



Looking Ahead to Permanent Summer EBT: Recommendations

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Introduction

The summer can be anything but a vacation for the millions of children from households with low incomes who lose access to the school breakfasts and lunches they rely on during the school year. The Summer Nutrition Programs were designed to replace those meals, and play a critical role in connecting children to meals and enrichment when school is out, but they are underutilized — especially in rural areas or where other barriers to access exist.

The [Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023](#), which passed in December 2022, included an investment in addressing summer hunger and created a complementary approach to the existing Summer Nutrition Programs. The legislation creates a nationwide, permanent Summer EBT Program, building on the success of previous Summer EBT demonstration projects and the [Pandemic EBT Program](#), which provides families with eligible children grocery benefits to purchase food during the summer months. This approach has been successful in reducing food insecurity when children lose access to free and reduced-price school meals during the summer and throughout the pandemic.

This permanent Summer EBT Program will be a game changer for millions of children across the country. Fortunately, there are many lessons learned from the Summer EBT demonstration projects and Pandemic EBT to inform a successful and comprehensive rollout of the new program in 2024. As the program begins to take shape at the federal and state levels, it is important that best practices are utilized, and any barriers to participation are proactively addressed, to ensure that all eligible children receive Summer EBT benefits.



**OVER
29 MILLION CHILDREN**
nationwide² are eligible for the Summer Pandemic EBT benefit.

Economic Impact

Summer Pandemic EBT and Summer EBT have been important economic drivers, providing benefits using the same model as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that allows families to purchase food using an EBT card at grocery stores. Every dollar spent on SNAP generates between \$1.50 and \$1.80 in local economic activity during an economic downturn.¹ Over **29 million children** nationwide² are eligible for the Summer Pandemic EBT benefit, and a similar number of children is likely to be eligible for the Summer EBT benefit, resulting in approximately **\$3.6 billion in nutrition benefits** to help reduce hunger and between **\$5.4 and \$6.5 billion** in local economic activity each summer.

See Appendix A for a breakdown of the impact by state.

A Snapshot of Summer EBT

Providing families with benefits to purchase food at retail locations and at times that work for them has been shown to be a successful way to reduce food insecurity and support families during the summer months when children lose access to school meals. Summer EBT was first piloted in 2011, and in 2021, summer benefits were added to the Pandemic EBT Program, giving all states the opportunity to provide Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) benefits during the summer.

Summer EBT Demonstration Projects

The Summer EBT demonstration projects were initially funded through the Agriculture Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-80), which gave the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) the authority to test innovative methods to reduce food insecurity during summer breaks. USDA launched Summer EBT

in 2011 as a demonstration project in two states to test the impact of providing summer nutrition benefits through an EBT card for families with children eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. In its first year, the program provided 12,500 debit cards with a fixed dollar amount to eligible families to purchase groceries during the summer months.

The demonstration projects were deemed successful. They decreased food insecurity overall by 8 percentage points and decreased very low food security by 33 percent during the summer of 2011 and 2012. They also improved nutrition quality by increasing the number of fruits and vegetables as well as whole grains purchased by households who received the benefit.³ Because of this success, Congress provided additional funding for Summer EBT through the annual appropriations process. Over the next few years, Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri,

1 Canning, Patrick, and Brian Stacy, United States Department of Agriculture (2019). *The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Economy: New Estimates of the SNAP Multiplier* (at Table 1, page 7). Available at: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=93528>. Accessed on March 6, 2023.

2 These are estimates based on what states reported in their state P-EBT plans from spring 2020, SY 20–21, and summer 21. The number of children noted are the number of eligible children based on state plans, not the number who received benefits.

3 United States Department of Agriculture (2016). *Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Summary Report 2011–2014*. Available at: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/ops/sebctfinalreport-summary.pdf>.

Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and three Indian Tribal Organizations (the Cherokee Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, and the Inter-Tribal Agriculture Council of Arizona) were able to operate Summer EBT for one or more summers, although no state implemented the demonstration project statewide. In addition to reducing food insecurity and improving nutrition, there were high rates of redemption of the benefits,⁴ underscoring the popularity and value of the program.

