120	19,755,668
RAISINS, UNSWEETENED.....	6,842,880	10,404,919
RAISINS, INDIVIDUAL PORTION, UNSWEETENED	8,892,000	17,129,163
RASPBERRY, PUREE, FROZEN	422,400	950,560
SHRIMP, GULF, FROZEN.....	4,650,000	24,735,015
SHRIMP, PACIFIC, FROZEN.....	3,996,000	15,727,398
SPINACH, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM.....	6,240,360	8,175,695
STRAWBERRIES, CUPS, FROZEN.....	2,759,400	4,620,028
STRAWBERRIES, UNSWEETENED, FROZEN.....	15,602,400	25,217,959
TOMATOES, FRESH.....	4,640,000	3,859,888
TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES	683,885,345	\$865,218,664

Table FNS-77. TEFAP CCC Commodities 2025⁵⁸

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) COMMODITIES	POUNDS	VALUE
BLUEBERRIES, WILD, FROZEN, UNSWEETENED	5,045,760	7,645,666
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH.....	10,224,380	7,040,248
MILK, 2%, FRESH	18,576,531	8,206,723
POTATOES, DEHYDRATED FLAKES.....	6,000,000	8,185,213
TOTAL CCC COMMODITIES.....	39,846,671	\$31,077,850
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES		
Entitlement Commodities.....	416,670,595	461,269,632
Bonus Commodities	683,885,345	865,218,664
Commodity Credit Corporation CCC Commodities.....	39,846,671	31,077,850
Anticipated Adjustments	-	-2
GRAND TOTAL – TEFAP	1,140,402,611	1,357,566,144

Nutrition Services Incentive Program

Table FNS-79. NSIP Entitlement and Bonus Funding 2025⁵⁹

State or Territory	Entitlement Commodities	Bonus Commodities	Total NSIP Commodities
Delaware	\$157,200	\$116,511	\$273,711
Kansas	392,335	-	392,335
Massachusetts.....	1,352,267	-	1,352,267
Montana	264,661	-	264,661
Nevada.....	104,910	-	104,910
Total NSIP.....	\$2,271,373	\$116,511	\$2,387,884
AMS/WBSCM Admin Expenses.....	229,654	-	229,654
Anticipated Adjustment.....	-11,761	-	-11,761
TOTAL.....	\$2,489,266	\$116,511	\$2,605,777

Table FNS-80. NSIP Entitlement and Bonus Commodities 2025⁶⁰

ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES	Pounds	Value
APPLES, CANNED, UNSWEETENED	35,568	\$34,601
BEANS, CANNED, GREAT NORTHERN, LOW-SODIUM.....	18,468	9,599
BEANS, CANNED, GREEN, LOW-SODIUM.....	34,656	15,021
BEEF, FINE GROUND, 85/15, FROZEN	184,000	728,960
CHICKEN, BREAST FILLET, COOKED, FROZEN.....	117,000	469,560
CHICKEN, DICED, COOKED, FROZEN	80,000	319,384
CHICKEN, UNSEASONED STRIPS, COOKED, FROZEN.....	117,000	412,230
FLOUR, ALL-PURPOSE, ENRICHED.....	22,840	6,795
PEACHES, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP.....	45,315	47,080
PEARS, CANNED, EXTRA LIGHT SYRUP	9,006	11,307
PEAS, CANNED, LOW-SODIUM	36,024	26,074
PORK, LEG ROAST, FROZEN	16,000	33,426
POTATOES, OVEN FRIES, LOW-SODIUM, FROZEN	17,220	19,160
TOMATO SAUCE, CANNED/POUCH, LOW-SODIUM.....	100,806	61,614
TURKEY, ROAST, FROZEN	17,320	76,563
SUBTOTAL ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES.....	851,223	\$2,271,374
Anticipated Adjustment.....	0	-11,762
AMS / WBSCM Admin Expenses	0	229,654
TOTAL ENTITLEMENT COMMODITIES.....	851,223	\$2,489,266
BONUS COMMODITIES		
APPLESAUCE, CUPS, UNSWEETENED	75,600	\$47,628
RAISINS, UNSWEETENED.....	35,568	68,883
TOTAL BONUS COMMODITIES	111,168	\$116,511
TOTAL-- ALL COMMODITIES	962,391	\$2,605,777
GRAND TOTAL NSIP	962,391	\$2,605,777

