

USDA Nutrition Education Coordination

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2022

May 2023

Office of Policy Support

Food and Nutrition Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

This Report to Congress responds to a requirement included in Section 4019 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill; P.L. 115-334). The Act includes the following directive:

“The Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, shall annually submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that evaluates the level of coordination between the nutrition education and obesity prevention grant program under this section; the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program under section 1425 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3175); and any other nutrition education program administered by the Department of Agriculture; and includes the use of funds on such programs including State agency administrative costs reported by States.”

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2022 CONTENTS

This report offers a description of nutrition education within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and a summary of coordinated nutrition education activities completed from October 2021 through September 2022. Activities include nutrition education defined by statute, policies that encourages nutrition education or promotion, and USDA priorities. The FY 2022 USDA Nutrition Education Coordination Report provides the following:

1. A review of the nutrition assistance programs and the broad range of nutrition education provided.
2. Data and resources used to guide nutrition education.
3. USDA coordination activities occurring across the Federal government and among States, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and Tribes.
4. Efforts to enhance nutrition education among underserved populations.
5. Funding estimates for nutrition education in USDA.
6. Authorized State funding allocations and distributions for USDA nutrition education programs.

USDA NUTRITION ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION EDUCATION

USDA is committed to ensuring that all Americans have access to safe, nutritious food throughout their lifespan and among communities most at risk for food and nutrition insecurity. USDA continues to examine existing policies and resources to help reduce food insecurity, advance equity, and promote overall well-being. Coordinated public and private relationships, which are an integral part of the nutrition assistance programs, have been critical in reducing food insecurity and providing a steadfast foundation to address social, public health, and economic challenges. In FY 2022, USDA nutrition assistance programs reached tens of millions of Americans, including more than 41 million Americans through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), more than 30 million children each school day through the USDA National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs (NSLP/SBP), and nearly half of all infants in the United States through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).¹

Nutrition education is a complement to the USDA nutrition assistance programs that are administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). Federally funded nutrition education is based on the [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) and the [Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans](#). FNS does not maintain a comprehensive definition for nutrition education. However, the largest nutrition education programs are defined by statute while others maintain flexible policies that allow providers to include nutrition education as an optional activity.

The National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) at USDA delivers nutrition education through both universities and local offices of the [Cooperative Extension System \(CES\)](#), a nationwide, non-credit educational network that addresses public needs by providing non-formal higher education and learning activities to farmers, ranchers, communities, youth, and families throughout the United States. NIFA also administers the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) to ensure that families can build healthy dietary behaviors.

USDA has historically made commitments to ensure that individuals or households that are eligible for USDA's nutrition assistance programs have enough food for an active, healthy life or to maintain food security. For more than 50 years, USDA has administered nutrition assistance programs and provided nutrition education to communities most affected by poverty, hunger, and inequality. To commemorate the work that USDA and other Federal partners have done to alleviate hunger and create synergies with public and private partners to improve health

¹ [Leveraging the White House Conference to Promote and Elevate Nutrition Security: The Role of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service | Food and Nutrition Service](#), Accessed December 21, 2022.

outcomes, the [White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health](#) was held in September 2022, which was the first time the conference was held in more than half a century. In addition, the White House released a [National Strategy](#) describing actions the Federal government will take and a Call to Action to encourage partners across all sectors to help end hunger and reduce diet-related diseases and disparities.

While nutrition science continues to evolve and provide new insights about how diet affects the human body, important intersections between diet and health are undisputed. Food insecurity disproportionately impacts the well-being of children, underrepresented groups, and households or individuals with limited resources. In 2021, about 10.2 percent of American households experienced food insecurity, with significantly higher rates among Black (19.8 percent) and Hispanic (16.2 percent) households, households with children (12.5 percent), and households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty threshold (26.5 percent).²

USDA programs provide nutrition education to encourage healthy consumption patterns at the earliest stages of life and throughout adulthood. But the factors influencing what and how people eat are increasingly complex. Much research and study have been completed over the past three decades to examine the individual factors that influence food decisions including household economic status, food purchasing and preparation skills, food access in communities, and cultural or lifestyle preferences.³ Studies that examine the U.S. food system and related policies have also influenced the quality and safety of foods available in the United States.⁴

Despite extensive research, analysis, public health interventions, policy adaptations, and collaboration with an array of internal and external government partners,^{5,6} the incidence of chronic disease, including obesity, has grown sharply in the United States and throughout the

² Coleman-Jensen, A., et al. [Household Food Security in the United States in 2021](#), Economic Research Report Number 309, United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Sept. 2022.

³ Institute of Medicine. 2010. [School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children](#). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Accessed December 21, 2022.

⁴ Gundersen, C., Kreider, B. and Pepper, J. (2011), [The Economics of Food Insecurity in the United States](#). Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy, 33: 281-303.

⁵ Dennis M. Styne, Silva A. Arslanian, Ellen L. Connor, Ismaa Sadaf Farooqi, M. Hassan Murad, Janet H. Silverstein, Jack A. Yanovski, [Pediatric Obesity—Assessment, Treatment, and Prevention: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline](#), The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 102, Issue 3, 1 March 2017, Pages 709–757. Accessed January 17, 2022.

⁶ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2022. [Targeting Structures, Communications, and Beliefs to Advance Practical Strategies for Obesity Solutions: Proceedings of a Workshop—in Brief](#). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Accessed December 21, 2022.

world, due to complex genetic, physiologic, socioeconomic, and environmental factors.⁷ More than 40 percent of adults in the United States are defined as obese and the estimated rates of obesity are higher among historically underrepresented groups including non-Hispanic Black and American Indian/Alaska Native adults.⁸ Most adults in the United States have at least one chronic disease condition which impacts our country's collective well-being, productivity, healthcare costs, and military readiness. Estimates indicate that about 20 percent of children live with obesity⁹ and these children are more likely to experience additional long-term chronic diseases in adulthood, such as diabetes and heart disease, without social, behavioral, and clinical interventions.