Summer Pandemic EBT

In spring 2020, Congress created Pandemic EBT to replace the free and reduced-price school meals that millions of children lost access to when schools across the country shuttered in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵ Similar to the Summer EBT demonstration projects, Pandemic EBT has been a successful strategy to reduce hunger and support families struggling to make ends meet. The Hamilton Project conducted two studies on Pandemic EBT and estimated that Pandemic EBT lifted at least 2.7–3.9 million children out of hunger in spring of 2020⁶; the next study found that Pandemic EBT reduced food insufficiency⁷ among Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program households, by 28 percent in the 2020–2021 school year.⁸ In spring 2020, school year 2020–2021, and summer 2021, approximately 29 million school-age children⁹ were eligible for Pandemic EBT benefits¹⁰, and USDA issued approximately \$39.1 billion in benefits.¹¹



Summer Nutrition Programs and Summer EBT: Complements for Addressing Summer Hunger

The Summer Nutrition Programs were designed to replace lost school meals during summer vacation. They play an important role in reducing childhood hunger during the summer months, and often combine meals with important educational and enrichment programming. Still, they reach only a fraction of the children who rely on free and reduced-price school meals during the school year and provide fewer meals per child per day than children can access during the school year.¹² During the pandemic, meals could be served in every community, and many program rules were waived. The program still reached only one out of every three children who received free and reduced-price school lunch. In normal times, only communities with low incomes or sites serving primarily children from households with low incomes can participate, and summer meals only reaches one child for every seven children who receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Summer EBT can help expand access to summer meals. States can conduct summer meal outreach while distributing Summer EBT cards, alerting families to the closest available meal site.

4 Food Research & Action Center (2021). *The Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer Program (Summer EBT)*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/frac-facts-summer-ebt-program.pdf>. Accessed on July 7, 2022.

5 Education Week (2021). *Map: Coronavirus and School Closures in 2019–2020*. Available at: <https://www.edweek.org/leadership/map-coronavirus-and-school-closures-in-2019-2020/2020/03>. Accessed on February 7, 2023.

6 Bauer, Lauren et al., The Hamilton Project (2020), *The Effect of Pandemic EBT on Measures of Food Hardship*. Available at: https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/P-EBT_LO_7.30.pdf. Accessed on February 7, 2023.

7 Food insufficiency measures whether a household generally has enough to eat, making it more severe than food insecurity, which measures whether a household

is worried about food running out, and the variety, quality, and quantity of food consumed. Very low food security and food insufficiency are closer in severity.

8 Brookings Institute (2021). *An update on the effect of Pandemic EBT on measures of food hardship*. Available at: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/an-update-on-the-effect-of-pandemic-ebt-on-measures-of-food-hardship/>. Accessed on February 7, 2023.

9 These are estimates based on what states reported in their state P-EBT plans from spring 2020, SY 20–21, and summer 21. The number of children noted are the number of eligible children based on state plans, not the number who received benefits.

10 In school year 2020–2021, an additional 6.9 million children under the age of 6 became eligible for Pandemic EBT.

11 United States Department of Agriculture (2022). *Pandemic EBT Program Participation and Benefits — March 2022*. Available at: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/resource-files/SNAPPEBTFY20throughCurrent-6.zip>. Accessed on February 7, 2023.

12 During the school year, children can receive up to breakfast, lunch, supper, and a snack each school day; during the summer, most children are eligible for a maximum of two meals per day.

Nationwide, Permanent Summer EBT: Looking Ahead to 2024

The Summer EBT demonstration projects and Pandemic EBT have provided an important foundation to implement a permanent, nationwide Summer EBT Program. Every state has now implemented a Pandemic EBT Program for children, which means they have been working to develop the infrastructure, cross-agency relationships, and institutional knowledge to operate the program. While there are some key differences compared to previous EBT iterations, many of the mechanisms will remain the same. Detailed below are the key provisions of the Summer EBT Program.