⁵⁸ CCC foods were provided through emergency food provider networks to support emergency feeding organizations under the statutory authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

⁵⁹ Source: WBSCM -- Sales Order and contract information. Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁶⁰ Source: WBSCM -- Sales Order and contract information.

Disaster Assistance

Table FNS-81. Disaster Assistance Funding 2025 ⁶¹

State or Territory	Disaster Name	Disaster Type	People Served	Pounds	Total Value
Georgia	Hurricane Helene	Hurricane	3,149	18,364	\$27,887
North Carolina	Hurricane Helene	Hurricane	1,230,742	265,261	390,177
TOTAL			1,233,891	283,625	\$418,064

⁶¹ Source: National Data Base and Food Programs Reporting System.

This page was intentionally left blank.

ACCOUNT 5: NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

Nutrition Programs Administration

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, [~~\$160,000,000~~; *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]\$135,234,000.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FNS-82. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2026.....	\$160,000,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-24,766,000
Budget Estimate, 2027.....	<u>135,234,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FNS-83. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024		2025		2026		2027		Inc/Dec	FTE Inc/Dec	Chg Key
	Actual	FTEs	Actual	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs	Estimated	FTEs			
Discretionary Approps:											
FNS Salaries & Expenses	\$169,348	751	\$175,348	702	\$158,000	468	\$135,234	468	-\$22,766	-	(1)
Ensuring Scientific Integ of Dietary Guide and Food Plans.....	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congressional Hunger Center	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-	(2)
Subtotal Disc. Approps	<u>177,348</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>177,348</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>160,000</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>135,234</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>-24,766</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total Adjusted Approps	177,348	751	177,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-	
Add back:											
Total Appropriation.....	176,348	-	177,348	-	160,000	-	135,234	-	-24,766	-	
Transfers In:											
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	466	751	-	702	-	468	-	468	-	-	
Total Transfers In.....	<u>466</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total Available	177,348	751	177,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-	
Lapsing Balances	-6,000	-	-11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Obligations	<u>171,348</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>166,348</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>160,000</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>135,234</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>-24,766</u>	<u>-</u>	
Recission of X-year funds (non-add) ⁶²	-8,000	-	-510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

⁶² This line is added for informational purposes only, these amounts are not included in the appropriated amounts shown in table.

FNS-84. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2024 Actual	FTEs	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Estimated	FTEs	2027 Estimated	FTEs	Inc/ Dec	FTE Inc/ Dec
Discretionary Obligations:										
FNS Salaries and Expenses.....	\$169,814	751	\$164,348	702	\$158,000	468	\$135,234	468	-\$22,766	-
Congressional Hunger Center	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-
Subtotal Disc Obligations	171,814	751	166,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-
Total Obligations	171,814	751	166,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-
Lapsing Balances	6,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	177,348	751	177,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-
Less:										
Total Transfer In	-466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	176,882	751	177,348	702	160,000	468	135,234	468	-24,766	-
Recession of X-year funds (non-add) ⁶³	-8,000	-	-510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

JUSTIFICATION OF CHANGES

Nutrition Programs Administration

The Nutrition Programs Administration (NPA) funds operating expenses for administering the nutrition assistance programs of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). Funds support the Agency’s rent, working capital fund charges, shared cost charges, audit, human resources systems, and approximately thirty-seven percent of the Agency’s staff. 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.