USDA has made substantial commitments and partnered with numerous government and non-government organizations to influence social determinants or factors that reduce food insecurity and shape public health outcomes. Representatives from agriculture, social services, academia, housing, education, trade groups, public health and healthcare, advocacy groups, transportation, and industry have been integral in moving the programs forward and strengthening the services available for providers and eligible program participants. Examples include:

- Strengthening child nutrition program policies to ensure that [school meals](#) include healthier and culturally relevant food options.
- Modernizing program policies and updating WIC food packages to meet the [special nutrition needs](#) of pregnant and lactating women, infants, and children.
- Expanding [online purchasing](#) as a convenient way to ensure that more families have access to nutritious foods.
- Building relationships with other [Federal partners](#) to increase access to nutrition assistance programs for those who participate in Federal healthcare programs.
- Reaffirming USDA's commitment to [equity](#) in all USDA nutrition assistance and education programs.
- Creating [employment pathways](#) that encourage self-sufficiency and participation in the workforce.
- Developing policies and strategies for retailers to [incentivize](#) the purchase of healthier food products and expand economic possibilities in local communities.

⁷ Hampl SE, Hassink SG, Skinner AC, et al. [Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Obesity](#). Pediatrics. 2023;151(2). Accessed January 17, 2022.

⁸ [Childhood Obesity Facts | Overweight & Obesity | CDC](#). Accessed December 21, 2022.

⁹ Stierman B, Afful J, Carroll MD, Chen TC, Davy O, Fink S, et al. [National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2017–March 2020 prepandemic data files—Development of files and prevalence estimates for selected health outcomes](#). National Health Statistics Reports; no 158. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2021. Accessed May 17, 2023.

- Providing [capacity building opportunities](#) to promote locally sourced agricultural products and support self-determination among Tribal communities.

USDA often works to bring stakeholders and policy leaders together to promote supportive nutrition environments and examine innovative ways to strengthen USDA policies and services. During FY 2022, USDA [announced](#) a greater focus on nutrition security to increase access to food that is not only safe and affordable, but also aligns with broader Federal goals to focus on equity and improve health outcomes. Additional actions to connect healthcare and nutrition programs were explored when USDA hosted [Come to the Table: USDA's National Nutrition Security and Healthcare Summit](#). More than 200 healthcare, Federal, and community leaders came together to share strategies and innovations to improve health. Each of these events provided an opportunity to explore how public and private partners can connect communities and families to USDA programs and nutrition education.

USDA offers engagement in nutrition education through multiple providers. Nutrition education services are defined by program policies or guidance and program implementation is determined by the unique qualities, skills, and constraints of program providers. Implementation is also influenced by the types of partnerships and agreements that support program delivery, available funding, and public health priorities determined through State or community needs assessments.

Nutrition education complements the USDA's nutrition assistance programs by promoting behaviors that reinforce optimal use of program benefits and reflect the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. Examples of commonly used strategies offered through USDA programs include tailored individual or group instruction; State-based social marketing campaigns; web-based materials or applications that are designed to improve dietary quality, advance food resource management skills, or encourage physical activity practices and behaviors; strategies to alleviate the impact of public health emergencies or natural disasters; and retail incentives and healthcare prescriptions to increase produce consumption. Nutrition education is available to individuals at every stage of life from birth through adulthood and in the context of where people work, play, learn, shop, live and worship. Educational activities address the economic status and social needs of those eligible for or participating in Federal nutrition assistance programs by offering health and nutrition literacy experiences that may be beneficial to all members of a household. As communities become more ethnically diverse, program providers strive to provide training and resources that recognize cultural preferences and language differences.

States and territories are required to follow statutes, regulations, and Federal guidance to plan, implement and report nutrition education activities. However, USDA recognizes the circumstances and conditions that influence consumption behaviors. As a result, there are considerable differences in how nutrition education is planned, delivered, and reported. This flexibility allows each provider and community to create relevant programming that considers work force capacity, resources, and population needs, yet also challenges USDA's ability to assess improvements in dietary behaviors and health outcomes.

Programs with statutory requirements or options to provide nutrition education include the following:

- **[Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\) Education \(SNAP-Ed\)](#)** works to improve the diet quality of program participants and maximize the use of SNAP benefits through nutrition education interventions. According to SNAP-Ed [policy](#), nutrition education includes “a combination of educational strategies, accompanied by supporting policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) interventions, demonstrated to facilitate adoption of food and physical activity choices and other nutrition-related behaviors conducive to the health and well-being of SNAP participants and low-income individuals eligible to receive benefits under SNAP or other means-tested programs and individuals residing in communities with a significant low-income population.” Program providers must meet SNAP-Ed statutory, regulatory, and policy recommendations and implement policy, systems, and environmental change (PSE) approaches such as multi-level interventions that may combine educational, behavioral, and environmental strategies in addition to distinct individual or group-based direct education. SNAP-Ed is the largest Federally funded nutrition education program within USDA-FNS and provides funding for each implementing agency based on SNAP allocations. All implementing agencies receiving nutrition education funding must administer programming according to [SNAP-Ed Plan Guidance](#).
- **[The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#)** addresses the supplemental nutritional needs of at-risk, low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to five years of age. Nutrition education, including breastfeeding support, assists individuals in WIC who are at nutritional risk. USDA-FNS sponsors the [WIC Works Resource System \(WIC Works\)](#), an online education, training, and resource center for State and local staff administering the WIC Program as well as the WIC Breastfeeding Support site, which houses WIC Breastfeeding support campaign materials and a variety of resources, including articles, social media posts, videos, and more, to support individuals in their breastfeeding

journey and their support system as well as WIC staff. A [Competent Professional Authority](#) is required to assess eligibility for the WIC Program, determine nutritional risks, prescribe food packages, offer nutrition education and breastfeeding support, and make referrals to healthcare, social, or other community services.

