

USDA Nutrition Education Coordination Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2023

**August 2024
Office of Policy Support
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture**

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
USDA NUTRITION ASSISTANCE	2
A COMMITMENT TO NUTRITION EDUCATION IN USDA	4
MONITORING AND GUIDANCE TO SUPPORT NUTRITION POLICY AND NUTRITION EDUCATION	9
FISCAL YEAR 2023 NUTRITION EDUCATION COORDINATION HIGHLIGHTS.....	11
SNAP-Ed Modernization.....	11
WIC Modernization	13
Child Nutrition Programs	14
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Nutrition Education	15
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	16
NIFA Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP)	16
NIFA Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP).....	17
ADDITIONAL COORDINATED ACTIONS TO ADVANCE NUTRITION EDUCATION.....	19
CONCLUSIONS.....	20
PROGRAM FUNDING AND PARTICIPATION.....	21
APPENDIX A – FY 2023 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) Final State Allocations.....	22
APPENDIX B – FY 2023 Distribution of USDA Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) Funding	24

INTRODUCTION

This Report to Congress responds to a requirement set forth in Section 28(c)(9) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2036a(c)(9)), that was added by Section 4019 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill; Public Law 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.”

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 2022 through September 2023. Activities include nutrition education defined by statute, policies that encourage nutrition education or promotion, and USDA priorities to promote healthy food choices. The FY 2023 USDA Nutrition Education Coordination Report provides the following:

1. A review of the nutrition education provided as part of the nutrition assistance programs administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and other nutrition education programs within USDA.
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. Funding estimates for nutrition education in USDA.
5. Authorized State funding allocations and distributions for USDA nutrition education programs.

USDA NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

USDA is committed to ensuring that all Americans have access to safe, nutritious food throughout their lifespan, with a particular focus on 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. For more than 50 years, USDA has administered nutrition assistance programs and provided nutrition education to communities most affected by poverty, hunger, and inequality. The Federal nutrition safety net has helped families maintain food security, particularly during periods of economic hardship, through the more than 16 Federal nutrition assistance programs administered through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, USDA nutrition assistance programs reached tens of millions of Americans, including through more than 42 million Americans participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP),¹ more than 4.6 billion school lunches served as part of the USDA National School Lunch Program (NSLP),² and monthly benefits provided to approximately 6.6 million participants in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).³ 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 of nutrition education and recognizes the numerous strategies and tools available to providers and partners that can influence individual and collective nutrition behaviors. FNS allocates funding and administers programs that include nutrition education activities as described in statute. In addition, USDA maintains flexible policies to foster relevant nutrition education approaches.

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 is a part of the USDA Research, Education, and Economics (REE) Mission Area and administers the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) to help families build healthy dietary behaviors.

Footnotes

¹ USDA Food and Nutrition Service. [SNAP Monthly Participation, Households and Benefits](#). Last accessed August 13, 2024.

² USDA Food and Nutrition Service. [National School Lunch - Participation and Meals Served](#). Last accessed August 13, 2024.

³ USDA Food and Nutrition Service. [WIC Program Participation and Costs](#). Last accessed August 13, 2024.

Current evidence indicates that policies impacting food availability, affordability, food reformulations, labeling, and marketing are critical to maintaining health and addressing increasing rates of chronic diet-related diseases.⁴ FNS has adopted numerous evidence-based policies to address social, health, and economic disparities that disproportionately impact communities eligible for FNS programs. Despite extensive research, analysis, policy adaptations, and numerous public health interventions in collaboration with an array of internal and external government partners, the incidence of chronic disease, including obesity, has grown sharply in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), just under half of the States in the United States have an adult obesity prevalence at or above 35%. Most adults in the United States have at least one chronic disease condition⁵ and the collective impact of growing disease and disability has affected national well-being, productivity, healthcare costs, and military readiness. Estimates indicate that about 20 percent of children live with obesity⁶ and as they reach adulthood, they are more likely to experience additional long-term chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease, without social, behavioral, and clinical interventions. Communities experiencing various types of social and economic hardship often sustain long-term exposure to foods and beverages with limited nutritional value and the effects can cause enduring food insecurity that further exacerbate chronic health conditions.⁷

Food insecurity disproportionately impacts children, underrepresented groups, and households or individuals with limited resources. In 2022, about 12.8 percent of American households, representing about 44.2 million people, experienced food insecurity. The prevalence of both food insecurity and very low food security increased from 2021 to 2022 for nearly all subgroups of households including households with children (an increase from 12.3 percent in 2021 to 17.3 percent in 2022), and households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty threshold (an increase from 26.5 percent in 2021 to 32.0 percent in 2022).⁸ Those who receive nutrition assistance are more likely to be food secure than those who do not participate.^{9,10}

⁴ Pettigrew, S. et al. (2023). An examination of public support for 35 nutrition interventions across seven countries. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 77(2), 235–245.