Additionally, in accordance with administration policy announced in the Budget, FNS will follow new government-wide grants guidance prohibiting the use of Federal funds to pay for subscriptions to academic journals, as well as for the publication of research results that are not specifically required by Federal statute or approved in advance by a Federal agency. This policy preserves funds to support actual research by ensuring that the American taxpayer does not pay for the research, publication, and access to that research, essentially triple-charging the public for the same product.

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement:

- (1) A decrease of \$22,776,000 for FNS Salaries and Expenses (\$158,000,000 and 468 FTEs available in 2026).

The overall change consists of the following:

- A) During 2025, the administration focused on restructuring the workforce and seeking efficiencies in operation. The Budget requests a \$22.662 million decrease in 2027 due to the continued realization of savings from right sizing the workforce in 2025.
- B) A decrease of \$114,000 for National Security Related Expenses being transferred to the Office of Homeland Security (OHS). Realigning National Security Related funds to OHS will enhance efficiency and effectiveness within USDA. This strategic realignment will centralize resources under OHS, which provides leadership in national security through policy development, emergency preparedness and response initiatives, and threat mitigation coordination. Consolidating the budget under OHS eliminates redundancies, ensures more coordinated resource allocation, and improves the execution of departmental security policies, ultimately bolstering the USDA's resilience and readiness without compromising overall security.

⁶³ This line is added for informational purposes only, these amounts are not included in the appropriated amounts shown in table.

(2) A decrease of \$2,000,000 for the Congressional Hunger Center (\$2,000,000 available in 2026).

The Congressional Hunger Center (CHC) was established in 1993 with the purpose of combating hunger and poverty at the community, national, and international levels. The CHC is a 501(c)(3) foundation that receives donations from a variety of individuals and corporate sponsors. Funding is not being requested in the 2027 President’s Budget.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table FNS-85. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	95,450	101,643	85,572	76,443
12.0	Personal benefits	37,291	39,665	29,816	27,816
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	-	-	-	-
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	132,741	141,308	115,388	104,259
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	2,309	752	1,998	1,998
22.0	Transportation of things	140	4	2	2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	12,346	14,051	14,160	14,071
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	-	-	-
23.3	Comms, utilities, & misc. charges.....	31	41	25	25
24.0	Printing and reproduction	338	310	250	250
25.2	Other services from non-Fed sources.....	16,604	7,846	14,628	9,528
25.3	Other goods & services from Fed sources....	3,883	-	11,502	5,054
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equip	8	5	5	5
25.8	Subsistence & support of persons.....	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	246	20	30	30
31.0	Equipment.....	91	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures.....	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	14	11	12	12
	Total, Other Objects	38,011	25,040	44,612	30,975
99.9	Total, new obligations	170,752	166,348	160,000	135,234
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	\$202,750	\$202,750	\$202,750	\$205,750
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$118,159	\$118,159	\$119,045	\$119,045
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

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 agency partners with State agencies and local service providers, FNS is solely responsible for developing program policies and regulations as well as monitoring State compliance through Management Evaluations and Financial Management reviews. FNS disburses and accounts for Federal funds provided to those who operate the programs. In addition, FNS monitors program operations, provides technical assistance, and conducts oversight and evaluation to maximize programs’ effectiveness and value to clients and taxpayers, and ensures they are managed and operated in a way consistent with the law.

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. While funding is also provided to States and tribes and territories to operate these programs, strong Federal policy and oversight are fundamental to ensuring effective levels of program accountability. For example, funds management in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is crucial to the Agency’s mission and requires intensive Federal staff focus, as well as travel funding.

Although information technology improvements have resulted in large productivity gains in the past decade, many of FNS’s mission-critical functions are inherently labor-intensive and require ongoing attention. Since the NPA appropriation funds a significant part of FNS’s administrative expenses, it is integral to effectively using other program appropriations. FNS’ staff year level averaged 1,757 in fiscal year 2025. However, due to the Deferred Resignation Program (DRP) and other known resignations, retirements, terminations in appointments, etc., actual staff years fell to 1,252 by the beginning of fiscal year 2026.

