



HELP TO PUT FOOD ON THE TABLE

FACTS ON NUTRITION ASSISTANCE IN THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

The COVID-19 public health and economic crisis is bigger than any other we've seen in our lifetimes. Millions of Americans are struggling with food insecurity, unemployment, and falling behind on housing payments.

In good times and tough times, USDA's nutrition assistance programs are among the most far-reaching, powerful tools available to ensure that all Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, or background, have access to healthy, affordable food. **The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, or ARP, builds on the reach and strength of these programs by investing over \$12 billion in nutrition assistance** to address the immediate hardship caused by the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic.

THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

- **EXTENDS THE 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN SNAP BENEFITS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2021.** This increase provides about \$28 more per person, per month, or more than \$100 more per month for a family of four, in additional SNAP benefits. Without the American Rescue Plan, the increase would end in June. The extension will provide an estimated \$3.5 billion in relief directly to over 41 million people living in struggling households. In addition to helping millions of families put food on the table, additional SNAP benefits are shown to have a powerful stimulative impact on the economy. They also contribute to one of the ARP's most powerful estimated impacts, cutting child poverty in half.
- **SUPPORTS STATES AS THEY RESPOND TO INCREASED DEMAND FOR SNAP BENEFITS** with an additional \$1.135 billion in administrative resources for states over three years, without requiring states to match those funds.
- **PROVIDES AN ADDITIONAL \$1 BILLION IN NUTRITION ASSISTANCE FOR PUERTO RICO, THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, AND AMERICAN SAMOA.** These territories receive capped block grants instead of participating in SNAP; the additional funds will allow these jurisdictions to increase support for families hard-hit by the pandemic.
- **HELPS PREVENT CHILD HUNGER IN SUMMER MONTHS BY EXTENDING THROUGH THE SUMMER THE PANDEMIC EBT (P-EBT) PROGRAM,** which provides food dollars to families to buy groceries to make up for meals missed when schools are closed. The P-EBT program delivered over \$6.7 billion in food benefits through June 2020 when schools were closed. The Act goes further and ensures that States can provide P-EBT benefits for the full duration of the pandemic, including during the summer.



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- **INVESTS NEARLY \$900 MILLION IN THE WIC PROGRAM**, which supports pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children living at low incomes. ARP funds program modernization, innovation, and outreach to better serve over 6.2 million people that use WIC to support a healthy start for infants and young children. It temporarily increases the portion of amount of fruits and vegetables WIC participants can purchase with their benefits from \$9 to \$35 per month through this coming September, expanding access to fresh local produce and encouraging healthier eating patterns.
- **PROVIDES AN ADDITIONAL \$37 MILLION FOR THE COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM**, which provides nutritious, domestically sourced and produced food packages to low-income elderly individuals.
- **FUNDS MEALS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS**, participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program—critical support for those experiencing homelessness during the public health emergency declaration.
- **PROVIDES \$25 MILLION TO USDA TO HELP EXPAND SNAP ONLINE PURCHASING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE PAYMENT TECHNOLOGIES** for SNAP benefits, as well as to provide technical assistance to retailers and farmers markets as they adopt these new technologies. With these investments, we hope to make it easier for participants, especially individuals in rural areas, as well as those with physical limitations, to order and pay for their groceries online.

USDA is moving quickly to deploy the emergency resources and new flexibilities Congress provided in the American Rescue Plan to supply American communities with the support and relief they urgently need.



ESTIMATED INCREASE IN SNAP BENEFITS

BY STATE, FROM 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN MAXIMUM BENEFIT

