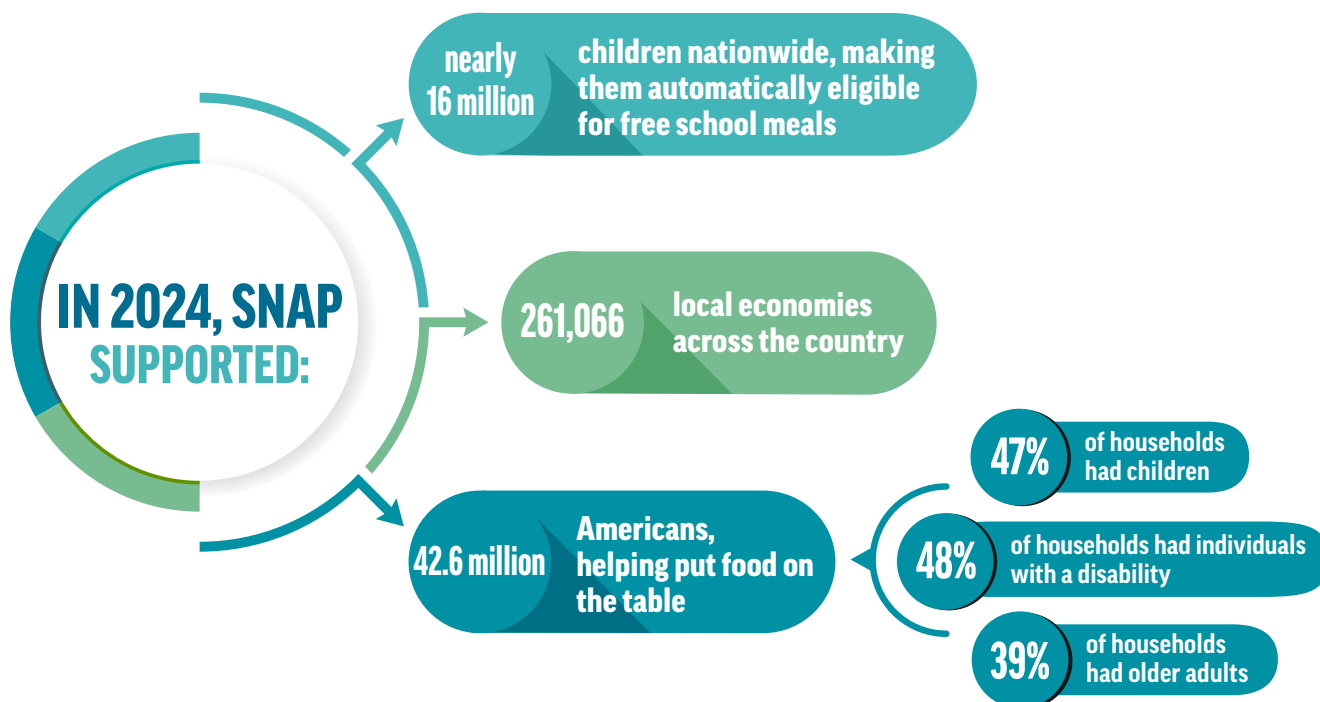
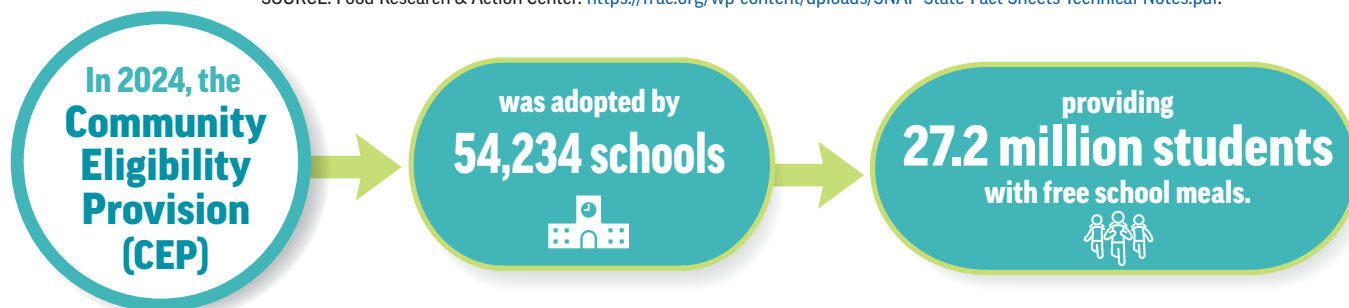


What's At Stake for SNAP and School Nutrition in the United States



SOURCE: Food Research & Action Center. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/SNAP-State-Fact-Sheets-Technical-Notes.pdf>.



The Big Ugly Bill—passed by Congress and signed by President Trump on July 4—constitutes the largest cut to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the program's history.

- ➔ The bill has slashed funding by approximately 20 percent, harming the millions of Americans who rely on SNAP benefits.
- ➔ In 2024, 47 percent of households with children who participated in SNAP were automatically eligible to receive free school meals. Now, children could lose this protection.
- ➔ The bill's cuts could have lasting ripple effects for programs like the Community Eligibility Provision, threatening a school's ability to offer free school meals to all students.

These programs have been lifelines for American families and schools. The funding cuts will harm infants, toddlers, students, individuals with disabilities, working families, and seniors across the country and rob them of the nutrition they need to thrive.

We cannot let this happen.

For more information, including state-specific breakdowns of nutrition cuts, visit www.nea.org/nutritioncuts.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

Urge Your Members of Congress to . . .

- ▶ **Restore access to SNAP.** For more information, visit frac.org/action.
- ▶ **Protect and expand CEP to ensure more children benefit from free school meals.**

PROGRAMS DEFINED

The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** is a federal program that serves as the nation's first line of defense against hunger, helping to decrease the number of households dealing with food insecurity. Because eligibility is directly linked to the number of students enrolled in programs like SNAP and Medicaid, cuts would jeopardize schools' ability to offer free school meals through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).

The **Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)** is a federal program that allows schools with high numbers of students from under-resourced families to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students, keeping students nourished and focused on learning. Schools can adopt CEP if at least 25 percent of students are identified through data-matching as participating in means-tested programs, like SNAP. Cuts to programs like SNAP and Medicaid reduce the number of children eligible for free school meals, which, in turn, threatens a school's ability to offer free meals to all students.

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