- [Team Nutrition](#) is an initiative of the Food and Nutrition Service, with the mission of promoting lifelong healthy food choices and physical activity by improving the nutrition practices of the USDA [Child Nutrition Programs](#). Team Nutrition ensures that program operators have the necessary training, technical assistance, and nutrition education resources to offer healthy and compliant meals and reinforce child nutrition program meal standards through nutrition education for children. Team Nutrition utilizes multiple strategies including digital media, school and home-based activities, food service initiatives, and grant opportunities to support healthy meals, behaviors, and environments. Program operators partner with a variety of government and community-based organizations to offer Team Nutrition training, education, and resources to students in schools, childcare settings, and summer meal programs.
- [Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations \(FDPIR\)](#) provides USDA Foods to eligible households living on reservations, residing in approved areas near reservations and in Oklahoma. Many indigenous households participate in FDPIR as an alternative to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). USDA purchases and ships select USDA Foods to Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and State agencies that are responsible for program administration and food distribution. Participating households receive a monthly food package to help maintain a nutritionally balanced diet and households may participate in nutrition education. FNS provides funding each fiscal year for nutrition education projects through the Food Distribution Program Nutrition Education (FDPNE) competitive grant program.
- [Commodity Supplemental Food Program \(CSFP\)](#) works to improve the health of low-income seniors at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with a monthly food package of USDA Foods that contain sources of nutrients typically lacking in the diets of seniors. USDA-FNS distributes food and administrative funds to participating States and Tribes and serves an average of 700,000 people each month. Nutrition education is an important component of CSFP and the USDA provides [resources to assist state agencies](#) in providing nutrition education to CSFP participants.
- The [Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program \(GusNIP\)](#) is administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) in collaboration with FNS and brings

together stakeholders from food and healthcare systems to improve the nutrition and health of income-eligible participants. The GusNIP funding opportunities contribute to broader USDA goals to improve access to healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables, identify best practices to improve food and nutrition security, and stimulate economic opportunity among retail and agricultural producers. Nutrition education is conducted by some Nutrition Incentive and Produce Prescription awardees and may occur in collaboration with other USDA nutrition education programs.

The GusNIP portfolio includes three competitive grant programs:

- The Nutrition Incentive Program provides incentives to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by households participating in the FNS administered Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands, in addition to consumers participating in the USDA Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
 - The Produce Prescription Program leverages medical assistance programs. Healthcare providers write 'prescriptions' for fresh fruits and vegetables.
 - The Training, Technical Assistance, Evaluation, and Information Centers Cooperative Agreements offer services to potential applicants, awardees, and GusNIP as a whole.
- The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) administers the [Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program \(EFNEP\)](#) which operates as a Cooperative Extension community outreach program through Land-Grant Universities in every State, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and Tribal communities. While EFNEP is not associated with nutrition assistance programs, it provides nutrition education to eligible youth and adults to support participants' efforts toward self-sufficiency, nutrition security, and improved well-being. As the nation's first Federal nutrition education program, EFNEP works in collaboration with other USDA programs to improve food and nutrition security among low-income families and youth.

MONITORING AND GUIDANCE TO SUPPORT NUTRITION POLICY AND NUTRITION EDUCATION

The [National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990](#) directs the Secretaries of USDA and Health and Human Services (HHS) to implement a comprehensive plan to maintain and coordinate the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys, and Dietary Guidance. USDA works in partnership with agencies across

the Federal government to advance nutrition research, dietary guidance, and monitoring programs that inform nutrition assistance policy and nutrition education strategies. Key monitoring programs include the following:

- The [National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey](#) (NHANES) is a monitoring program designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. NHANES is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The NHANES survey includes demographic, socioeconomic, dietary, and health-related questions and includes an annual examination of a nationally representative sample. NHANES findings serve as the basis to collect, analyze, and report on data that describes the dietary and nutritional status of the population, provide insights about current trends, and inform national standards for such measurements as height, weight, and blood pressure. Data from this survey is used to inform epidemiological studies and research, create sound public health policy, and develop health programs and services. USDA coordinates with HHS to fund and develop survey questions to support USDA research needs.
- [Food Data Central](#) is the core for USDA's food composition data resources which are designed to meet the evolving needs of multiple users, including researchers, policy makers, nutrition and health professionals, and product developers. Rapid changes in the food supply and the growing variety of uses for food data have greatly enhanced the need for transparent and easily accessible information about the nutrients and other components in foods and food products. USDA works with internal partners, HHS, industry, and other stakeholders to produce these essential nutrition research products. The [Food Surveys Research Group](#) monitors food consumption and related behavior of the U.S. population by conducting surveys and useful data to support food and nutrition-related programs and public policy decisions.
- [Dietary Reference Intakes](#) (DRI) are a set of reference values used to plan and assess nutrient intakes of healthy people. They are widely used in designing and evaluating research studies and results; developing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and Canada's *Dietary Guidelines*; planning and tracking nutrition-related public health programs and diets for military personnel; and creating patient and consumer counseling and educational programs. Originally introduced in 1941 as the United States Recommended Daily Allowances, the U.S. and Canadian governments currently form Federal DRI Committees that work together to assess when DRI values need to be updated and to coordinate government sponsorship of DRI reviews and related activities. Federal agencies, including USDA, provide funding to the [National Academy](#)

[of Sciences](#) to complete scientific review of nutrient values for general populations in North America and provide published reports.

- The [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) provides advice on what to eat and drink to meet nutrient needs, promote health, and prevent disease. The Secretaries of USDA and HHS appoint a Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee consisting of nationally recognized experts to examine and review the science every 5 years. Once the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee completes the review and submits its scientific report to USDA and HHS, the findings are used to inform the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. After approval by the Secretaries of both departments, the Dietary Guidelines are released to the public and used to inform policy, nutrition education activities, and provide evidence-based guidance for the public. USDA promotes the Dietary Guidelines through [MyPlate](#) and the [MyPlate National Strategic Partners](#).
- [Healthy People 2030](#) is developed by HHS in collaboration with numerous Federal partners, including USDA, and identifies public health priorities to help individuals, organizations, and communities across the United States improve health and well-being for a defined a 10-year period. [Healthy People Objectives](#) include measurable public health indicators and provide evidence-based tools and resources to support monitoring efforts conducted by State and local governments and numerous public health and professional organizations. Stakeholders that implement USDA programs use the Healthy People Objectives to set public health priorities.