⁵ Boersma, P. et al. (2020). Prevalence of Multiple Chronic Conditions Among US Adults, 2018. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 17, E106.

⁶ Stierman, B. et al. (2021). National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2017–March 2020. Pre-pandemic Data Files Development of Files and Prevalence Estimates for Selected Health Outcomes. *National Health Statistics Reports*, 158.

⁷ Robinson, E. (2023). Obesity and the cost of living crisis. *International Journal of Obesity*, 47(2), 93–94.

⁸ Rabbitt, M. et al. (2023). Household food security in the United States in 2022. *Economic Research Service*.

⁹ Gundersen, C. (2022). SNAP: The most important component of our efforts to end food insecurity in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 112(10), 1370–1371.

¹⁰ Insolera, N. et al. (2022). SNAP and WIC Participation During Childhood and Food Security in Adulthood, 1984–2019. *American Journal of Public Health*, 112(10), 1498–1506.

A COMMITMENT TO NUTRITION EDUCATION IN USDA

USDA programs provide nutrition education at every stage of life to encourage healthy consumption patterns. Much research has been completed over the past three decades to examine the individual factors that influence consumption patterns including household economic status,¹¹ nutrition knowledge, food preparation skills, food access,¹² behavioral and environmental influences,¹³ physiological responses,¹⁴ and cultural preferences.¹⁵ The resources and initiatives developed to deliver nutrition education in USDA programs are based on current research and targeted to the specific needs of program participants.

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 support improved public health outcomes. Representatives from agriculture, social services, academia, housing, education, trade groups, healthcare, public health, transportation, and industry have been integral in moving the programs forward and strengthening the services available for providers and eligible program participants. Current examples include:

- Building the [Summer Nutrition Programs](#) to ensure every child has the nourishment they need.
- Supporting the Nation’s highest need schools by providing funding to small and rural school districts to [modernize school meal operations](#) and help communities deliver nutritious meals.
- Advancing flexibilities to support WIC [outreach, innovation, and modernization efforts to enhance services](#).
- Developing a [WIC National Workforce Strategy](#) to reach eligible populations and encourage adoption of nutrition and breastfeeding support recommendations.
- Providing practical [learning opportunities](#) to advance SNAP Education and Training by encouraging State programming that includes quality providers, program monitoring, and customer engagement to better serve SNAP recipients seeking employment.
- Improving retail access in the SNAP program by testing [mobile payments](#) through pilot projects in select States.

¹¹ McKinnon, R. A. et al. (2009). Measures of the food environment: a compilation of the literature, 1990–2007. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 36(4), S124-S133.

¹² Phulkard, S. et al. (2015). A review of methods and tools to assess the implementation of government policies to create healthy food environments for preventing obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. *Implementation Science*, 11(1), 1-13.

¹³ Murriel, A. L. et al. (2020). The High Obesity Program: Overview of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Cooperative Extension Services Efforts to Address Obesity. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 17, E25.

¹⁴ Almaatani, D. et al. (2023). The association between parents' stress and parental feeding practices and feeding styles: Systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 19(1), e13448.

¹⁵ Institute of Medicine. (2010). [School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children](#). *The National Academies Press*.

Multiple providers work with USDA to offer nutrition education. The types of education provided are defined by program policies or guidance and determined by the unique qualities, skills, and resources of program providers. Implementation is also influenced by various types of partnerships and agreements that describe 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 current USDA priorities and guidance. Various professionals and peer educators offer fundamental information about nutrition and the relationship to household resources, dietary choices, and the potential risk for disease. 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 consumption of healthier foods.

Opportunities for nutrition education are available where people eat, shop, work, play, learn, live and worship. Educational activities address the needs of those eligible for or participating in Federal nutrition assistance programs by offering experiences that may be beneficial to all members of a household and address the factors that influence recovery from enduring social and economic hardship. As communities become more ethnically diverse, program providers strive to deliver 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 various 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 workforce capacity, resources, and population needs, yet also challenges USDA's ability to assess improvements in dietary behaviors and health outcomes. The following programs include statutory requirements or offer nutrition education resources.

