



2018 Senate & House Farm Bill Nutrition Title Side-by-Side Summary

Updated June 11, 2018

The table below provides a comparison of current law to changes proposed in Senate and House Farm Bills. This compares to current law the amended version of the Farm Bill considered by the full House on May 18 and the Senate bill released by the Agriculture Committee on Friday, June 8. Source references are linked at the top of this table. If you have any questions, contact policy@feedingamerica.org.

TOPIC	CURRENT LAW	HOUSE PROPOSAL (H.R. 2) <i>(Section of bill)</i>	SENATE PROPOSAL <i>(Section of bill)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bill text brought to House floor ● Amendments and floor action ● Section by section summary ● CBO cost estimates here and here ● Committee report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bill text introduced in Senate Agriculture Committee ● Section by section summary ● CBO cost estimates not yet released
TEFAP	<p>Authorizes TEFAP entitlement food purchases at \$250 million per year indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan.</p> <p>The 2014 Farm Bill provided an additional \$125 million over 5 years for TEFAP entitlement food purchases in decreasing amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FY2015: \$50 million ● FY2016: \$40 million ● FY2017: \$20 million ● FY2018: \$15 million <p>Additionally provided \$15 million per year for FY2019-2023, indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan.</p> <p>Authorizes discretionary TEFAP storage and distribution funds at \$100 million a year through FY2018, subject to annual Congressional appropriations.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4032)</i></p> <p>Reauthorizes TEFAP entitlement food purchases at \$250 million per year indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan.</p> <p>Provides an additional \$45 million per year for TEFAP food purchases for FY2019 through FY2023, indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan. (This is added to \$15 million baseline increase already in law from the 2014 Farm Bill.)</p> <p>Of the \$60 million, authorizes and requires \$20 million per year for Farm to Food Bank programs that connect excess fruits and vegetables with food banks and communities in need.</p> <p>Reauthorizes TEFAP discretionary storage and distribution grants at \$100</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4114)</i></p> <p>Reauthorizes TEFAP entitlement food purchases at \$250 million per year indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan.</p> <p>Provides an additional \$5 million per year for TEFAP food purchases for FY2019 through FY2028, indexed to the Thrifty Food Plan. (This is added to \$15 million baseline increase already in law from the 2014 Farm Bill.) Requires states to allow emergency feeding organizations or eligible recipient agencies to provide input on commodity preferences.</p> <p>Provides \$10 million per year for FY2019 through FY2023 for Farm to Food Bank programs that connect excess agricultural commodities with food banks and communities in need.</p> <p>Reauthorizes TEFAP discretionary storage and distribution grants at \$100 million per year through FY2023.</p>

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<p>SNAP: Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) Time Limit</p>	<p>ABAWDS: Able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 50 without dependents are subject to time-limited SNAP benefits.</p> <p>ABAWDs are limited to 3 months of benefits out of a 36-month period unless they work at least 20 hours per week; 2) participate in a qualified E&T program, or 3) participate in a state’s workfare program.</p>	<p>million per year through FY2023. <i>(Sec 4101)</i></p> <p><i>(Sec 4015)</i> Removes the ABAWD distinction.</p> <p>Expands the number of people subject to time-limited SNAP benefits by including older adults and adults with children (see below) and shortens the time limit to one month of benefits for inability to meet work requirements.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>
<p>SNAP: General Work Requirements</p>	<p>General: All physically and mentally fit individuals between the ages of 15 and 60 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • register for work and accept suitable job offers, not quit or reduce hours for jobs over 30 hours per week without “good cause”, or • participate in a state employment and training program (E&T) if required by the state. <p>Individuals exempt from these requirements are under age 15 and older than 60, pregnant, people with disabilities, or in a caretaking role.</p> <p>Disqualifications: Beneficiaries are disqualified from SNAP for failure to comply with work requirements. States have discretion on length of the ineligibility period, typically ranging from one to six months, and they can vary based on whether first, second, or third violation.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4015, Manager’s Amendment 112, Amendment 107)</i></p> <p>General: All physically and mentally fit individuals between the ages of 18 and 60, including those with children above the age of six, must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work 20 hours a week (increasing to 25 hours a week in 2026); or • Register for mandated state employment and training program if currently not enrolled or are unemployed. <p>Individuals with children above the age of five and below the age of 12 for whom childcare is not available are exempt from these work requirements.</p> <p>Continues to allow for certain individuals to be exempt from work requirements.</p> <p>Disqualifications: Allows one month for initial compliance with the work requirements; inability to meet requirements results in a mandated 12-month ineligibility period, and a 36-month ineligibility period for subsequent violations unless an individual obtains</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>