- ▶ **Beginning in summer 2024, all states and territories can participate in the Summer EBT Program.** Indian Tribal Organizations that participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) may also participate. To participate, states must notify USDA by January 1 and submit their management and administrative plan by February 15 of each year.
- ▶ **A child must be eligible for free or reduced-price school meals in order to participate in Summer EBT.** This includes children who are certified for free or reduced-price school meals and children who can be directly certified.¹³ States must make applications available for students who were not automatically enrolled to receive benefits but are eligible. This includes some children who attend

community eligibility or Provision 2 or 3 schools (where all students receive free meals) and children who become eligible during the summer.

- ▶ **States are required to automatically issue benefits to eligible children who were certified for free or reduced-price meals in the school year immediately preceding the summer or during the summer period.** States must also give eligible households a way to opt out of the program. The intent is for benefits to be used by families during the summer months, and states are required to remove (expunge) benefits from the EBT card after four months. USDA will determine the exact rules on expungement timelines.
- ▶ **Families will receive \$40 a month per eligible child¹⁴ for the summer benefit in 2024.** This will be adjusted for inflation in subsequent years. Children attending year-round schools are eligible for benefits for their extended breaks, and USDA will establish those guidelines.
- ▶ **Summer EBT benefits can be used to purchase food from SNAP retailers in most places.** Benefits issued in American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands can be used to purchase food through their respective Nutrition Assistance Program. Benefits issued by Indian Tribal Organizations can be used to purchase USDA-defined supplemental foods from approved WIC vendors.



- ▶ **States, territories, and Indian Tribal Organizations must cover 50 percent of the Summer EBT administrative expenses.** This is a dramatic departure from Pandemic EBT, which provided federal funding to cover 100 percent of the administrative costs. The change aligns Summer EBT with federal-state administrative cost sharing in SNAP. It is important that states plan accordingly and include these costs in any required state budgeting processes to ensure that they are able to implement Summer EBT in 2024. More information about administrative expenses can be found in the following section.
- ▶ **The Omnibus spending bill lowered the Pandemic EBT benefit levels for summer 2023 from approximately \$450 to a maximum of \$120.** It also ended SNAP Emergency Allotments prematurely at the end of February 2023. This resulted in benefits being cut by an average of \$82 per person per month.

States must notify USDA of their intent to run the Summer EBT Program.

States must submit an administrative and management plan to USDA.



¹³ Any child belonging to a household that participates in SNAP, TANF, FDIPIR, or Medicaid (only available in some states), or children who are migrant, homeless, or in foster care or Head Start are categorically eligible to receive

free meals at school. Children who are categorically eligible for free school meals can be directly certified to receive free meals at school without submitting a school meal application to determine their income eligibility.

¹⁴ This amount may be higher in Alaska, Hawaii, and the territories. It might be higher elsewhere due to adjustments for inflation from summer 2023.

Ways to Ensure Summer EBT Success in 2024

The next year offers an important opportunity to set Summer EBT up for success, with all states, territories, and eligible Indian Tribal Organizations providing Summer EBT benefits to all eligible families. While Summer EBT and Pandemic EBT have effectively reduced food hardship and reached most eligible children in every iteration, addressing potential administrative challenges leading up to 2024 will help to ensure a robust implementation. USDA, state agencies, school districts, anti-hunger organizations, and funders all have an important role to play in supporting the success of the new program.

Administrative Costs and Staffing

States, territories, and eligible Indian Tribal Organizations are required to cover 50 percent of the administrative funding to operate the program. This is a return to the original approach to administrative funding for Pandemic EBT, an approach that was so challenging for states and territories that Congress provided full funding for their administrative costs in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021. The 50 percent administrative funding also was not required for the Summer EBT demonstration projects. Careful planning and preparation by states and territories, and technical assistance by USDA, will be critical to ensure that they are all able to implement Summer EBT in 2024.