Financial Management Initiatives

Debt Collection Activity in 2025

For federally managed Federal debt, FNS continued its vigorous pursuit of debt owed to the Agency.

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-86. 2022–2025 (millions of dollars; preliminary results)

Claims Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025
Claims Established	\$494	\$401	\$599	\$633
Claims Collected	431	318	381	532
Ending Balance.....	3,780	3,624	2,418	2,532

Financial Management (FM) Regional Office Reviews

The FM organization conducts assessments of regional offices to ensure the propriety of financial operations and transactions within FNS. Reviews have helped raise the confidence level of Agency management officials over the past several fiscal years.

Financial Management Reviews (FMRs)

In addition to National Office reviews staff conduct on regional offices, regions also conduct FMRs of participating State agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations to obtain reasonable assurance that financial information reported by grantees is correct, complete, and in compliance with Federal standards and regulations.

FNS has implemented a risk assessment process that assists the Agency in selecting for review those State agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations who pose the greatest financial management risk.

Administrative Management Initiatives

Project and Program Management Implementation Initiative

During 2025, FNS leveraged the Return to Office (RTO) dashboard launched by USDA to identify physical office locations for all eligible employees where office space in FNS and non FNS USDA facilities was available. As a result, FNS was able to assign over 98% of the workforce to a physical office location within four months of issuance of the Presidential Mandate.

FNCS Central Analytics Team (CAT)

In 2025, CAT partnered with programmatic and operational offices and subject matter experts to develop and enhance internal and external decision-support tools utilizing data visualization, geospatial mapping, and data automation. In 2025, these tools were used over 172,000 times across internal and public platforms.

Projects include the FNCS key program metrics suite, Farm to School state formula grant dashboard, Summer-EBT POM automation and dashboard, Summer-EBT POM status tracking dashboard, School Food Authority School Foodservice Supply Chain Challenges dashboard, FNS-366B SNAP timeliness dashboard, SNAP N-PEARS reporting dashboard, SNAP state options report, SNAP QC state profile dashboard, SNAP household characteristics dashboard, and the FNCS government purchase card request automation and dashboard.

In 2025, CAT continued to administer and enhance over 80 production tools launched in past years, and led and supported other initiatives, such as the FDPIR-CSFP supply chain disruptions response, the USDA Data Science Training Program, as well as pilot initiatives related to artificial intelligence.

Acquisition Strategies

In accordance with new Executive Orders pertaining to contracting, FNS implemented acquisition strategies that strengthened compliance, efficiency, and oversight and resulted in tangible improvements including increasing Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting Assessment (CPARS) compliance rate from 52% to 93%, cost savings and avoidance of \$394M through cancellation or descoping of contracts and centralizing the Government Purchase Card (GPC) program. These actions increased integrity and reduced unauthorized purchases and misuse, ensured real-time visibility, data accuracy, and compliant purchases, increased transparency, and reduced administrative burden.

Civil Rights Division

The FNS Civil Rights Division (CRD) utilizes mainly NPA appropriation funds to perform various essential functions in support of the Agency's mission of administering 16 nutrition assistance programs. In that capacity, CRD is accountable for the overall management of internal and external

Civil Rights responsibilities in accordance with numerous laws and related departmental rules, regulations, and policies.

In 2025, CRD processed 275,125 pieces of complaints correspondence, and investigated and adjudicated 221 program complaints of prohibited discrimination. These complaints often involve State and local agencies, nonprofits, and institutions (such as schools) that receive Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly. CRD processed complaints in an average of 164 days and took appropriate actions to mitigate any issues of compliance identified. FNS is unique at USDA in that it is the only Agency with delegated authority to process, investigate and adjudicate its program discrimination complaints. Complaints involving civil rights issues are investigated and managed through various alternative dispute resolution techniques. When possible, CRD will resolve complaints to the parties' mutual satisfaction through a binding resolution agreement. If resolution cannot be met, CRD will issue a Final Agency Decision outlining whether discrimination has occurred and thereby facilitate corrective actions.