FISCAL YEAR 2022 NUTRITION EDUCATION COORDINATION HIGHLIGHTS

Activities related to nutrition education at the Federal level include nutrition education program administration, policy guidance, technical assistance, resource development, and reporting. USDA programs implemented changes in FY 2022 to strengthen service, improve data collection, better meet the customer and technical assistance needs of participants and stakeholders, and advance online technologies to better utilize Federal resources and engage participants. Services occurred in a variety of settings such as WIC clinics, schools, healthcare sites, and increasingly through online platforms. Nutrition education materials were reviewed and translated into numerous languages to improve customer service and access to information among program participants, program providers, and educators. USDA also worked steadily with Indian Tribal Organizations and Tribal communities to expand resources that support nutrition education, provide flexibilities that acknowledge diverse cultural perspectives and dietary preferences, and provide greater autonomy in delivering USDA programs and services.

SNAP-Ed Modernization

As the largest Federally funded nutrition education initiative within USDA-FNS, SNAP-Ed delivers nutrition education that emphasizes resourceful use of individual program benefits among households on a limited budget as well as population-based approaches to improve dietary and physical activity behaviors in efforts to prevent obesity and reduce the risk of chronic disease. The program, also known as the SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (authorized by Section 241 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010; [P.L. 111-296](#)), utilizes policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) change strategies, direct education, and social marketing, to design nutrition education and engage in partnerships that address the complex needs of program participants. Several significant changes were completed in FY 2022 to improve technical assistance, strengthen program services, and increase the feasibility of measuring the program's public health impact.

Strengthening the SNAP-Ed Team. Efforts to establish the SNAP Nutrition Education Branch (NEB) at FNS was realized in FY 2022 as part of a larger reorganization within SNAP to enhance capacity and expand subject matter expertise to strengthen services available to SNAP-Ed providers and participants. The new branch works to offer technical support and deepen relationships with numerous stakeholders who are dedicated to the work of SNAP-Ed. The NEB includes a Branch Chief and five nutritionists who share a strong public health focus commensurate with the interests of stakeholders who coordinate and deliver SNAP-Ed programming. Core areas of concentration for the team include developing valuable resources and guidance, improving data collection processes, expanding collaboration and coordination, and contributing to SNAP strategic planning.

SNAP-Ed National Program Evaluation and Reporting System (N-PEARS). FNS purchased a national license from Kansas State University Research Foundation in FY 2021 to implement N-PEARS as the new SNAP-Ed national electronic data collection and reporting system. In FY 2022, FNS continued to support technical working groups comprised of Federal and State partners, Land-Grant University partners, and data system experts from Kansas State University to prepare the new reporting system for a national launch in FY 2023. Funded through provisions in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), the national license for N-PEARS allows all States, Tribes, Territories, and SNAP-Ed Implementing Agencies to utilize the new system to collect consistent data for SNAP-Ed State planning and reports.

N-PEARS will help to improve the consistency and efficiency of all State-based data collection activities and align annual program data with the existing SNAP-Ed Program Evaluation Framework. A needs assessment toolkit was also finalized in FY 2022 to assist Implementing Agencies in meeting annual SNAP-Ed planning requirements. Training and extensive technical support will be available to support Implementing Agencies as they adopt the new system.

Implementation of N-PEARS will begin in FY 2023, pending OMB approval, as SNAP-Education providers complete annual SNAP-Education plans for FY 2024 and end-of-year reports for FY 2023. When N-PEARS receives OMB approval, it will replace the current Education and Administrative Reporting System (EARS).

Modernizing and Updating the SNAP-Education Connection. The [SNAP-Education Connection](#) is an online clearing house that provides access to administrative resources, detailed information about SNAP-Education State Programs, an extensive catalog of public and private nutrition education resources and access to existing SNAP-Education data. Implementing Agencies can access the [SNAP-Education Toolkit](#) to identify evidence-based interventions and explore the SNAP-Education Evaluation Framework. In FY 2022, 12 new peer-reviewed interventions focused on cultural relevance and PSE strategies were added to the collection, which currently offers a total of 147 evidence-based interventions.

SNAP-Education Partnerships and Collaboration. SNAP-Education continues to build relationships and coordinate nutrition education with internal and external stakeholders. The [USDA Research, Education, and Economics \(REE\) mission area](#), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as well as key representatives from academic, public health, and advocacy organizations provided valuable input in shaping the current direction of SNAP-Education, and these partners were instrumental in supporting the development of N-PEARS. Efforts to collaborate with MyPlate consumer research and resource development efforts and with the Team Nutrition Training Grants program continued during FY 2022. The NEB at FNS also engaged with SNAP-Education provider organizations, such as the American Public Human Services Association, the Land Grant University SNAP-Education Program Development Team, and the [Association of SNAP Nutrition Education Administrators](#), to explore opportunities to improve collaboration. In FY2023, SNAP-Education will develop a three-year strategic plan to improve collaboration with partner organizations.

Coordination within SNAP-Education. Additional SNAP-Education coordination activities included consistent engagement with SNAP-Education Regional Coordinators, Implementing Agencies, and partners within USDA-FNS to strengthen technical assistance and guide State-based nutrition education. Examples included working to develop trainings to address State needs, sharing new State-based resources, and obtaining feedback from stakeholders about N-PEARS. In addition, NIFA EFNEP and FNS SNAP-Education met regularly to share insights and protocols, organize communications, and discuss challenges such as the lingering impacts of COVID-19 and ambitious efforts to evaluate equity in SNAP-Education programming.

WIC Modernization

WIC provides eligible mothers, infants and young children with specialized nutrition, resources, and referrals to the services they need. WIC is administered by 89 State agencies, including all 50 States, 33 Indian Tribal Organizations, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Services are provided at a variety of clinic locations including, but not limited to, county health departments, hospitals, schools, and Indian Health Service facilities.