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		<p>employment sufficient to meet the hourly requirement or is otherwise exempt.</p> <p>If an individual fails to comply with work requirements, the remaining household members remain eligible for benefits.</p> <p>Establishes a two-year transition period for state implementation before enforcement of the updated work requirement rules and disqualifications.</p>	
SNAP: Work Waivers	<p>Waivers: States can seek waivers to temporarily suspend the ABAWD time limit restrictions for areas of high unemployment or insufficient jobs. States can combine labor markets.</p> <p>15% Exemptions: States are allowed to exempt 15% of their ABAWD population from the ABAWD time limits restriction.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4015 & Manager's Amendment 112)</i></p> <p>Waivers: Maintains option for states to seek waivers to temporarily suspend the time limit sanctions. Limits the criteria states may use when requesting waivers.</p> <p>12% Exemptions: Reduces from 15% to 12% in FY2026 the exemptions to be applied to the broader category of individuals subject to work requirements. Removes the ability of states to carry over their exemptions to the following year.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Employment & Training	SNAP E&T: States are required to operate an E&T program of their own design for work registrants. The program may be voluntary or mandatory.	<p><i>(Sec 4015 & Manager's Amendment 112)</i></p> <p>SNAP E&T: Requires states to operate mandatory E&T programs. Requires states to provide minimum services in employment and training (including offering case management services) to all individuals subject to the work requirements. Updates components of employment and training programs to include subsidized employment and apprenticeship.</p> <p>If the state does not use all of the funds allocated to the state for that fiscal year, the state must return those funds to the federal government.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4103)</i></p> <p>Require State agencies to consult with their State workforce development board or local employers to design the State agency's E&T program in order to meet state or local workforce needs.</p> <p>Require State agencies that provide job search as a component in their E&T programs to have one additional E&T component. Also makes effective 2014 E&T pilot components authorized under the Agricultural Act of 2014 allowable in all E&T programs.</p> <p>Allow the State agency and USDA to certify additional training and work opportunity programs, known as workforce</p>

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			<p>partnerships. Requires that workforce partnerships be operated by a private employer or a nonprofit organization. Allows an individual participating in a workforce partnership to use such participation to meet any mandatory employment and training requirement and the work requirement for ABAWDs.</p> <p>Establish a process for referral or reassessment of individuals subject to an E&T requirement and determined to be ill-suited to the E&T component to which they had been referred.</p> <p>Provides \$185 million to conduct additional E&T pilot projects that target individuals 50 years of age or older, formerly incarcerated individuals, or individuals in a substance abuse treatment program.</p>
<p>SNAP: Categorical Eligibility</p>	<p>Categorical Eligibility for non-cash TANF recipients is called broad based categorical eligibility (BBCE). The non-cash benefits vary widely among the state-run TANF programs.</p> <p>Federal SNAP law sets gross income limits at 130% of poverty; however, states have the option to go as high as 200% of poverty by connecting to the state's TANF program rules.</p> <p>BBCE is currently being used by more than 42 states, while 5 others use Traditional and 6 use Narrow.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4006)</i> Removes the state option for BBCE, restricting categorical eligibility to traditional or narrow categorical eligibility through which a beneficiary is receiving either "cash assistance or ongoing and substantial services" through TANF.</p> <p>Limits the eligibility for SNAP to those with gross income not more than 130% of the poverty line, or 200% for elderly and people with disabilities.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>
<p>SNAP: Definition of Certification Period</p>	<p>State agencies have flexibility in how long they certify households for benefits. States agencies may certify elderly or disabled households for a maximum of 24 months.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4101)</i> Allows a State agency to certify elderly and disabled households with no earned income for up to 36 months.</p>