In support of FNS programs and activities, CRD provides policy guidance and technical assistance to national and regional program offices, employees, State agencies, and other recipients of Federal financial assistance, including all nutrition assistance programs throughout the nation. In 2025, CRD finalized twelve Civil Rights Impact Analyses (CRIA) to assess the potential impact of proposed rules and actions in accordance with the 2018 Farm Bill.

CRD routinely collaborates with national and regional program offices and employees, State agencies, and other recipients of Federal financial assistance to help broaden understanding of their civil rights responsibilities in the administration of FNS programs. In 2025, FNS conducted 87 information sessions reaching 1,088 staff from State agencies, Indian Tribal Organizations and Territories, and 305 staff from FNS regional offices. These sessions enabled proactive prevention of prohibited discrimination in FNS programs nationwide. In fiscal year 2025, CRD, in collaboration with the regions, implemented a process for consistent coordination between the Civil Rights Division and regional staff for the civil rights areas of Program management evaluations (MEs). In addition, CRD offered technical assistance to regional program staff and State agencies as part of our Civil Rights monitoring and compliance activities.

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; translating science into actionable food and nutrition guidance for all Americans; and leading national communication initiatives that apply science-based messages to advance consumers' dietary and economic knowledge and behaviors. CNPP makes key contributions to USDA's priority of ensuring America's children and families have access to nutritious, balanced meals.

Major initiatives include the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR), MyPlate, the Healthy Eating Index, USDA Food Plans (including the Thrifty Food Plan), and food pattern modeling.

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* provide a science-based foundation to help inform Federal nutrition programs and education activities. The *Dietary Guidelines* is also widely adopted in the private sector. Within USDA, the *Dietary Guidelines* is used by the Child Nutrition Programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to guide nutrition standards and/or benefit levels for participants. The *Dietary Guidelines* are also used to inform

nutrition education activities across the Department, including resources on DietaryGuidelines.gov, SNAP-Ed, Team Nutrition and MyPlate.gov, which is the consumer translation of the science-based information in the *Dietary Guidelines*, and serves as a reminder to build healthy eating patterns by making healthy choices across food groups.

During 2025, CNPP worked jointly with HHS to promote the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025* and continued the process to develop the next edition.,

Since releasing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2020-2025* in December 2020, there have been more than nine million page views at DietaryGuidelines.gov. The site has been accessed across 220 countries/territories, including all 50 States and DC. There was widespread utilization of Dietary Guidelines resources in 2025, including almost 275,000 total downloads of print materials, presentation slides, figures, and infographics on DietaryGuidelines.gov about 100,000 of which (36 percent) were downloads of the PDF version of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*.

Concurrently, work on the development of the next edition of the Dietary Guidelines continued. CNPP staff supported the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (Committee) with finalizing its scientific review, which in total, consisted of 28 systematic reviews and one evidence scan, and analyses across 11 food pattern modeling protocols, and included a systems science approach, diet simulations, for the first time. The Committee submitted its Scientific Report to the Secretaries of USDA and HHS in December 2024, and the Departments opened a 60-day public comment period on the report. From December 2024 to February 2025 approximately 31,280 comments were received from the public.

In the first quarter of 2025, HHS and USDA heard oral comments from the public on the Committee’s Scientific Report– which were livestreamed for the public. A total of 79 speakers provided oral comments to the Departments based on the allotted time available.

Simultaneous to the Committee’s work, in 2024, the scientific reviews and modeling on adult alcohol consumption and health conducted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) and a Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) committee continued working on complementary tracks. Each resulted in a draft report with findings, not recommendations, on alcohol consumption, and were posted for public comment. From January 2025 to February 2025, approximately 300 comments were received from the public. The final NASEM Report was posted online in March 2025.