- [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 requirements 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 SNAP State agency based on SNAP allocations (See Appendix A). All State and implementing agencies receiving nutrition education funding must administer programming according to the annual [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 website](#), 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 FNS 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 using FDPIR Administrative Funds for Nutrition Education.

- [**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. 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 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 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 Programs (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 [aggregate comprehensive evaluation data](#) for GusNIP as a whole.
- 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 the nutrition assistance programs, it provides nutrition education to program 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 and resources 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 describe the dietary and nutritional status of the population, provide insights about current trends, and inform national standards. 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 nutrients and other components in foods and food products. USDA works with internal partners, HHS, industry, and other stakeholders to produce these essential data products.

- [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. The U.S. and Canadian governments currently 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.
- The [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) provide 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 five 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. FNS 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 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.

- [The National Agricultural Library](#) (NAL) maintains a wealth of resources that are developed to support nutrition education and all aspects of nutrition science. [Nutrition.gov](#), a credible USDA sponsored website that offers information to the public that reinforces programming and initiatives to improve eating behaviors. This resource includes content sponsored by various agencies within and managed by scientific experts throughout USDA. NAL is one of five national libraries of the United States and houses one of the world's largest and most accessible agricultural information collections and serves as a national network of State land-grant and U.S. Department of Agriculture field libraries.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 NUTRITION EDUCATION COORDINATION HIGHLIGHTS

Activities related to nutrition education at the Federal level include nutrition education program administration, policy guidance, technical assistance, information resource development, and annual reporting. USDA programs implemented changes in FY 2023 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.

SNAP-Ed Modernization

As the largest Federally funded nutrition education initiative within USDA, 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; [Public Law 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 2023 to improve technical assistance, strengthen program services, and increase the feasibility of measuring the program's public health impact. Since the Nutrition Education Branch was established in FY 2022, FNS has greater capacity to ensure consistent engagement and coordination with SNAP-Ed Regional Coordinators, implementing agencies, and Federal partners. This increased capacity has strengthened technical assistance and guidance for State-based nutrition education. FY 2023 provided more opportunities to collaborate with SNAP-Ed Regional Coordinators and numerous partners.

- FNS purchased a national license from Kansas State University Research Foundation in FY 2021 to implement the [SNAP-Ed National Program Evaluation and Reporting System \(N-PEARS\)](#) as the new SNAP-Ed national electronic data collection and reporting system. In FY 2023, 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 leading up to its recent national launch. The national license for N-PEARS allows all States and SNAP-Ed State and Implementing Agencies to utilize the new system to collect consistent data for SNAP-Ed State planning and reports.

N-PEARS' information collection request was approved by the Office of Management and Budget in FY 2023 and replaced the discontinued Education and Administrative Reporting System (EARS). 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. The launch of the new reporting system included the release of N-PEARS State plan modules and recurring training to support users in adopting the system. FNS continues to launch and refine other elements of N-PEARS in FY 2024 such as training, technical support, and resources to SNAP-Ed agencies as States and implementing agencies adopt the new system.

- Additional progress was made in the development of a SNAP Ed Clearinghouse, as required by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 ([Public Law 115-334](#)). In FY 2023, SNAP-Ed resources were available through two websites: the [SNAP-Ed Connection](#), which features administrative resources and State SNAP-Ed information, and the SNAP-Ed Toolkit which included more than 135 evidence-based interventions designed to support providers in achieving annual SNAP-Ed goals. In FY 2023, FNS initiated a plan to combine the [evidence-based SNAP-Ed interventions](#) with the recently redesigned SNAP-Ed Connection website. The redesigned website consolidates all SNAP-Ed resources within the requested SNAP Ed Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse bears the same name as the SNAP-Ed Connection to provide continuity and increase overall efficiencies for State agency programming, planning, reporting, and evaluation. FNS launched the updated SNAP-Ed Clearinghouse in the first quarter of FY 2024.

- SNAP-Ed developed a three-year strategic plan to improve communications, coordination, and collaboration with partner organizations. To support these efforts, FNS established more frequent and recurring meetings with internal and external Federal programs with NIFA and CDC, and with non-Federal SNAP-Ed provider organizations. Regular meetings focus on common objectives and mutually beneficial projects such as program training, planning, reporting, evaluation, and data challenges. SNAP-Ed staff regularly engaged with partners and providers through the SNAP-Ed Connection newsletter that reached 213,605 email subscribers in FY 2023.