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SNAP: Asset Testing	<p>Through categorical eligibility states are allowed to waive or modify the asset limit by connecting to the state's TANF program rules. Five states modify the asset limits and 37 have no asset limit.</p> <p>Currently, these are the asset rules in statute: Countable Resources: Households may have \$2,250 in countable resources, such as a bank account, or \$3,500 in countable resources if at least one person is age 60 or older, or a person with disabilities.</p>	<p>(Sec 4012) Makes asset limits mandatory and sets a standard asset limit amongst states.</p> <p>Countable Resources: Households may have \$7,000 in countable resources, and \$12,000 of countable resources if at least one person is age 60 or older, or a person with disabilities. Such levels will be adjusted for inflation.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Savings Allowance	All savings are considered countable assets.	<p>(Sec 4014) Savings Excluded from Assets: Excludes up to \$2,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) in savings from household assets in determining eligibility for SNAP.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Vehicle Allowance	<p>Vehicle Allowance: Counting vehicles as assets is determined at the state level. States have the option of substituting the vehicle rules used in their TANF program when it results in a lower attribution of household assets.</p> <p>Currently 32 States exclude the value of all vehicles entirely. 21 States totally exclude the value of at least one vehicle per household. The 2 remaining States exempt an amount higher than the SNAP's standard auto exemption of \$4,650 from the fair market value to determine the countable resource value of a vehicle.</p>	<p>(Sec 4013) Vehicle Allowance: Requires all states to exclude \$12,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) of the value of one vehicle per licensed driver from household asset calculations.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: LIHEAP	States are required to contribute a minimum of \$20 per person of LIHEAP funding to trigger use of the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA), which is a deduction used in lieu of producing actual utility bills.	<p>(Sec 4011) Eliminates the availability of the Standard Utility Allowance for heating and cooling costs to those households that do not consist of an elderly or disabled* member.</p>	Maintains current law.

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SNAP: Child Support	<p>Custodial Parent: Gives states the option to make a custodial parent ineligible to participate in SNAP if they fail to cooperate with the State pursuing child support. Includes a good cause exemption for noncooperation.</p> <p>Noncustodial Parent: Gives states the option to make a non-custodial ineligible to participate in SNAP if the non-custodial parent fails to cooperate with State agency in paying child support.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4007)</i> Striking the State option to provide a deduction from income for child support payments, therefore requiring all states to provide an exclusion for child support payments, eliminating SNAP disqualification for participants who do not pay child support when they are required.</p> <p>All single parents (custodial/non-custodial) must cooperate with child support if enrolled in SNAP.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Basic Allowance for Housing	<p>Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) is an allowance for active-duty military based on geographic duty location, pay grade, and dependency status. It provides uniformed Service members equitable housing compensation based on housing costs in local civilian housing markets within the United States when military housing is not provided.</p> <p>Does not allow housing allowance to be excluded for active-duty military service members when calculating eligibility for SNAP benefits.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4008)</i> Excludes up to \$500 of active-duty military housing allowance received from any calculation of income when determining eligibility. Households that receive the allowance can only claim expenses in excess of that allowance when determining the household's expenses for the excess shelter deduction.</p>	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Transitional Benefits	<p>A State option allowing transitional SNAP benefits to be made to a household that ceases to receive cash benefits or at the option of the State, to a household with children that ceases to receive cash assistance under a State- funded public assistance program.</p> <p>A household may receive transitional SNAP benefits for a period of not more than 5 months after the date on which cash assistance is terminated.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4024)</i> Requires states to offer five months of transitional benefits for households that cease to receive cash assistance.</p>	Maintains current law.