Also in 2025, HHS and USDA conducted an internal after-action evaluation to obtain feedback from those involved in the 2025 Committee process to support future process enhancements. The assessment evaluated components that worked well and should be continued, areas of enhancement for future Committee work, and continuous quality advancement activities to complete prior to forming the next Committee. Results were analyzed and synthesized into key recommendations intended to complement and enhance the existing methods that were acknowledged by participants as rigorous, systematic, and transparent. The after-action methods and results are described in an internal report that staff will use to inform future continuous quality advancement efforts.

The next edition of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* is expected to be released in early 2026.

Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR)

Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR) is a team of scientists from FNS’s Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. NESR scientists have a unique combination of experience and expertise in systematic review methodology, nutrition science, public health, and library science. NESR scientists answer nutrition questions of public health importance by conducting high-quality systematic reviews, rapid reviews, and evidence scans using up-to-date methods and technology. NESR’s work also helps the agency uphold the Data Quality Act, which mandates that Federal agencies ensure the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of the information used to form Federal guidance.

Support the process to update the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

During 2025, the NESR team supported the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee in conducting systematic reviews and an evidence scan as part of its review of the science to inform the next edition of the Dietary Guidelines (see above). All of the Committee's systematic reviews underwent external peer-review and were posted on the NESR website when the Committee's Scientific Report was made available, at <https://nesr.usda.gov/2025-dietary-guidelines-advisory-committee-systematic-reviews>.

Subsequent to supporting the 2025 Committee, NESR assisted with the after-action evaluation of the 2025 Committee process as outlined above for developing and promoting the Dietary Guidelines and initiated continuous evidence monitoring (CEM) work. The after-action evaluation gathered input from Committee members and staff that was used to identify areas of enhancements to consider implementing when working with future Committees. The CEM work involves the identification of high-priority topics that NESR can monitor in order to inform future editions of the Dietary Guidelines. The use of CEM can help the agency prioritize topics to be addressed by future Committees and enhances the speed and efficiency with which scientific evidence can be identified, reviewed, and synthesized. Staff assessed scientific confidence of all protocols drafted by the 2025 Committee as the first step in determining which topics to begin monitoring.

Support the Joint US-Canada Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) Working Group

NESR continued to support the Joint US-Canada Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) Working Group. This working group collaborates to plan and fund updates to the DRIs which are a set of reference values used to plan and assess the energy and nutrient intakes of individuals and groups. The Working Group prioritized updating the macronutrients and energy DRIs and in 2025, focused their work on preparing evidence to support that update. Staff from NESR and CNPP, participated in the Working Group, assisting with strategic planning and with coordinating evidence scans to identify qualified existing systematic reviews that can be used by a future NASEM panel in updating the DRIs. In addition, NESR served as a sponsor liaison to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Evidence Practice Centers who have been commissioned to conduct a series of systematic reviews on topics related to protein, digestible carbohydrate, fiber, and fats. During 2025, NESR staff conducted an evidence scan examining dietary protein intake and began an evidence scan to explore omega-3 fatty acid intakes.

Continuous quality advancement (CQA) activities to ensure that NESR methods are high-quality, transparent, and efficient

In 2025, NESR engaged in continuous quality advancement (CQA) activities that involve routinely evaluating and innovating its methodology and tools to modernize processes and ensure methods remain state-of-the-art, high quality, transparent, and efficient. These efforts involve ongoing staff training, engaging with systematic review organizations, and investigating technological infrastructure. Examples of key advancements during the prior year include NESR website enhancements; identifying key metrics to track the reach of NESR resources, reports, and publications; conducting an evidence scan on methods used to meta-analyze nutrition research studies to inform updates to NESR evidence synthesis techniques; and conducting a pilot project to test the capabilities of artificial intelligence tools to support NESR evidence synthesis projects.

Other evidence synthesis projects to support Federal nutrition-related decision-making

In 2025, NESR conducted an evidence scan to describe the volume and characteristics of evidence available on how much food is wasted at home and factors associated with food wasted at home in the United States. This evidence scan was done to inform updates to the USDA Food Plan and was a collaboration between NESR and the Nutrition Economic and Analysis Branch of CNPP.