WIC Modernization

WIC provides eligible mothers, infants, and young children up to age 5 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.

USDA's WIC modernization efforts are based on extensive stakeholder engagement, including direct engagement with WIC State and local agencies, WIC advocates, and public-facing listening sessions. Modernization is being implemented across four key priority areas:

- [Prioritizing Outreach](#)
In FY 2023, USDA invested in outreach at the local and national levels to ensure that all eligible families were aware of WIC and the benefits it provides. As part of this, USDA awarded outreach grants to WIC State and local agencies as well as nonprofit organizations and continued to develop a national outreach campaign.
- [Modernizing Technology and Service Delivery](#)
WIC helps families secure the nutrition and healthcare they need to build a healthier future. FNS is working with State and Federal partners to make the WIC journey, from start to finish, a smoother, more fulfilling experience for all participants by modernizing technology and service delivery. In FY 2023, grant funding was provided to support planning and implementing technology enhancements to improve the WIC experience. WIC also worked extensively with other Federal Agencies including HHS to help State agencies streamline WIC enrollment.

- [Improving the Shopping Experience](#)
WIC is improving the shopping experience, whether in-store, online, or at a farmers' market. In FY 2023, WIC continued to develop and test WIC online shopping through State agency-led projects.
- [Investing in the WIC Workforce](#)
WIC staff reflect the diversity and rich cultural experiences of WIC families. In FY 2023, FNS and NIFA partnered to fund a multi-year effort to invest in the WIC workforce to improve the participant experience.

USDA continued efforts to align the WIC Food Packages to offer benefits that meet 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 updates to the WIC Food Packages also offer flexibility to accommodate personal and cultural food preferences. In FY 2023, FNS accepted comments on the proposed rule for 90 days and issued the [final rule](#) in the second quarter of FY 2024.

Child Nutrition Programs

In FY 2023, FNS published a proposed rule, [Child Nutrition Programs: Revisions to Meal Patterns Consistent with the 2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#), which builds on prior successes to further improve school meal nutrition requirements. The proposed long-term school nutrition standards are based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025, the latest nutrition science, robust feedback from a wide variety of school meal stakeholders, and lessons learned from prior rulemakings. Notably, this rulemaking proposed new added sugars standards for the school meals programs, and updated total sugar limits for breakfast cereals and yogurts in the Child and Adult Care Food Program to added sugars limits. It also proposed gradually reducing sodium limits in school meals, consistent with research recommending lower sodium intake beginning early in life to reduce children's risk of chronic disease, and addressed long-term milk and whole grain standards. Updated nutrition requirements as well as operational and administrative flexibilities are expected to improve the nutritional quality of program meals. FNS proposed to gradually phase in the required changes to provide program operators with sufficient time to prepare for implementation. USDA published the [final rule](#) in FY 2024.

In FY 2023, FNS Child Nutrition Programs completed technical assistance, information resource development, and training activities to strengthen school meals, summer programming, and support for school food authorities and professionals who deliver child nutrition services.

- The [Healthy Meals Incentives Initiative](#) was established to improve the nutritional quality of school meals through School Food Authority recognition, technical assistance, grants, sharing innovative ideas and tested practices, and K-12 food systems transformation (which aligns with USDA’s Food System Transformation Framework). In FY 2023, Action for Healthy Kids, the cooperator for the Healthy Meals Incentives Recognition Awards and Sub-Grants for Small and/or Rural School Food Authorities, awarded grants to 264 small and/or rural School Food Authorities from 44 States and the District of Columbia, with approximately \$30,000,000 in funding granted. FNS also announced the awardees for the Healthy Meals Incentives School Food System Transformation Challenge Sub-Grants – Cooperative Agreement, which are Boise State University, Chef Ann Foundation, Full Plates Full Potential, and Illinois Public Health Institute.
- [Turnip the Beet](#) is an annual FNS initiative to recognize summer meal sponsors that provide exceptional services to deliver nutritious, high-quality meals during the summer months. It is a voluntary recognition program at both the State agency and sponsor level. In FY 2023, FNS awarded 98 summer meal sponsors nationwide for their work in Summer 2022.
- [Team Nutrition](#) continued to create engaging, standards-based nutrition education materials for students in FY 2023. The website was updated with new and revised [resources](#) to meet current requirements for the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and the Summer Food Service Program. Team Nutrition also developed the new web-based resource, [Serving Traditional Indigenous Foods in Child Nutrition Programs](#), to provide technical assistance and policy guidance for Tribal communities and added 96 new resources to one of the largest training repositories available for school nutrition professionals, the [Professional Standards Training Database](#).