States and Territories should consider using summer 2023 — the last summer where benefits will be distributed under the Pandemic EBT Program — as an opportunity to set up more permanent systems to distribute Pandemic EBT benefits that also would



be able to support the Summer EBT Program, reducing Summer EBT administrative costs in future summers. States can utilize the current 100 percent administrative funding to set up application systems, ensure data systems are aligned between departments and schools, and strengthen other systems that may have been created temporarily to support the Pandemic EBT Program. To utilize 100 percent administrative funding, states must have a plan in place to create and utilize these systems to administer summer 2023 Pandemic EBT. States may not use Pandemic EBT administrative funds to create systems, applications, or for any other administrative work that will not be used for summer 2023 Pandemic EBT.

Eligible Indian Tribal Organizations will face additional challenges related to the 50 percent administrative funding requirement. They have not been operating Pandemic EBT, so they do

not have access to Pandemic EBT administrative funds that could have allowed them set up strong, permanent systems for use in 2024 Summer EBT. In addition, they will operate Summer EBT through WIC, instead of under SNAP like other states, which had higher administrative costs during the Summer EBT demonstration pilots compared to the pilots operated under SNAP.¹⁵ The redemption rates for the Summer EBT demonstration projects through WIC were lower than those operated through SNAP¹⁶, highlighting the need for comprehensive communications to families. For all these reasons, technical assistance from USDA will be critical to support eligible Tribal organizations' implementation of Summer EBT.

While providing state funding may be challenging for states, ensuring adequate staffing for Summer EBT is vital for the long-term success of the program. During the pandemic, many states struggled to retain burned out staff, and the Pandemic EBT Program as a new program felt the effects of the labor shortage.¹⁷ As a result, many families faced long wait times to resolve issues with Pandemic EBT, and infrastructure issues weren't always properly addressed. As states implement the permanent Summer EBT Program, dedicated staff will be needed within the agencies administering both the SNAP program and the child nutrition programs to communicate with USDA, schools, and families, and oversee the data and infrastructure needed to distribute benefits.

Summer EBT benefits are significant for families and will help keep children nourished throughout the long summer. They also have an important impact on local economies, further justifying covering the

¹⁵ Collins, Ann, et al. Abt Associates and Mathematica Policy Research (2016). *Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Summary Report* (p. 28). Available at: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/ops/sebtcfinalreport.pdf>.

¹⁶ United States Department of Agriculture (2016). *Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstration: Summary Report 2011–2014*. Available at: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/ops/sebtcfinalreport-summary.pdf>.

¹⁷ Semuels, Alana. Time (2022). *No Clean Water, Unplowed Streets: What the Public Sector's Hiring Problem Means For All of Us*. Available at: <https://time.com/6165374/public-sector-job-vacancies/>.

administrative costs of operating Summer EBT. With planning, most states and territories should be able to dedicate sufficient administrative funding and adequately staff the program. For those that are under-resourced and may have difficulty providing the 50 percent administrative funding, exploring alternatives such as private funding or in-kind support may be key to ensure robust implementation.

Expungement

The new Summer EBT Program requires that benefits be removed from a family's EBT card after four months. This helps ensure that families use the benefits during the timeframe intended, but it also may lead to families losing out on much-needed benefits. USDA will be developing rules for expungement, and they should incorporate best practices to reduce the expungement of benefits. For example, resetting the timeline each time a family utilizes their benefits, as is the practice in many states for expungement of SNAP benefits, would allow families more flexibility to use their benefits when it makes the most sense for them. In addition, states that add the Summer EBT benefits to a SNAP participating families' EBT card should be required to make Summer EBT benefits first on their draw/spend priorities¹⁸, since families will have less time to spend their Summer EBT benefits than their SNAP benefits.

Planning Process

Pandemic EBT highlighted the importance of clear, detailed, timely guidance and technical assistance from USDA. Sample language for administrative and management plans would support and expedite the development of Summer EBT plans.

Reaching Underserved Populations

Pandemic EBT underscored the need to take additional steps to ensure that benefits reach underserved populations.