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SNAP: Nutrition Education	<p>Provides formula grant funding for states to provide nutrition education programming for SNAP participants as well as other low-income households. State agencies deliver nutrition education and obesity prevention services directly to eligible individuals or through agreements with other State or local agencies or community organizations</p> <p>State agencies implement a nutrition education and obesity prevention program for eligible individuals that promotes healthy food choices and physical activity consistent with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published.</p>	<p>(Sec 4033) Funds are allocated based solely on states' SNAP populations. Transfers the role of carrying out nutrition education from state agencies to land grant universities, while consolidating the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) with SNAP-Ed.</p> <p>Requires eligible institutions to provide for the employment and training of professional and paraprofessional aides from the target population to engage in direct nutrition education, and to partner with other public and private entities to optimize program delivery.</p>	<p>(Sec 4113) Require that a State's nutrition education program use an electronic reporting system that measures and evaluates projects. Also requires the State agency to submit an annual evaluation report to USDA.</p> <p>Directs the Administrator of USDA FNS to consult with the Director of the USDA NIFA in identifying allowable uses of SNAP nutrition education funding. Also allows for SNAP nutrition education projects to be coordinated with EFNEP.</p>
SNAP: Benefit Expungement	<p>States may store recovered electronic benefits offline, if the household has not accessed the account after 6 months.</p> <p>States must expunge benefits from participants EBT cards that have not been accessed after a 12-month period.</p>	<p>(Sec 4020) Adjusts benefit storage to three months.</p> <p>Requires states to expunge benefits from participants EBT cards after six months, or upon verification that all members of a household are deceased.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>
SNAP: Re-Evaluation of Thrifty Food Plan (TFP)	<p>No comparable provision.</p>	<p>(Sec 4004) By 2022 USDA and in 5 year intervals, USDA must re-evaluate and publish market baskets of the TFP based on current food prices, food composition data, and consumption patterns.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>
SNAP: Quality Control (QC)	<p>SNAP has a rigorous quality control system for sampling and re-reviewing SNAP eligibility determinations to ensure accuracy. For each state, independent state reviewers check a representative sample of SNAP cases to ensure eligibility and benefits were determined in accordance with federal guidelines, then federal officials re-reviewing a sub-sample of those cases.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>	<p>(Sec 4109) State agencies must provide USDA access to State systems containing records relating the SNAP for inspection and audit purposes.</p> <p>USDA must issue updated regulations within 6 months to ensure the integrity of the QC system.</p>

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SNAP: State Performance Bonus Awards	State agencies are currently eligible for \$48 million per year in modest, targeted bonus awards for high or improving performance related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • program error rate • payment accuracy • program access • application timeliness States must reinvest performance awards in SNAP.	<i>(Sec 4029)</i> Repeals bonuses to States that demonstrate high or most improved performances for fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, while retaining requirements regarding performance criteria including actions taken to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct payment errors • reduce error rates • improve eligibility determinations. 	Require USDA to debar persons who knowingly submits false information to USDA in carrying out the QC system. <i>(Sec 4109)</i> Eliminates \$42 million per year in performance bonuses to States. The bill would continue to provide \$6 million in bonuses for timely state processing of SNAP applications.
SNAP: Tolerance Level for Payment Errors	SNAP's Quality Control (QC) system measures the accuracy of the eligibility and benefits calculation in SNAP. There is an error rate tolerance threshold set at no more than \$37, in which payment errors are not counted in the state error rate. Consistently low performing states are subject to financial penalties.	<i>(Sec 4028)</i> Eliminates the tolerance level for payment errors from \$37 to \$0.	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Required Action on Data Match Information	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4106)</i> Requires states to act on certain reliable state or federal data matches related to a SNAP household member's income or other circumstances, such as the Social Security Administration's match of deceased individuals.
SNAP: Earned Income Verification Pilot	States must verify household income when making benefit determination. Increasingly, states are using data matches rather than using client-provided paper documentation to verify earned income.	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4107)</i> Provides \$10 million for USDA to pilot strategies in up to 8 states to improve the verification of the earned income of SNAP household members through data matching at certification and recertification.