Nutrition education is part of the overall WIC benefit that contributes to healthy outcomes for moms and their young children, yet only half of eligible women, infants, and children participate in the program. In FY 2022, USDA launched a strategy to implement the \$390 million provided through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ([P.L. 117-2](#)) [to modernize WIC](#). Ultimately, WIC modernization will connect more eligible families to WIC and make program participation more convenient. Key focus areas include prioritizing outreach to make sure that eligible families know about WIC; modernizing technology and service delivery to provide a modern experience to the families that WIC serves; improving the shopping experience to make shopping for WIC foods simple and convenient; expanding access to farmers' markets; and investing in the WIC workforce to ensure WIC staff provide culturally relevant care that reflects the diverse and rich cultural experiences of WIC families.

Since FY 2022, USDA-FNS has awarded contracts and Cooperative Agreements to key partners, provided grant opportunities to States, Tribal Organizations, and territories, and entered into Inter-Agency Agreements with Federal partners to advance key priorities and expand the following modernization efforts:

[Prioritizing Outreach](#)

- **WIC Community Innovation and Outreach (CIAO) Cooperative Agreement.** USDA-FNS awarded \$20 million to the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) to assist WIC State and local agencies, including Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), and nonprofit entities and organizations to develop, implement, and evaluate innovative outreach strategies through subgrant opportunities. FNS is particularly focused on improving WIC's reach among underserved populations, to strengthen health equity for all WIC families.
- **National Outreach Campaign.** USDA-FNS is developing a bold, modern, and strategic national outreach campaign to increase enrollment and retention in WIC, while reducing disparities in program access and delivery. Initial work will focus on strategy development and planning. The campaign is scheduled to launch in FY 2024.

[Modernizing Technology and Service Delivery](#)

- **Providing a Modern WIC Experience.** USDA-FNS wants to deliver a modern WIC experience that is relevant and helpful to families. WIC is supporting State and local agencies as they leverage technology to simplify the application process for the program, scheduling appointments, receiving nutrition services, and interacting with WIC between appointments. FNS partnered with the General Services Administration (GSA) to develop and research modern approaches.
- **Technology for a Better WIC Experience – Communications, Data, and Metrics Grants.** In FY 2022, USDA-FNS awarded funding to 66 State and territories to plan and implement technology enhancements that improve and streamline the WIC participant experience. Similar funding opportunities will be available in FY 2023 and FY 2024.
- **Improving Automatic Eligibility.** USDA-FNS investing in opportunities to foster cooperation among WIC, Medicaid, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to increase WIC enrollment among those who are already eligible but not participating via State-level data matching and outreach efforts. FNS will work with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to help State WIC and human services agencies increase WIC enrollment through use of State-level data.

[Improving the Shopping Experience](#)

- **Improving the Shopping Experience.** USDA-FNS is working to simplify shopping with WIC benefits in store. FNS awarded funding to 22 WIC State agencies to tackle the WIC shopping experience from every angle—from improving in-store signage and cashier training to working toward online shopping. Similar funding opportunities will be available in FY 2023 and FY 2024.
- **Expanding Access to Farmers’ Markets.** The WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program e-solutions grant is expanding opportunities for WIC benefit transactions for fresh, local fruits and vegetables at farmers’ markets. More farmers’ markets are moving to convenient transactions to help WIC families use their benefits to purchase fresh and locally grown fruits and vegetables.
- **Expanding Online Shopping:** USDA-FNS funded a cooperative agreement with the Gretchen Swanson Center for Nutrition to develop and test WIC online shopping projects. In turn, the Gretchen Swanson for Nutrition awarded sub-grants to support eight WIC State agencies working toward online shopping. Best practices and lessons learned from these sub-grant projects will help additional State agencies work toward online shopping.

Investing in the WIC Workforce

- **WIC Workforce Development.** USDA-FNS and USDA-NIFA entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement in FY 2022 to invest in the WIC workforce. This effort combines the experience and expertise of both agencies to support a multi-year WIC workforce development initiative to increase diversity among WIC staff and ensure skilled and culturally relevant care for WIC families.

In FY 2022, USDA-FNS continued efforts to align the WIC Food Packages to offer benefits that align with the nutritional needs of eligible women, infants, and children. FNS [proposed updates to the WIC Food Packages](#) that reflect the latest nutrition science, provide greater variety and targeted nutrients, and support individual breastfeeding goals. The proposed WIC Food Packages also offer flexibility to accommodate personal and cultural food preferences. Activities were initiated to revise existing resources available through the WIC Works Resource System and WIC Breastfeeding Support website to offer up-to-date nutrition education to complement proposed changes to WIC Food Packages.

Child Nutrition Programs and Team Nutrition

In FY 2022, USDA-FNS published the [Child Nutrition Programs: Transitional Standards for Milk, Whole Grains, and Sodium Final Rule](#) (87 FR 6984) and provided implementation guidance and webinars for School Food Authorities (SFAs). This transitional rule provides schools with short-term certainty and support as they navigate through the ongoing challenges associated with the pandemic while also ensuring children continue to have access to healthy meals. The transitional standards also serve as a bridge to the next step in rulemaking. Published in the *Federal Register* on February 7, 2023, [Child Nutrition Programs: Revisions to Meal Patterns Consistent with the 2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) (88 FR 8050) offers several proposals to update the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program meal pattern standards to better align with current dietary guidance. The proposed rule also includes proposals for minor updates to the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) nutrition standards with an eye toward alignment across all Child Nutrition Programs (CNP).

In support of the White House's [National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health](#), in late FY 2022, USDA-FNS established the [Healthy Meals Incentives Initiative](#). The new initiative supports State and local school nutrition experts working to improve the nutritional quality of school meals by offering School Food Authority recognition and technical assistance, grants, the generation and sharing of innovative ideas and tested practices, and K-12 food systems transformation (which aligns with USDA's Food System Transformation Framework). The Healthy Meals Incentives activities are expected to increase utilization and demand for agricultural commodities that meet the diverse needs and cultural preferences of students from

preschool through high school. The incentives are also positioned to strengthen access to nutritious products among small and rural SFAs.

FY 2022 also marked the return of “[Turnip the Beet](#),” an annual FNS initiative to recognize summer meal sponsors that provide services above and beyond the minimum regulatory nutritional requirements to serve nutritious, high-quality meals during the summer months. Turnip the Beet is a voluntary recognition program at both the State agency and sponsor level. In Spring 2022, FNS [awarded](#) Turnip the Beet certificates to 84 summer meal sponsors nationwide for their work in summer 2021.