For students whose families are immigrants, the first step is translating all application and outreach materials into multiple languages. Working with community-based organizations (such as school districts, food banks, health clinics, faith-based organizations, and social workers) that are trusted messengers in their community is a good strategy to reach these families. Additionally, ensuring that language addressing concerns about public charge is included in all communications can help ease families' fears.



For students facing homelessness, McKinney-Vento coordinators and liaisons should be informed about the program to help ensure they receive their EBT cards.



For students in foster care, making sure caseworkers are aware of the program and can enroll the student in school quickly when changing placements is vital to ensuring access Summer EBT.



Another important way to support access for students facing homelessness or who are in foster care is to issue cards in the student's name instead of the parent or guardian.

Importance of Developing a Statewide Application

Setting up a statewide application, rather than relying on applications processed by school districts, is an important strategy to ensure access to Summer EBT and to reduce the burden placed upon school districts. Summer EBT will require states to determine

eligibility for children who are not directly certified and attend schools that offer free meals to all students through the Community Eligibility Provision or Provision 2 or 3 (after the base year). In school year 2021–2022, 16.2 million children attended community eligibility schools.¹⁹ While many of these students have been directly certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals, and therefore, are already deemed eligible to receive Summer EBT benefits. All the students who would have been certified through a school meal application will need to apply.

Additionally, families can apply for Summer EBT benefits if they become eligible during the summer, and there must be an application process to allow them to access the benefits. The summer is a time when school staff are not always available to process school meal applications. A statewide application can allow for a simplified statewide outreach message, make it easier for families to know what to do to apply, and help to ensure data is compatible between schools and the state and between agencies.

Card Distribution

In implementing a permanent program, states can explore setting up a distribution system that overcomes some of the challenges experienced with Pandemic EBT. For example, in setting up a permanent program, states can work with schools to distribute the benefits before schools close for summer vacation or set up a system to confirm student addresses to reduce the number of cards that do not reach eligible families. Distributing EBT cards prior to the end of the school year would allow families to use their benefits at the start of the summer, additionally this would allow families that do not receive a card to contact their state or apply if they are eligible. By setting up a statewide system where families could check and update their addresses online, states could reduce the number of cards returned as undeliverable.

¹⁸ Meaning that all Summer EBT benefits would be the first dollars spent before tapping into a family's SNAP dollars.

¹⁹ Perez, Allyson and Fitzsimons, Crystal. Food Research & Action Center (2022). Community Eligibility: *The Key to Hunger-Free Schools School Year 2021–2022*. Available at: <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/cep-report-2022.pdf>.

Communications and Outreach

Strong communications strategies helped to support the implementation of Pandemic EBT. The transition from summer Pandemic EBT to Summer EBT will likely be confusing to families, and clear communication will be a critical to ensure that families access and utilize their benefits and to minimize the amount of additional and unnecessary burden placed on schools and state agencies.

To that end, it will be important to promote the availability of the new program to eligible families;



to clearly communicate basic information about the program, including how they will receive benefits, that most families will not need to apply, and the steps families should take if they are missed in automatic issuances or to reverse inaccurate decisions on their eligibility.

Several states have developed materials and best practices for Pandemic EBT that other states can draw upon and modify to support the successful implementation of Summer EBT. Many anti-hunger organizations partnered with states on the implementation of Pandemic EBT. Continuing or reinstating these partnerships can help Summer EBT reach more eligible children, especially in underserved communities, and potentially reduce state administrative costs. Below are some strong examples of the communications and outreach efforts of states and community partners.

► Texas: Connecting With Schools

The Texas Education Agency created a [communications toolkit](#) for school districts to make it easy for schools to understand their responsibilities and timelines. It includes a draft letter to families in both English and Spanish, a resource on how to apply, a flyer, social media posts, and Robocall and Robotext scripts.

► Massachusetts: Connecting With Families

In the spring of 2020, the Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance, the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Agency, and Project Bread teamed up to create a [Pandemic EBT website](#). The website includes outreach materials, a list of frequently asked questions and answers, videos to show how to activate and use the card in multiple languages, and a phone number for families to call if they had questions.