Food Pattern Modeling Informs USDA Dietary Patterns

Food pattern modeling was one of three scientific approaches (along with systematic reviews and data analysis) that the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee used to conduct its review of the evidence to inform the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030. Food pattern modeling is a methodology used to illustrate how changes to the amounts or types of foods and beverages in a dietary pattern might affect meeting nutrient needs. This approach allowed the Committee to provide advice to USDA and HHS related to the existing USDA Dietary Patterns, which were developed to help individuals carry out Dietary Guidelines recommendations.

In 2025, the federal Food Pattern Modeling Team supported the work of the Committee by conducting specific food pattern modeling analyses identified by the Committee (see above). The interagency team includes nutrition scientists and data analysts from USDA and HHS with doctoral (PhD, DrPH, ScD, and MD) or master's degrees (MS, MPH) in nutrition science, public health, economics, or related fields and expertise in food pattern modeling methodology. All of the Committee's food pattern modeling analyses were peer-reviewed and posted on DietaryGuidelines.gov when the Committee's Scientific Report was made available, at <https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/2025-advisory-committee-report/food-pattern-modeling>.

New for 2025 was the addition of diet simulation methodology, a systems science approach, which allowed the Committee to evaluate and consider refinement of its proposed dietary pattern(s). The addition of diet simulation to the Dietary Guidelines process was a continuous quality advancement led by the federal Food Pattern Modeling Team to consider dietary intake variability of diverse population groups, as recommended by NASEM. This work included simulations that accounted for a range of foods and beverages reported as consumed across the U.S. population, as well as simulations that randomly selected foods and beverages identified as included in select American Indian and Alaska Native diets through a pilot study.

USDA Food Plans Inform SNAP & Summer EBT 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-sex groups. Each food plan has an associated cost based on national average prices of the foods and beverages in each food plan at the time of publication plus adjustments each month to reflect inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

Federal law specifies that the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) in June serves as the basis for setting maximum SNAP benefit allotments in the following fiscal year and that the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in November serves as the basis for updating Summer EBT benefit allotments in the following calendar year. In 2025, CNPP published monthly costs of the Thrifty Food Plan to support SNAP and Summer EBT in updating benefit amounts to reflect food price inflation.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025 modified the requirements for the periodic reevaluation of the Thrifty Food Plan. In 2025, CNPP began implementing these new legislative requirements in preparation for the next scheduled reevaluation. As part of this process, CNPP continued to manage and oversee the progression of several research studies essential to informing the reevaluation methodology. These ongoing 2025 activities included:

- A study to estimate current prices for foods and beverages reported in What We Eat in America, the dietary component of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (WWEIA NHANES) in partnership with the USDA Economic Research Service.
- A study to develop and express food waste estimates by category and source in percentage terms and to report nationally representative estimates of the food-at-home waste distribution.

- A study to evaluate approaches for defining and measuring the level of convenience and amount of variety in the Thrifty Food Plan market basket.
- A study to collect new, representative food price data in Alaska, Hawaii, and the U.S. Territories.
- A study to test the feasibility of various alternative approaches to the current optimization model-based methodology for reevaluating the Thrifty Food Plan.

Each year, as required by Congress, the Department of Defense uses the year-over-year increase in the value of the Liberal Food Plan to determine the increase in Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS), a component of servicemember compensation that is meant to offset the cost of food. In 2025, CNPP calculated an updated value of the Liberal Food Plan to account for food price inflation, resulting in a 2.4 percent increase in the BAS for calendar year 2026.

MyPlate: Meeting Consumers Where They Are to Help Them Eat Healthy on a Budget

In 2025, MyPlate was the symbol and guide that translates the Dietary Guidelines for Americans into consumer-friendly advice and resources to help individuals, families, and communities achieve a healthy dietary pattern.