In FY 2022, the [Team Nutrition website](#) was updated with new and revised [resources](#) to emphasize current policies for the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and the Summer Food Service Program. For example, [Planning for a Dynamic School Environment During School Year 2021-2022: A School Food Authority’s Guide to School Meals: Flexibilities in Practice](#) helped inform Child Nutrition Program (CNP) operators on pandemic-related (COVID-19) flexibilities. In addition, the [Crediting Tip Sheets](#) for fruits, vegetables, and meats/meat alternates were created to serve as easy how-to guides for crediting these food items in the CNP, and the [Crediting Handbook for the Child and Adult Care Food Program](#) was updated to include the new ounce equivalent crediting for grains and other important new information.

Training resources are made available to School Nutrition Professionals (SNP) through the [Professional Standards Training Database](#). The more than 500 trainings in the database support National and State-specific training needs and are available for free or at low-cost. The Professional Standards Training Database is a collaborative effort among both public and private partners, and before partner trainings are added, they are vetted by FNS staff. The Professional Standards Training Database is accepted as one of most extensive training repositories available for SNPs. In FY 2022, 46 trainings (in English) were added to the database and FNS also began adding Spanish language trainings, with seven such trainings added by the end of the fiscal year.

Team Nutrition continues to create engaging, standards-based nutrition education materials for students of all ages. In FY 2022, additional materials were added to the nutrition education series for middle school students, [Fueling My Healthy Life](#), including several informational texts for students such as *Simple Switches for a Healthier Eating Pattern* (7th grade) and *Sodium and Your Health* (8th grade). Using these informational texts, students learn about healthy eating patterns through materials that accompany more comprehensive lesson plans provided by teachers.

Food Distribution on Indian Reservations Nutrition Education (FDPNE) Grants

USDA-FNS awards funding for nutrition education projects through the FDPNE grants. Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and State agencies that are current FDPIR allowance holders (meaning they have a direct agreement with USDA-FNS to administer FDPIR) are eligible to apply for funds to conduct projects that provide nutrition information and services to FDPIR participants based on SNAP-Ed Plan Guidance.

In FY 2022, USDA-FNS provided \$4 million in administrative funding and more flexible options for nutrition education activities for FDPIR Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs). The \$4 million represents a 16-fold increase over previous annual funding levels of \$250,000 for nutrition education. The funds support a variety of nutrition education activities based on the requests of participating ITOs.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

CSFP provides nutrition education at the local agency level. Each local agency determines how best to implement nutrition education opportunities and often partners with other programs such as SNAP-Ed to maximize resources. Cooking demonstrations, [USDA Foods Product information sheets](#), recipes, and written content are typically used to provide nutrition education. FNS maintains the CSFP Sharing Gallery to collect and share resources developed specifically for low-income seniors.

Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP)

In FY 2022, GusNIP [provided \\$59.4 million](#) to support the *Produce Prescription Grant* and *Nutrition Incentive Grant*. With funds made available through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ([P.L. 117-2](#)), GusNIP brings together stakeholders from various parts of the food and healthcare systems to improve access to healthy and affordable food, encourage eligible SNAP participants to consume more fruits and vegetables, and improve nutrition and food security in low-resource communities. The recipients of GusNIP funding develop a variety of interventions to improve dietary behaviors in partnership with retail, healthcare, social service organizations, and agricultural producers. Some of the interventions include nutrition education as a part of the programming but specific education strategies are not required to receive grant funding. Examples of GusNIP projects awarded in FY 2022 include:

Nutrition Incentive Projects

- Crossroads Community Food Network, Inc., in Takoma Park, Maryland in partnership with Takoma Park Silver Spring will launch “Year-Round Fresh Checks” to expand access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables in the Takoma/Langley Crossroads community, a primarily immigrant neighborhood just outside Washington, D.C. Over the course of the project, it is anticipated that 3,000 SNAP users will spend \$450,000, which will be

matched with \$450,000 in incentives (\$250,000 from Federal funds and \$200,000 from State and local matching dollars).

- The Farmers Market Fund in Portland, Oregon, will expand its Double Up Food Bucks program to more outlets, enabling SNAP participants to increase their purchases of local fruits and vegetables. Participants at 80 farmers' markets, 10 farm stands, 45 grocery stores and 40 Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) models in 34 of Oregon's 36 counties will receive a dollar-for-dollar incentive at the point of purchase.

Produce Prescription Projects

- The Keya Foundation, Inc., in Timber Lake, South Dakota will operate a Produce Prescription Program serving the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. The project will address a pressing need in American Indian communities to increase fruit and vegetable consumption and promote optimal cardio-metabolic health for families with school-aged children.
- Kahuku Medical Center in Kahuku, Hawaii, aims to fill the gap in accessibility and affordability of nutritious, locally grown fruits and vegetables for low-income individuals at risk for, or diagnosed with, a nutrition-related chronic condition using a collaborative approach to improve health outcomes among those at greatest risk, while expanding local food producers' economic opportunities and agricultural infrastructure.

NIFA and the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)

EFNEP promotes nutrition security by offering education to guide participating families and youth as they acquire knowledge to support healthier food and physical activity choices and improve skills in food resource management and food safety. In FY 2022, Cooperative Extension and Land-Grant University partners conducted EFNEP in all 50 States, six U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. In FY 2022, 70 percent of EFNEP adult participants were people of color and/or of Hispanic ethnicity; 94 percent of EFNEP adult participants reported making at least one positive change in what they ate in any food group; and 40 percent reported a positive change in their amount of physical activity.

Workforce Development. In FY 2022, NIFA's EFNEP leadership team held a six-session training series for EFNEP coordinators in all States and U.S. territories. Topics ranged from program policies, basic programming, and evaluation to best practices and lessons learned from recent initiatives, such as expanding the use of technology to reach historically underserved populations and increasing programmatic reach to adults and older youth with limited financial resources. This timely, well-received series helped offset COVID-19 pandemic effects such as program disruptions, staff burnout, and changes in programmatic leadership. In 2022, university partners also demonstrated progress toward achieving two of EFNEP's national five-

year goals: 1) to increase program reach – program participation increased for both adults and youth; and 2) to increase the use of technology in programming – universities reported plans to increase their use of technology in program delivery, even as pandemic constraints were lifted.