► Colorado: Connecting With Community Partners

Colorado's comprehensive [outreach toolkit](#) includes materials for families, community partners, and schools. The community partners section has seven different types of materials that community partners can use to provide Pandemic EBT information to families. Many resources were translated into nine other languages to help make Pandemic EBT more accessible for children with non-English-speaking caretakers.

► Toolkits From Nonprofits

Many nonprofits around the country created a communications toolkit for the Pandemic EBT Program. [Hunger Solutions New York's website](#) provides customizable outreach materials to spread the word about Pandemic EBT. [Voices for Georgia's Children's toolkit](#) allows partners to share Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook graphics right from their website. It also includes flyers with frequently asked questions translated into multiple languages available for download and distribution.

Conclusion

The permanent, nationwide Summer EBT Program creates an important opportunity to reduce summer hunger. Now is the time for USDA, state agencies, and advocates to work together to ensure the robust implementation of Summer EBT so that it serves eligible families in every community. It is important for USDA to provide states the support they need to implement the new program and for states to set up strong systems for issuing benefits and ramp up outreach and communications. Implementing Summer EBT can help ensure that children return to the classroom after summer break well-nourished and ready to learn, while supporting local economic activity. States should implement Pandemic EBT this summer to help make the Summer EBT Program a success in 2024 and beyond.

Appendix A

State	School-Age Children Eligible ¹	Total Predicted Benefit Amount ²	Expected Economic Impact (Lower Range) ³	Expected Economic Impact (Higher Range) ³
Alabama	468,000	\$56,160,000.00	\$84,240,000.00	\$101,088,000.00
Alaska	68,000	\$8,160,000.00	\$12,240,000.00	\$14,688,000.00
Arizona	631,000	\$75,720,000.00	\$113,580,000.00	\$136,296,000.00
Arkansas	324,000	\$38,880,000.00	\$58,320,000.00	\$69,984,000.00
California	3,862,000	\$463,440,000.00	\$695,160,000.00	\$834,192,000.00
Colorado	354,000	\$42,480,000.00	\$63,720,000.00	\$76,464,000.00
Connecticut	261,000	\$31,320,000.00	\$46,980,000.00	\$56,376,000.00
Delaware	94,000	\$11,280,000.00	\$16,920,000.00	\$20,304,000.00
District of Columbia	69,000	\$8,280,000.00	\$12,420,000.00	\$14,904,000.00
Florida	1,933,000	\$231,960,000.00	\$347,940,000.00	\$417,528,000.00
Georgia	1,143,000	\$137,160,000.00	\$205,740,000.00	\$246,888,000.00
Hawaii	93,000	\$11,160,000.00	\$16,740,000.00	\$20,088,000.00
Idaho	123,000	\$14,760,000.00	\$22,140,000.00	\$26,568,000.00
Illinois	1,122,000	\$134,640,000.00	\$201,960,000.00	\$242,352,000.00
Indiana	575,000	\$69,000,000.00	\$103,500,000.00	\$124,200,000.00
Iowa	241,000	\$28,920,000.00	\$43,380,000.00	\$52,056,000.00
Kansas	234,000	\$28,080,000.00	\$42,120,000.00	\$50,544,000.00
Kentucky	586,000	\$70,320,000.00	\$105,480,000.00	\$126,576,000.00
Louisiana	613,000	\$73,560,000.00	\$110,340,000.00	\$132,408,000.00
Maine	77,000	\$9,240,000.00	\$13,860,000.00	\$16,632,000.00
Maryland	418,000	\$50,160,000.00	\$75,240,000.00	\$90,288,000.00
Massachusetts	446,000	\$53,520,000.00	\$80,280,000.00	\$96,336,000.00
Michigan	838,000	\$100,560,000.00	\$150,840,000.00	\$181,008,000.00
Minnesota	319,000	\$38,280,000.00	\$57,420,000.00	\$68,904,000.00
Mississippi	349,000	\$41,880,000.00	\$62,820,000.00	\$75,384,000.00
Missouri	456,000	\$54,720,000.00	\$82,080,000.00	\$98,496,000.00
Montana	63,000	\$7,560,000.00	\$11,340,000.00	\$13,608,000.00
Nebraska	149,000	\$17,880,000.00	\$26,820,000.00	\$32,184,000.00
Nevada	323,000	\$38,760,000.00	\$58,140,000.00	\$69,768,000.00