For more than 14 years, CNPP promoted MyPlate while also leveraging technology to link scientific research to the nutritional and budgetary needs of consumers through tools such as the MyPlate.gov website; the MyPlate Plan that provides individualized healthy eating plans based on age, weight, height, sex, and activity level; the MyPlate Quiz that tests users' knowledge of what makes up a healthy diet; the Start Simple with MyPlate App that helps consumers set daily Food Group goals; MyPlate on Alexa that provides simple healthy eating tips based on your age; and Shop Simple with MyPlate that helps consumers find low-cost healthy foods in their local area. MyPlate.gov consistently ranks in the top five most visited among all USDA websites. In 2025, MyPlate.gov had a total of 10.5 million visitors and more than 53 million page views in 2024, a 12 percent increase in active users over the previous fiscal year. MyPlate continued to offer the public a suite of digital tools and nutrition education materials to help all Americans eat healthier and run a healthy eating consumer campaign called *What's On MyPlate*.

MyPlate Public-Private Partnerships

CNPP leveraged the power of partnerships in promoting healthy eating with MyPlate as part of a comprehensive strategy to increase awareness.

With the public-private MyPlate National Strategic Partnership, national-level Partners have a large reach as key MyPlate and healthy eating message multipliers. Comprised of organizations that are national in scope, the MyPlate National Strategic Partnership ended 2025 with a total membership of 151 organizations ranging from leading health professional and educational organizations to food associations, manufacturers, healthcare corporations, media outlets, grocery retailers, health professional associations, and food manufacturers, among others.

In 2025, CNPP executed on a partnership strategy that involved the following:

- Recognized 102 Partners with bronze level awards. Advancement of nearly 30 Partners from Bronze to Silver or Gold recognition levels indicated even greater levels of engagement and collaboration.
- Hosted a quarterly webinar for Partners, in which 81 Partners were in attendance, and 60 organizations were represented. Participants discussed advancing nutrition efforts in the healthcare sector.

MyPlate Federal Partnerships and Collaborations

CNPP engaged with a number of Federal partners and groups to share the latest resources with groups of expansive audiences and networks. These activities included:

- CNPP participating in webinar presentations with Cooperative Extension Foundation and SNAP-Ed. These presentations discussed meeting the needs of different audiences using tools and resources from MyPlate and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
- Staff representing MyPlate at the USDA Farmers' Market to share healthy eating information and resources to the public.
- The MyPlate team collaborating with Regional Offices such as Mid-Atlantic Regional Office WIC and Mountain Plains Regional Office on newsletter articles and participating in monthly and quarterly regional meetings.

Food Data Modernization

- CNPP completed a multi-year project initiated to provide a streamlined and efficient method to update and maintain the nutrition and food group information used in CNPP consumer digital tools, such as MyPlate Kitchen recipes and Shop Simple with MyPlate featured foods. The previous nutrition data was static and unable to be updated. The result of the project is a new data structure including foods selected and refined by the CNPP Data Subject Matter Experts (SME) team.
- The data structure leverages the nutrient information available on USDA's FoodData Central (FDC) and the food group data from the USDA Food Patterns Equivalents Database. The data structure incorporates foods selected by the SME team and additional enhancements such as yield factors needed to calculate nutrients when preparing foods (raw meat to cooked/consumable); calculations to incorporate additional portions (teaspoon, tablespoon, pound); and removing 'added' salt to optimize use of the Food and Nutrient Database for Dietary Studies (FNDDS) dataset.
- Once the new dataset was built, CNPP completed multi-level reviews including SME team review, internal CNPP review, and an external review. The final phase of the project was to migrate the new dataset and recalculate the MyPlate Kitchen recipes and the Shop Simple Foods and validation of the new nutrient and food group amounts prior to going live. With the completion of the project, the updated recipes and foods are now 'live' and the new dataset will be the calculation foundation going forward, providing consumers with recent nutrient and food group information when viewing MyPlate Kitchen recipes and foods in Shop Simple with MyPlate.