USDA-FNS and USDA-NIFA established a WIC Workforce Development multi-year initiative in FY 2022 to increase: 1) cultural representation of the WIC workforce; 2) WIC program participation among eligible populations; and 3) WIC participant self-efficacy by providing culturally responsive care. Inter-agency agreements have been finalized and Requests for Applications (RFAs) are pending. This initiative is supported with \$21 million of American Rescue Plan Act funding.

Accessibility and Program Evaluation. EFNEP is committed to achieving program evaluation through the Web-based Nutrition Education and Reporting System (WebNEERS). In FY 2022, data collection processes and reports were reviewed and revamped as needed to ensure that the report system is fully accessible. A “participant-focused” direct data app was also piloted, which allows program participants to enter and view their progress in EFNEP and related nutrition education data directly. NIFA is working with program developers to integrate training guidance and support into the system for WebNEERS users. WebNEERS is used by Cooperative Extension programs, Land-Grant Universities, and to support data collection, reporting, and programming decisions for EFNEP.

SNAP-Ed and EFNEP providers continued to address mutual program needs and shared interests while maximizing program resources to engage program participants. Both SNAP-Ed and EFNEP continued to deliver programming through virtual platforms in FY 2022 in addition to engaging program participants during on-site programming. State staffing challenges persisted throughout FY 2022 and programs strived to replace staff lost during peak periods of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NIFA continued to steer efforts to promote nutrition security throughout USDA and offered additional content for the Nutrition Security Webinar Series in FY 2022. NIFA worked with other agencies in the [Research, Economics, and Education \(REE\) mission area](#) to explore recently published research about nutrition security, advance a functional definition of nutrition security, identify quantifiable indicators for the emerging focus area, and facilitate awareness about this topic within USDA research and program mission areas. The leadership provided by NIFA will continue as teams in NIFA offer additional convening and consultation opportunities with other Federal partners.

ADDITIONAL COORDINATED ACTIONS TO ADVANCE NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY

State Nutrition Action Coalitions (SNACs) have been part of USDA-FNS nutrition education efforts for more than 20 years and were initiated to help facilitate communication and nutrition

education partnerships among FNS programs within States. The goals of the SNAC initiative have been to reduce duplication of effort among States delivering FNS programs, maximize communications and engagement, and promote the use of mutually beneficial resources among nutrition assistance providers, where possible. In FY 2022, FNS Regional Offices successfully revitalized SNACs to bring together State nutrition assistance providers and additional partners. Each of the FNS Regional Offices were successful in leveraging information sharing in a total of 14 States. Regions specifically identified and prioritized States with significant levels of very low food security. Participating States engaged in activities to share best practices and strategies to improve nutrition and food security, and FNS regional contacts will continue the SNAC expansion initiative in FY 2023.

The USDA Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) offers cross-Departmental leadership for USDA's nutrition education and promotion efforts. OCS facilitates strategies that expand and support nutrition, food safety, and nutrition promotion research within USDA. OCS provides leadership in coordinating meetings on behalf of the USDA Nutrition Promotion Workgroup (NPWG). The NPWG was established in response to recommendations from the 2019 U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, *USDA Actions Needed to Assess Effectiveness, Coordinate Programs, and Leverage Expertise* ([GAO-19-572](#)). The GAO report called for the development of a formal mechanism for assessing nutrition education effectiveness, coordinating programs, and leveraging expertise in nutrition education across USDA. The group meets regularly to discuss cross-Departmental coordination and collaboration among USDA agencies that conduct, sponsor, or analyze nutrition education and promotion activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Increasingly, USDA has modernized program policies and adopted innovative nutrition education approaches to engage partners and prioritize health, well-being, and equity. The [White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health](#) held in September 2022, further emphasizes USDA's commitment to engage stakeholders and partners, across public and private sectors, to reduce disparities and the prevalence of diet-related diseases. USDA-FNS remains steady in its mission to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

PROGRAM FUNDING AND PARTICIPATION

The FY 2022 funding estimate for all nutrition education in USDA is in Table 1. Final allocations for FY 2022 are included in Appendix A for SNAP-Ed. Authorized funding for EFNEP is in Appendix B.

Table 1: USDA FY 2022 Nutrition Education Total Funding and Participation Estimates

Program Name	FY 2022 Funding (Rounded)	FY 2022 Participation
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Education (SNAP-Ed) †	\$464,000,000	1.796 million
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)	\$70,000,000	45,421 adults 187,663 youth
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) ††	\$421,000,000	6.256 million
Team Nutrition (for Child Nutrition Programs) †††	\$18,000,000	
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Nutrition Education Grant	\$4,000,000	
Dietary Guidelines Development and Promotion	\$4,000,000	
USDA Nutrition Education (Total Estimate)	\$981,000,000	

† SNAP-Ed implemented a combination of direct education, social marketing, and PSE at 313,617 sites nationwide in FY 2022. SNAP-Ed participation includes direct education participation estimates only. FNS reported that 51% of all SNAP-Ed interventions are either PSEs or have a PSE component which have a much broader reach but are not reflected due to current tracking challenges.

†† States are required to spend at least one sixth of their WIC Nutrition Services and Administration (NSA) grant on nutrition education activities.

††† Approximately 25 percent of Team Nutrition funds are directed towards nutrition education activities, including nutrition education resource development, promotion, and distribution. Team Nutrition does not provide direct nutrition education services to program participants.