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SNAP: Require Live-Production Testing for Major Changes to SNAP Systems	States must submit extensive plans for USDA oversight prior to making major changes to their SNAP eligibility and enrollment systems. This process does not currently require testing changes in a live-production environment.	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4110)</i> Requires that when states make major changes to their SNAP eligibility and enrollment systems, for which the federal government provides matching funds, they must test those changes in a live-production environment prior to implementation to help prevent errors.
SNAP: Duplicative Enrollment Database	This database pilot, currently known as the National Accuracy Clearinghouse, is a state-initiated effort between Mississippi and LexisNexis, and allowed five participating Southern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi) to share data on their SNAP participants to identify and prevent SNAP participation in more than one state.	<i>(Sec 4001)</i> Under the title of National Enrollment Database, expands this effort to all states. The database shall include the following information for all SNAP participants, reported on a monthly basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social Security numbers or substitute ● employment status ● income (distinguishing between earned and unearned), and ● asset information 	<i>(Sec 4108)</i> Expands the National Accuracy Clearinghouse to all states. Includes client protections and privacy stipulations to protect individuals including: limiting data collected and its retention to only that which is needed to prevent dual enrollment, and protecting the identity and location of vulnerable individuals such as victims of domestic violence.
SNAP: National Gateway	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4022)</i> Pending the completion of a feasibility study, requires USDA to create a national database to and requires the routing of all SNAP transactions through a national gateway for the purposes of transaction validation and settlement, pending completion of a feasibility study.	No comparable provision.
SNAP: SNAP Benefit Transfer Transaction Data Report	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4026)</i> Requires USDA to collect a sample of retail food store transaction data to be summarized and reported in such a way that prevents identification of individual retail food store chains and SNAP participants. To be done no more than every two years.	No comparable provision.
SNAP: Replacement of EBT Cards	USDA may require a state agency to decline a request for a replacement card of an “excessive amount” unless the household provides an explanation for the loss of the card.	<i>(Sec 4019)</i> Specifies the amount of EBT cards a recipient may receive if they lose their EBT card from an “excessive amount” to 2 lost cards in a 12 month period.	Maintains current law.

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SNAP: Improvements to the Electronic Benefit (EBT) Transfer System	USDA requires participating retail food stores to pay 100% of the costs of acquiring, and arrange for the implementation of, EBT point-of-sale equipment and supplies.	Maintains current law.	<p><i>(Sec 4104)</i> Prohibit fees assessed by State EBT benefit issuers related to the switching or routing of EBT transactions.</p> <p>Allow farmers' markets to operate a point of sale device at more than 1 location under the same SNAP authorization.</p> <p>Require USDA to review state EBT contract service agreements and compatibility of such systems with USDA fraud monitoring systems.</p> <p>USDA must issue guidance to retailers on selecting EBT equipment and service providers that are able to provide sufficient transaction information to minimize the risk of fraudulent transactions. Also allows the USDA to require applicant retailers to provide certain EBT-related information for consideration during the retail authorization process.</p>
SNAP: Mobile Technologies	<p>Pilots the use of mobile technologies to test the feasibility and implications for program integrity, by allowing retail food stores to accept benefits from recipients of supplemental nutrition assistance through mobile transactions.</p> <p>To be eligible the retailers must submit a plan that includes: a description of the technology; how the retailer will provide proof of the transaction to households; the provision of data to USDA.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4017)</i> Creates mobile pilot projects, to allow no more than 5 pilot projects be implemented around the use of mobile technologies for SNAP access. Based on the success of the pilots, requires the availability of mobile technologies in accessing SNAP.</p> <p>The state agency must provide recipient protection and ease of use for household access. Retailers must: bear cost of point of sale equipment; ensure food can't be sold at a higher price than in store cost; provide adequate security to deter fraud; and participate in evaluation of demonstration projects.</p>	Maintains current law.