State	School-Age Children Eligible ¹	Total Predicted Benefit Amount ²	Expected Economic Impact (Lower Range) ³	Expected Economic Impact (Higher Range) ³
New Hampshire	42,000	\$5,040,000.00	\$7,560,000.00	\$9,072,000.00
New Jersey	576,000	\$69,120,000.00	\$103,680,000.00	\$124,416,000.00
New Mexico	267,000	\$32,040,000.00	\$48,060,000.00	\$57,672,000.00
New York	2,150,000	\$258,000,000.00	\$387,000,000.00	\$464,400,000.00
North Carolina	891,000	\$106,920,000.00	\$160,380,000.00	\$192,456,000.00
North Dakota	40,000	\$4,800,000.00	\$7,200,000.00	\$8,640,000.00
Ohio	846,000	\$101,520,000.00	\$152,280,000.00	\$182,736,000.00
Oklahoma	438,000	\$52,560,000.00	\$78,840,000.00	\$94,608,000.00
Oregon	289,000	\$34,680,000.00	\$52,020,000.00	\$62,424,000.00
Pennsylvania	945,000	\$113,400,000.00	\$170,100,000.00	\$204,120,000.00
Rhode Island	70,000	\$8,400,000.00	\$12,600,000.00	\$15,120,000.00
South Carolina	487,000	\$58,440,000.00	\$87,660,000.00	\$105,192,000.00
South Dakota	63,000	\$7,560,000.00	\$11,340,000.00	\$13,608,000.00
Tennessee	666,000	\$79,920,000.00	\$119,880,000.00	\$143,856,000.00
Texas	3,633,000	\$435,960,000.00	\$653,940,000.00	\$784,728,000.00
Utah	207,000	\$24,840,000.00	\$37,260,000.00	\$44,712,000.00
Vermont	39,000	\$4,680,000.00	\$7,020,000.00	\$8,424,000.00
Virginia	628,000	\$75,360,000.00	\$113,040,000.00	\$135,648,000.00
Washington	458,000	\$54,960,000.00	\$82,440,000.00	\$98,928,000.00
West Virginia	226,000	\$27,120,000.00	\$40,680,000.00	\$48,816,000.00
Wisconsin	393,000	\$47,160,000.00	\$70,740,000.00	\$84,888,000.00
Wyoming	29,000	\$3,480,000.00	\$5,220,000.00	\$6,264,000.00
American Samoa	15,000	\$1,800,000.00	\$2,700,000.00	\$3,240,000.00
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	12,000	\$1,440,000.00	\$2,160,000.00	\$2,592,000.00
Guam	29,000	\$3,480,000.00	\$5,220,000.00	\$6,264,000.00
Puerto Rico	279,000	\$33,480,000.00	\$50,220,000.00	\$60,264,000.00
Virgin Islands	11,000	\$1,320,000.00	\$1,980,000.00	\$2,376,000.00
U.S. Total	29,961,000	\$3,595,320,000.00	\$5,392,980,000.00	\$6,471,576,000.00

1 These numbers are pulled from USDA projections for Summer 2021 Pandemic EBT based on school year 2019–2020 enrollment.

2 This estimate is based on a maximum benefit of \$120 per summer period, which may be higher in 2024 due to changes in inflation.

3 This calculation is based on CITE ERS STUDY, which found that \$1 in SNAP benefits generated between \$1.50 and \$1.80 in economic activity for the low end and \$1.80 in economic activity during an economic downturn.



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