**APPENDIX A – USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
FY 2022 SNAP-Ed Final State Allocations**

State/Territory	Final FY 2022 Allocation
Alabama	\$6,194,125
Alaska	\$737,997
Arizona	\$ 13,335,797
Arkansas	\$ 3,190,477
California	\$ 109,928,200
Colorado	\$ 5,102,067
Connecticut	\$3,945,722
Delaware	\$1,177,061
District of Columbia	\$ 1,683,330
Florida	\$ 21,143,368
Georgia	\$ 10,411,227
Guam	\$ 245,195
Hawaii	\$ 1,434,216
Idaho	\$ 1,364,861
Illinois	\$16,835,847
Indiana	\$ 6,556,772
Iowa	\$ 2,939,986
Kansas	\$ 2,566,638
Kentucky	\$ 9,910,882
Louisiana	\$ 6,279,334
Maine	\$ 4,192,186
Maryland	\$ 6,030,659
Massachusetts	\$ 6,632,908
Michigan	\$ 23,013,332
Minnesota	\$ 8,181,537
Mississippi	\$ 4,118,060
Missouri	\$ 10,315,347
Montana	\$ 1,053,693
Nebraska	\$ 1,822,450
Nevada	\$ 3,452,361
New Hampshire	\$ 999,695
New Jersey	\$ 8,391,541
New Mexico	\$ 4,688,278
New York	\$ 25,412,136
North Carolina	\$8,746,992
North Dakota	\$984,469
Ohio	\$10,078,388
Oklahoma	\$ 6,532,865
Oregon	\$ 7,942,275
Pennsylvania	\$ 25,040,797
Rhode Island	\$ 1,370,281
South Carolina	\$ 3,563,509
South Dakota	\$ 709,386
Tennessee	\$ 5,868,249
Texas	\$ 24,200,436
Utah	\$1,490,911
Vermont	\$ 416,566
Virgin Islands	\$154,994
Virginia	\$7,650,282
Washington	\$10,552,678
West Virginia	\$3,664,674
Wisconsin	\$10,196,730
Wyoming	\$1,548,233
US	\$464,000,000

APPENDIX B – USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
FY 2022 Distribution of Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) Funding Authorized
Under the Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d)

RECIPIENT NAME	DUNS NUMBER	STATE	ALLOCATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS GRANTS & CONTRACTS	615245164	AK	\$ 265,775
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	066470972	AL	2,015,126
ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	079121448	AL	118,785
TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY	128214178	AL	118,785
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM HISTORIC BLACK COLLEGE UNIVERSITY	627198211	AR	123,857
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	039796771	AR	1,319,523
AMERICAN SAMOA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	854990793	AS	104,168
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	961605172	AZ	755,912
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	080668243	CA	3,824,613
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	829068126	CO	687,520
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT OFFICE SPONSORED PROGRAMS	614209054	CT	552,083
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA U D C	137460275	DC	114,080
DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY	114337629	DE	104,460
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	059007500	DE	313,297
FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY	623751831	FL	230,986
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA DIVISION OF SPONSORED RESEARCH	969663814	FL	2,343,424
FORT VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	073459083	GA	172,771
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SPONSORED PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION	619003127	GA	2,288,487
UNIVERSITY OF GUAM	779908151	GU	105,134
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEMS COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE & HUMAN RESOURCES	930124792	HI	352,666
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	005309844	IA	972,643
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	075746271	ID	397,104
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, THE	041544081	IL	2,251,797
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	072051394	IN	1,319,386
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY PRE-AWARDS SERVICES	929773554	KS	777,973
KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY	071317788	KY	134,189
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	007400724	KY	1,716,021
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER	786908579	LA	136,019
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LSU AGRICULTURAL CENTER	783201833	LA	1,899,790
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF GRANT & CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION	153926712	MA	1,064,322
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE UMES	082611302	MD	123,568
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURALRESOURCES	837696475	MD	930,504
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SYSTEM RESEARCH & SPONSORED PROGRAM	186875787	ME	505,659
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	193247145	MI	1,926,674
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA OFFICE SPONSORED PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION	555917996	MN	1,082,209
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	071970164	MO	138,981
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	153890272	MO	1,626,730
NORTHERN MARIANAS COLLEGE	854851201	MP	103,688

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL BUILDING CORPORATION, THE	075084897	MS	128,074
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	075461814	MS	1,742,103
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, INC MONT ST UNIV/GRANTS & CONTRACT	625447982	MT	387,571
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIVERSITY	071576482	NC	169,851
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	042092122	NC	2,623,372
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	803882299	ND	423,273
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	555456995	NE	619,146
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE UNH COOPERATIVE EXTENSION	111089470	NH	329,019
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY	030501568	NJ	1,172,195
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF SPONSORED PROGRAMS	173851965	NM	610,813
NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO	146515460	NV	307,813
CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF SPONSORED PROGRAMS	872612445	NY	3,511,583
CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY	008873747	OH	175,381
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE, THE O S U EXTENSION	175373752	OH	2,314,403
LANGSTON UNIVERSITY	071222780	OK	127,311
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	049987720	OK	1,133,570
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	053599908	OR	622,296
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE PENN STATE	003403953	PA	2,753,533
COLLEGE OF MICRONESIA LAND GRANT PROGRAM	854812422	PNI	108,579
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	176086184	PR	1,490,668
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND CONTROLLERS' OFFICE	144017188	RI	390,826
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC AFFAIRS	626143457	SC	135,158
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	042629816	SC	1,601,176
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	929929743	SD	467,219
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	108814179	TN	147,596
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE UT AGRICULTURE EXTENSIONS SERVICE	134399448	TN	2,046,001
PRAIRIE VIEW A & M UNIVERSITY	138170220	TX	291,965
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE	781568837	TX	4,500,380
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY USU	072983455	UT	423,184
VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY	074744624	VA	138,740
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY	003137015	VA	1,755,216
UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	090003765	VI	103,326
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT & STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	066811191	VT	322,095
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY WSU EXTENSION AND CAHNRS	959235664	WA	826,635
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION	003255648	WI	1,059,244
WEST VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY WEST VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	874797876	WV	114,051
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	929332658	WV	1,030,470
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING SPONSORED PROGRAMS	069690956	WY	278,135
PAYMENT TO STATES			\$ 69,400,680
FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION			599,320
TOTAL APPROPRIATION			\$ 70,000,000