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SNAP: Extension of Study on Comparable Access to SNAP for Puerto Rico	The Secretary of Agriculture is required to study comparable access to SNAP in Puerto Rico.	<i>(Amendment 26)</i> Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to provide an extension of study on comparable access to SNAP for Puerto Rico.	Maintains current law.
SNAP: Determination of Amount of Block Grant Payable to Puerto Rico	No comparable provision.	<i>(Amendment 25)</i> Require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a feasibility study on developing a Thrifty Food Plan to calculate the amount of the Nutritional Assistance Program for Puerto Rico.	No comparable provision.
SNAP: Multivitamin Eligible for Purchase	No comparable provision.	<i>(Amendment 100)</i> Multivitamin-mineral dietary supplements are eligible for purchase.	No comparable provision.
SNAP: Administrative Flexibility for States	No comparable provision.	<i>(Amendment 108)</i> Provides states the flexibility to contract out administrative functions of SNAP.	No comparable provision.
SNAP: Disqualification for Certain Convicted Felons	Current law ends eligibility for SNAP for individuals with a conviction of a violent crime if upon release from prison the individuals violate the terms of their release.	<i>(Amendment 74)</i> Ends eligibility for SNAP for individuals convicted of certain violent crimes.	Maintains current law.
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	Adjusts the eligible demographic for CSFP to low income elderly persons at least 60 years of age, and phases-out all women, infants, and children who were certified and receiving benefits. Authorizes CSFP through FY2018 with discretionary funding subject to appropriations.	<i>(Sec 4042 & Manager's Amendment 112)</i> Reauthorizes the program through FY2023. Requires states to establish a minimum certification period of 1 year for CSFP participants. Allows states to establish a longer certification period, such as for individual living on a fixed income, subject to approval by the Secretary.	<i>(Sec 4202)</i> Reauthorizes the program through FY2023. Requires states to establish a minimum certification period of 1 year for CSFP participants. Allows states to establish a certification period of up to three years, such as for individuals living on a fixed income, subject to approval by the Secretary.

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Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentives (FINI)	<p>Extends and amends the hunger-free community grants to “incentive grants” for projects that incentivize SNAP participants to buy fruits and vegetables. Limits federal cost share to 50%.</p> <p>Provides \$100 million in mandatory funding over 5 years. Discretionary authority of \$5 million per year.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4003)</i> Renames FINI to the Gus Schumacher Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Program.</p> <p>Limits the program incentives to financial incentives, updating program priorities, and establishes a training, evaluation, and information center for use by program grantees.</p> <p>Reauthorizes and provides \$155 million in mandatory funding through fiscal year 2023.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4303)</i> Renames FINI to the Gus Schumacher Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Program.</p> <p>Clarifies the definition of eligible entity and the partners and collaborators that eligible entities may partner with or provide subgrants. That a tribal agency may use certain federal funds, to satisfy the non-federal matching requirement for a project.</p> <p>Requires USDA to establish 1 or more FINI Program Training and Technical Assistance Centers to assist eligible entities in designing proposed projects and sharing best practices. Also requires the Secretary to establish 1 or more Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Program Information and Evaluation Centers to collect project data from eligible entities and submit evaluations for each project to the Secretary.</p> <p>Reauthorizes and provides \$50 million for FY19 and each fiscal year thereafter.</p>
SNAP: Retailer Incentives	No comparable provision.	<p><i>(Sec 4002)</i> Establishes a pilot project through which SNAP retailers may provide bonuses to participating SNAP households based on household purchases of fruits, vegetables, and milk.</p> <p>Retailers participating in the pilot project may be reimbursed in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the dollar value of bonuses earned by households and used to purchase SNAP-eligible foods.</p> <p>No more than \$120,000,000 annually for such reimbursements.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4105)</i> Allows retail food stores to offer incentives to SNAP households to purchase fruits, vegetables, low-fat dairy, whole-grain foods, or foods recommended for increased consumption by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.</p>

