

SNAP-ED



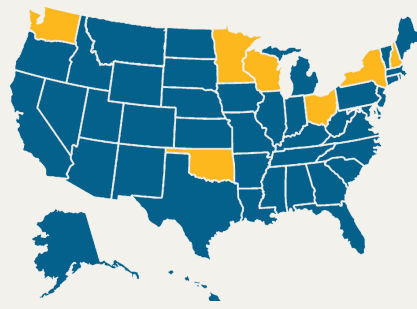
EDUCATING COMMUNITIES - PROMOTING NUTRITION SECURITY.

1977

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 lays the groundwork for SNAP-Ed through a cooperative program called Food Stamp Nutrition Education.

New Hampshire, Ohio, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and Washington are the first States to have approved Food Stamp Nutrition Education State (FSNE) Plans.

1992



2002

The Food Stamp Nutrition Connection, a central online hub for FSNE providers, launches to support educators, encourage collaboration, and share best practices.

Section 4111 of The Farm Bill strengthens the nutrition education program and changes the name to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education or SNAP-Ed.

2008

2010

The Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 expands the scope of SNAP-Ed to include physical activity and obesity prevention. SNAP-Ed becomes a 100% Federally funded grant and calls for the use of comprehensive public health approaches.

Every State as well as the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam operates SNAP-Ed. The program now encourages and promotes physical activity.

2013

2016



The SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework and Interpretive Guide and the SNAP-Ed Toolkit are deployed to support agencies in planning, implementing, and evaluating public health interventions.

The 2018 Farm Bill solidifies SNAP-Ed as the most robust federal nutrition education program and calls for USDA to strengthen the public health foundation of SNAP-Ed by improving data collection and establishing a SNAP-Ed clearinghouse.

2018

2020

SNAP-Ed programs across the country pivot to increase the use of virtual education and communications platforms, and coalition building efforts to improve food system resiliency.

2022

SNAP-Ed celebrates its 30th anniversary as it looks forward to continuing its vital role in ensuring nutrition security for all Americans.