State	SNAP Participants (Thousands)*	Increase in Average Monthly Benefit Per Person	Estimated Increase in Total Benefits Statewide (millions)		Income < 50% of Federal Poverty Level	Children	Additional 3 Yr. Admin. Funds (millions)
			1 Month	3 Months			
Alabama	794	\$29	\$23	\$69	42%	72%	\$19.30
Alaska	83	\$35	\$3	\$9	46%	67%	\$1.59
Arizona	816	\$27	\$22	\$66	45%	69%	\$17.51
Arkansas	360	\$28	\$10	\$30	40%	74%	\$9.25
California	4,245	\$28	\$118	\$355	50%	66%	\$111.82
Colorado	508	\$27	\$14	\$41	37%	66%	\$14.39
Connecticut	360	\$28	\$10	\$30	31%	55%	\$8.84
Delaware	119	\$27	\$3	\$10	38%	66%	\$2.54
District of Columbia	137	\$29	\$4	\$12	54%	54%	\$4.97
Florida	3,510	\$28	\$98	\$293	32%	60%	\$130.78
Georgia	1,726	\$27	\$47	\$141	44%	73%	\$53.91
Guam	43	\$36	\$2	\$5	38%	78%	\$0.63
Hawaii	185	\$52	\$10	\$29	37%	60%	\$5.85
Idaho	135	\$26	\$4	\$11	34%	74%	\$2.73
Illinois	1,878	\$29	\$55	\$165	38%	67%	\$61.81
Indiana	638	\$28	\$18	\$54	41%	74%	\$15.53
Iowa	295	\$28	\$8	\$25	31%	69%	\$6.11
Kansas	199	\$27	\$5	\$16	34%	72%	\$4.05
Kentucky	592	\$28	\$17	\$50	44%	71%	\$15.94
Louisiana	976	\$30	\$29	\$87	48%	73%	\$25.50
Maine	154	\$28	\$4	\$13	20%	55%	\$3.91
Maryland	760	\$29	\$22	\$66	39%	62%	\$26.10
Massachusetts	879	\$28	\$25	\$75	29%	53%	\$27.93
Michigan	1,264	\$24	\$31	\$92	33%	61%	\$38.22
Minnesota	453	\$25	\$11	\$34	34%	64%	\$12.38
Mississippi	423	\$29	\$12	\$36	42%	73%	\$8.35
Missouri	697	\$28	\$19	\$58	38%	71%	\$15.94

Sources: SNAP Administrative Data, FY19 SNAP Quality Control Data

*Based on November 2020 administrative data from the National Data Bank for most States. Adjustments were made when November data differed substantially from September and October.



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Montana	103	\$27	\$3	\$8	37%	65%	\$2.08
Nebraska	156	\$27	\$4	\$13	37%	72%	\$3.14
Nevada	478	\$28	\$14	\$41	40%	62%	\$12.70
New Hampshire	70	\$27	\$2	\$6	17%	64%	\$1.55
New Jersey	776	\$28	\$22	\$65	25%	64%	\$21.01
New Mexico	493	\$24	\$12	\$35	41%	67%	\$12.42
New York	2,720	\$30	\$81	\$242	28%	54%	\$73.51
North Carolina	1,430	\$28	\$40	\$119	40%	70%	\$39.39
North Dakota	50	\$28	\$1	\$4	38%	68%	\$1.02
Ohio	1,465	\$28	\$41	\$122	39%	65%	\$34.84
Oklahoma	616	\$26	\$16	\$47	48%	71%	\$14.95
Oregon	686	\$28	\$19	\$58	33%	52%	\$22.68
Pennsylvania	1,810	\$25	\$46	\$138	25%	61%	\$44.15
Rhode Island	138	\$27	\$4	\$11	27%	54%	\$3.57
South Carolina	605	\$28	\$17	\$50	47%	75%	\$13.58
South Dakota	77	\$27	\$2	\$6	42%	70%	\$1.50
Tennessee	882	\$28	\$24	\$73	46%	71%	\$18.86
Texas	3,674	\$28	\$102	\$307	42%	79%	\$87.73
Utah	164	\$27	\$4	\$13	40%	77%	\$3.16
Vermont	68	\$26	\$2	\$5	21%	54%	\$1.66
Virginia	758	\$28	\$21	\$63	41%	69%	\$19.22
Virgin Islands	23	\$36	\$1	\$2	50%	66%	\$0.57
Washington	930	\$27	\$25	\$76	37%	55%	\$26.79
West Virginia	303	\$28	\$8	\$25	38%	59%	\$6.60
Wisconsin	725	\$27	\$20	\$59	31%	65%	\$21.77
Wyoming	26	\$31	\$1	\$2	39%	73%	\$0.68
U.S.	41,447	\$28	\$1,160	\$3,479	38%	66%	\$1,135.00

Sources: SNAP Administrative Data, FY19 SNAP Quality Control Data

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