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Nutrition Education

In FY 2023, over 80 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) disseminated funding to support a variety of culturally relevant nutrition education projects including cooking classes, hiring nutrition educators, and developing resources that support traditional foodways. FNS supports ITOs by offering more than 90 resources to support nutrition education and promotion in FDPIR such as recipe cards, handouts, and posters.

- [USDA Foods Nutrition Education Resource Library](#) that catalogs a variety of nutrition education resource that can be used in FDPIR programming.

- [FDPIR Sharing Gallery](#) to collect and share resources developed specifically for tribal communities.
- [FDPIR Nutrition Paraprofessional Training](#) provided in partnership with the Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP). Non-nutrition professionals working in FDPIR receive fundamental nutrition knowledge related to food purchasing, food safety, meal planning, conducting cooking demonstrations, and nutrition education assessments.

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.

NIFA Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP)

In FY 2023, NIFA invested over \$52 million in the three competitive grant programs included in the GusNIP portfolio. GusNIP's grant programs include Nutrition Incentives, Produce Prescriptions, and the Nutrition Incentive Program Training, Technical Assistance, Evaluation, and Information (NTAE) Center. GusNIP projects bring together stakeholders from various parts of the food and healthcare systems to improve the nutritional status of participating households and aggregate data to identify best practices to support underrepresented communities on a broad scale.

Nutrition Incentive projects by organizations in Puerto Rico were funded in FY 2023 to support consumers participating in the Puerto Rico Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP), which receives an annual block grant from FNS. In addition, a Produce Prescription grant serving women veterans in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa was awarded to the Pacific Islands Health Research & Education Institute.

- *Banco de Alimentos de Puerto Rico* is a non-profit organization that has been operating for more than 30 years to fight hunger by distributing food and educating consumers in Puerto Rico. The GusNIP award will provide nutrition incentives to support the purchase of fruits and vegetables from local NAP-approved vendors.

- *Fundación MMM Inc.* will increase the availability of locally grown fruits and vegetables among NAP participants in Puerto Rico through an online ordering and delivery service through Caribbean Produce Exchange, a large food distributor in Puerto Rico.
- *The Pacific Islands Health Research & Education Institute* will provide nutrition education to women veterans in the Pacific Islands through the Healthy Teaching Kitchen cooking demonstrations. Through the eight-class series, the project aims to empower women veterans to select, prepare, and consume produce to positively impact diet-related conditions like high blood pressure and cholesterol levels.

NIFA Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)

EFNEP promotes nutrition 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. EFNEP aligns with USDA’s four-pillar approach to Tackle Food and Nutrition Insecurity as well as the White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Health and corresponding National Strategy, both of which aim to end hunger, improve nutrition and physical activity, and reduce diet-related diseases and disparities. EFNEP is grounded in the latest version of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and incorporates MyPlate into teaching activities.

- In FY 2023, Cooperative Extension and Land-Grant University partners conducted EFNEP in all 50 States, six U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. Funding distributions for FY 2023 are included in Appendix B. In FY 2023, 72 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 39 percent reported a positive change in their amount of physical activity.
- In FY 2023, EFNEP peer educators increased from 630 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in the previous fiscal year to 661 FTEs. This was partially due to an increased focus on salaries, hiring, and retention practices by program partners. As the peer educator workforce increased, so also did program reach, with increased participation of both adults and youth in EFNEP. Universities also reported plans to increase their use of technology in program delivery, even as pandemic constraints were lifted. Workforce development remains a priority for NIFA with an internal Workforce Development Priority Leadership Team focused on these strategic efforts.
- FNS and NIFA established a WIC Workforce Development multi-year initiative 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 education. In FY 2023, a cooperative agreement was

awarded to Regents of the University of Minnesota to support the development of a National WIC Workforce Strategy to strengthen the diversity and cultural competency of the WIC workforce. Recommendations from the strategy and lessons learned through this multi-agency initiative will benefit EFNEP and other community-based programs that serve low-income populations experiencing workforce challenges. The National WIC Workforce Strategy is expected to launch in FY 2024.