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Harvesting Health Pilot Projects	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4304)</i> Establishes a pilot project for nonprofit organizations or State or local agencies to partner with certain healthcare providers to provide fresh fruits and vegetables to certain low income individuals that suffer from or are at-risk of developing a diet-related health condition.
Public-Private Partnerships	No comparable provision.	<i>(Sec 4030)</i> Allows for no more than 10 pilot projects to support public-private partnerships that address food insecurity and poverty. The section authorizes appropriations of \$5,000,000 to carry out the projects, to remain available until expended.	No comparable provision.
Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program	Authorizes SFMNP and continues to provide Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) mandatory funding of \$20.6 million annually through FY2018.	<i>(Sec 4602)</i> Extends funding through 2023.	<i>(Sec 4302)</i> Extends funding through 2023.
Community Food Projects	The last Farm Bill amended the definition of Community Food Project, to include many of the entities (gleaners, public food program service providers, tribal organizations, and private nonprofit entities) and areas of expertise that may have been eligible for Hunger-free Community Grants. CFP is currently funded at \$9 million FY2015 and each fiscal year thereafter.	<i>(Sec --)</i> Funding and authorization for the program is not included in the bill.	<i>(Sec 4112)</i> Continues funding for Community Food Projects at \$5 million per year starting in FY2019, a reduction from \$9 million per year.

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Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI)	<p>Authorizes up to \$125 million to be appropriated for a “Healthy Food Financing Initiative” to remain available until expended.</p> <p>USDA is authorized to approve a community development financial institution as “national fund manager” that would administer these funds by supporting food retail projects that would expand or preserve access to staple foods and accept SNAP benefits.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4603)</i> Extends funding authorization through 2023.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 12408)</i> Broadens eligibility of the HFFI grant to “healthy food enterprises” in addition to retailers.</p>
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	<p>Provides fruit and vegetable snacks to school children throughout the day. Program is permanently authorized and permanently funded.</p> <p>The 2014 Farm Bill required USDA to administer a pilot project for five states that participate in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program to offer frozen, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables (in addition to fresh); provided \$5 million to implement and evaluate the pilot.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4604)</i> Amends the language of the School Lunch Act to allow canned, frozen, and pureed fruits and vegetables in schools, in addition to current allowance of only fresh fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>Maintains current law.</p>
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)	<p>These funds are for USDA purchase of traditional and locally-grown foods to be distributed to FDPIR households.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4005)</i> Includes regionally-grown foods in addition to traditional and locally-grown foods to be distributed to FDPIR households.</p> <p>Allows appropriated funds for the program to remain available for two fiscal years.</p>	<p><i>(Sec 4102)</i> Reauthorizes the Traditional and Locally-grown Food Fund through fiscal year 2023.</p> <p>Requires USDA to pay at least 90% of the administrative costs and distribution costs on Indian reservations for the administration of FDPIR</p> <p>Make administrative funding for FDIPR available for obligation by State agencies and tribal organizations for two fiscal years. Establishes a demonstration project for 1 or more tribal organizations to enter into a self determination contract to purchase agricultural commodities for the</p>

TOPIC	CURRENT LAW	HOUSE PROPOSAL (H.R. 2) <i>(Section of bill)</i>	SENATE PROPOSAL <i>(Section of bill)</i>
			FIDPR administered by that tribal organization.
USDA: Food Access Liaison	No comparable provision.	<i>(Manager's Amendment)</i> The Secretary shall establish the position of Food Access Liaison to coordinate department programs in order to reduce barriers to food access, as well as monitor and evaluate programs.	No comparable provision.
School Meals: Review and Revision of Certain School Meal Standards	No comparable provision.	<i>(Manager's Amendment)</i> The Secretary shall finalize new regulations that revise current regulations of school meal programs. These regulations must be healthy, based on research and not add costs in addition to reimbursements required to carry out these programs.	No comparable provision.