- EFNEP is committed to achieving program evaluation through the Web-based Nutrition Education and Reporting System (WebNEERS). In FY 2023, the participant-focused direct data app was further developed, 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. NIFA is also supporting a five-year modernization effort to enhance system security and improve the user experience of WebNEERS, by incorporating software systems, features, and processes that did not exist when WebNEERS was rolled out in 2012. WebNEERS is used by Cooperative Extension programs and Land-Grant Universities 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. As SNAP-Ed and EFNEP returned to on-site programming, they also continued to deliver nutrition education through virtual platforms, and thus expanded USDA delivery options.

ADDITIONAL COORDINATED ACTIONS TO ADVANCE NUTRITION EDUCATION

State Nutrition Action Councils (SNACs) have been part of USDA-FNS nutrition education efforts for about 20 years. They bring together representatives from agencies that operate different nutrition assistance programs within a State, to facilitate communication and nutrition education partnerships among these parallel operations. FNS Regions continued to support active SNACs by maintaining regular meetings and identifying opportunities to engage in partnerships with multiple regional and local agencies.

In FY 2023, FNS released the [Nutrition Education and Local Food Access Dashboard](#). This resource provides county-level visualization of FNS nutrition education assets alongside other metrics related to food security. The Dashboard can be used by Federal, State and Local Agencies, Tribal Nations, and partners to enhance cross-program nutrition technical assistance, develop targeted nutrition implementation plans, and broaden potential partnership opportunities. Data included in the Dashboard are sourced from ERS as well as other federal and non-federal partners.

The USDA Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) facilitates strategies that expand and support nutrition, food safety, and nutrition promotion research within USDA. In FY 2023, OCS helped to facilitate the launch of the first pilot Nutrition Hub as part of the [Agricultural Science Center of Excellence for Nutrition and Diet](#) for Better Health (ASCEND for Better Health) initiative. The goal of the ASCEND Nutrition Hub is to help the research community better understand practical opportunities and challenges that may influence food, nutrition, and diet-related health disparities, and develop coordinated, science-based solutions and resources. The ASCEND Nutrition Hub at Southern University and A&M College was established to define a new architecture to better integrate and coordinate the collective work of USDA REE agencies to improve nutrition and food security and reduce the burden of diet-related chronic diseases among underserved communities.

NIFA continued to steer efforts to promote nutrition security throughout USDA and offered additional content for USDA's internal Nutrition Security Webinar Series in FY 2023. NIFA worked with other agencies in the [Research, Education, and Economics \(REE\) mission area](#) to explore recently published research about nutrition security, advance a functional definition of nutrition security, identify quantifiable indicators for this 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 REE offer additional convening and consultation opportunities with other Federal partners.

CONCLUSIONS

In FY 2023, USDA continued to modernize program policies and adopt nutrition education approaches to engage partners and prioritize health, well-being, and equity. USDA supported a wide range of nutrition education efforts and provided available tools, funding, and training largely influenced by nutrition assistance program needs and USDA priorities. The Department will continue to examine nutrition education approaches that are supported by nutrition research, guidance, and data to meet the needs of policymakers, providers, and program participants. All USDA nutrition education coordination will complement activities to support food access and a healthful diet in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

PROGRAM FUNDING AND PARTICIPATION

The FY 2023 funding estimate for all nutrition education in USDA is in Table 1.

Final allocations for SNAP-Ed for FY 2023 are included in Appendix A.

Authorized funding for FY 2023 EFNEP is included in Appendix B.

Table 1: USDA FY 2023 Nutrition Education Total Funding and Participation Estimates

Program Name	FY 2023 Funding (Rounded)	FY 2023 Participation
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Education (SNAP-Ed) †	\$506,000,000	2.61 million
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)	\$70,000,000	50,649 adults 204,222 youths
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) ††	\$356,000,000	6.574 million
Team Nutrition (for Child Nutrition Programs) †††	\$20,000,000	
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Administrative Funds for Nutrition Education ††††	\$4,000,000	
Dietary Guidelines Development and MyPlate Promotion	\$16,000,000	
USDA Nutrition Education (Total Estimate)	\$956,000,000	

† SNAP-Ed implemented a combination of direct education, social marketing, and PSE nationwide in FY 2023. SNAP-Ed participation includes direct education participation estimates only. SNAP-Ed adopted a new reporting system for collecting FY 2023 program data. At the time of this report, data are preliminary.

†† 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.

†††† Effective FY 2023, the FDPNE competitive grant program was discontinued. Administering agencies are responsible for providing FDPIR nutrition education to participants using annually appropriated administrative funding.

APPENDIX A – FY 2023 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) Final State Allocations
USDA Food and Nutrition Service

State/Territory	State Allocation
ALASKA	\$ 836,827
ALABAMA	\$ 6,802,851
ARKANSAS	\$ 3,078,674
ARIZONA	\$ 14,552,794
CALIFORNIA	\$ 119,770,635
COLORADO	\$ 5,669,889
CONNECTICUT	\$ 4,296,280
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 1,935,049
DELAWARE	\$ 1,246,891
FLORIDA	\$ 21,291,117
GEORGIA	\$ 10,773,629
GUAM	\$ 232,847
HAWAII	\$ 1,655,097
IOWA	\$ 3,041,925
IDAHO	\$ 1,395,094
ILLINOIS	\$ 18,629,323
INDIANA	\$ 7,155,730
KANSAS	\$ 2,776,178
KENTUCKY	\$ 10,691,747
LOUISIANA	\$ 6,822,299
MASSACHUSETTS	\$ 7,810,537
MARYLAND	\$ 7,193,938
MAINE	\$ 4,570,527
MICHIGAN	\$ 25,025,590
MINNESOTA	\$ 8,964,760
MISSOURI	\$ 10,973,388
MISSISSIPPI	\$ 4,451,630
MONTANA	\$ 1,098,654
NORTH CAROLINA	\$ 11,020,165
NORTH DAKOTA	\$ 1,091,348
NEBRASKA	\$ 1,978,885
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$ 1,072,239
NEW JERSEY	\$ 9,923,123
NEW MEXICO	\$ 5,445,501
NEVADA	\$ 3,629,877
NEW YORK	\$ 28,139,593
OHIO	\$ 11,437,352
OKLAHOMA	\$ 7,231,043
OREGON	\$ 8,807,168
PENNSYLVANIA	\$ 27,368,049
RHODE ISLAND	\$ 1,480,596
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 3,918,707

State/Territory	State Allocation
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$ 743,760
TENNESSEE	\$ 6,298,418
TEXAS	\$ 24,435,423
UTAH	\$ 1,592,097
VIRGINIA	\$ 8,460,586
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$ 174,383
VERMONT	\$ 444,500
WASHINGTON	\$ 11,325,298
WISCONSIN	\$ 11,561,164
WEST VIRGINIA	\$ 3,973,485
WYOMING	\$ 1,703,340
UNITED STATES	\$506,000,000

APPENDIX B – FY 2023 Distribution of USDA Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) Funding
USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)

Recipient Name	UEI Number	State	Allocation
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS GRANTS & CONTRACTS	FDLEQJ8FF63	AK	\$ 267,212
TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY	U9JCYXFEEU4	AL	118,180
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	DMQNDJDHTDG4	AL	2,013,942
ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	JDVGS67MSLH7	AL	118,180
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	UJ4DL1HJNZ18	AR	1,317,679
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM HISTORIC BLACK COLLEGE UNIVERSITY	GS4HPMAP57Q5	AR	122,764
AMERICAN SAMOA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	N1Z3DCLYKZR9	AS	104,499
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	FYVHW7FANDT3	AZ	758,147
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	DJA9TB2ULCT1	CA	3,779,223
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	GFHUZQ7HRGZ7	CO	682,694
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT OFFICE SPONSORED PROGRAMS	WNTPS995QBM7	CT	555,945
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA U D C	VG8UFZCKCH79	DC	115,238
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	T72NHKM259N3	DE	315,638
DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY	RZZ8BMQ47KX3	DE	105,052
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA DIVISION OF SPONSORED RESEARCH	NNFQH1JAPEP3	FL	2,371,328
FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY	W8LKB16HV1K5	FL	236,260
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SPONSORED PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION	Q2LKTLYJM4P8	GA	2,285,227
FORT VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	LVDJS9UYPLD4	GA	170,139
UNIVERSITY OF GUAM	YL62T9FVJXG3	GU	105,542
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEMS COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE & HUMAN RESOURCES	GJJ9S9R7NJU7	HI	351,991
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	DQDBM7FGJPC5	IA	974,687
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	QWYKRJH5NNJ3	ID	395,975
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, THE PURDUE UNIVERSITY	Y8CWNJRCNN91	IL	2,238,854
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY PRE-AWARDS SERVICES	YRXVL4JYCEF5	IN	1,319,039
KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY	CFMMM5JM7HJ9	KS	776,659
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	HT6FA2BL8JG7	KY	133,702
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LSU AGRICULTURAL CENTER	QUKNKLZ4N889	KY	1,717,018
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER	UF3LV6W2W6K9	LA	1,912,789
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF GRANT & CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION	DNVMJM76ZCF3	LA	139,048
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	VGJHK59NMPK9	MA	1,066,210
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE UMES	G2XMPKNUYNG4	MD	937,192
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SYSTEM RESEARCH & SPONSORED PROGRAM	LNUBJQ26R2M5	MD	125,011
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	PB3AJE5ZEJ59	ME	503,722
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA OFFICE SPONSORED PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION	R28EKN92ZT9	MI	1,912,811
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SYSTEM CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	KABJZBBJ4B54	MN	1,079,782
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	SZPJL5ZRCLF4	MO	1,624,777
NORTHERN MARIANAS COLLEGE	JJLP4TQ9HM7	MO	137,510
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	D9H8LRADZSL3	MP	103,981
ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL BUILDING CORPORATION, THE	NTXJM52SHKS7	MS	1,739,040
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, INC MONT ST UNIV/GRANTS & CONTRACT	JBCNNCHJVYC8	MS	126,523
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	EJ3UF7TK8RT5	MT	388,374
NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY	U3NVH931QJ3	NC	2,625,111
	SKH5GMBR9GL3	NC	168,768

Recipient Name	UEI Number	State	Allocation
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	EZ4WPGRE1RD5	ND	424,173
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	HTQ6K6NJFHA6	NE	618,734
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE UNH COOPERATIVE EXTENSION	GBNGC495XA67	NH	\$ 328,820
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY	N1SLEML7PBF9	NJ	1,182,168
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF SPONSORED PROGRAMS	J3M5GZAT8N85	NM	614,362
NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO	WLDGTNCFJZ3	NV	314,533
CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF SPONSORED PROGRAMS	G56PUALJ3KT5	NY	3,511,962
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE, THE O S U EXTENSION	LYPZN4ELGP88	OH	2,311,076
CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY	UZUVJXMDNZY6	OH	172,670
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	NNYDFK5FTSX9	OK	1,138,507
LANGSTON UNIVERSITY	NSNFLXDEJ8	OK	128,149
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	MZ4DYXE1SL98	OR	618,745
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE PENN STATE	NPM2J7MSCF61	PA	2,754,715
COLLEGE OF MICRONESIA LAND GRANT PROGRAM	R1CJJUMM9WP3	PNI	109,261
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	NNYSN83U4HH6	PR	1,474,452
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND CONTROLLERS' OFFICE	CJDNG9D14MW7	RI	390,366
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC AFFAIRS	JHM2PHX82EM7	SC	135,092
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	H2BMNX7DSKU8	SC	1,603,669
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	DNZNC466DGR7	SD	468,514
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE UT AGRICULTURE EXTENSIONS SERVICE	L54FLKJM2MN4	TN	2,045,173
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	N63ZMY7UETA3	TN	146,262
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE	DM2CDWR8LAG3	TX	4,520,449
PRAIRIE VIEW A & M UNIVERSITY	FTAAW94S6LC6	TX	293,521
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY USU	SPE2YDWHDYU4	UT	421,775
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY	QDE5UHE5XD16	VA	1,760,922
VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY	VKZLFK6M5DD3	VA	139,545
UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	JTFKX11JLHS8	VI	103,591
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT & STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	Z94KLERAG5V9	VT	322,302
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY WSU EXTENSION AND CAHNRS	MRKLS79DJB09	WA	822,514
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION	LCLSJAGTNZQ7	WI	1,058,260
WEST VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY WEST VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	NG22FMM6Y8Q2	WV	114,151
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	MNL4D3VQUWA5	WV	1,031,893
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING SPONSORED PROGRAMS	FDR5YF2K32X5	WY	278,891
Total Payment to States			\$69,400,680
Federal Administration			599,320
Total Appropriation			\$70,000,000