



SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FORMERLY THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

1964- FOOD STAMP ACT

On Jan. 31, 1964, President Johnson made the FSP program permanent



<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/103/hr529>



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT of 1977

BILL WORKED TO TIGHTEN CONTROLS ON THE SYSTEM

INCLUDED SUCH PROVISIONS AS:

- JOB SEARCH REQUIREMENT
- RESTRICTIONS TO STUDENTS AND IMMIGRANTS
- ESTABLISHED STATUTORY INCOME ELIGIBILITY AT POVERTY LEVEL
- ESTABLISHED THE RULE THAT STORES MUST SELL A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF STAPLE FOODS TO BE CONSIDERED, AND MORE



1993 Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act

Provided 2.8 billion in benefits from 1984-1988

103^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 529

To amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to respond to the hunger emergency afflicting American families and children, to attack the causes of hunger among all Americans, to ensure an adequate diet for low-income people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness because of the shortage of affordable housing, to promote self-sufficiency among food stamp recipients, to assist families affected by adverse economic conditions, to simplify food assistance programs' administration, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 21, 1993

Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. HALL of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to respond to the

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/103/hr529>



2008 Farm Bill

Increased commitment to federal assistance programs by more than 10 billion over the next ten years.

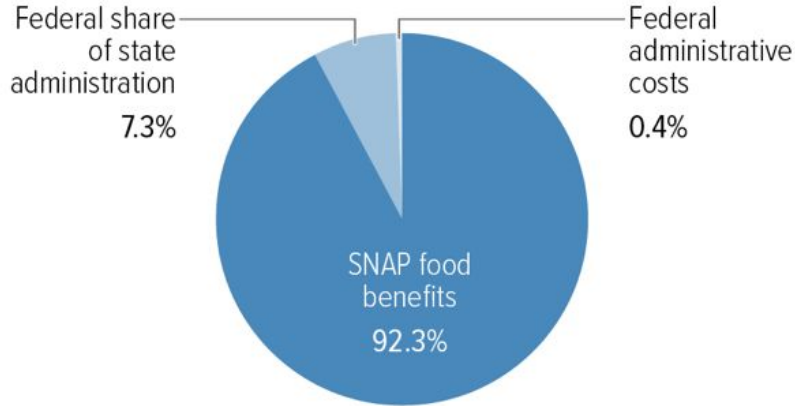
- Expanded eligibility by indexing the asset limit with inflation
- provided \$20 million in mandatory funding for a project known as the Healthy Incentives Pilot to test point-of-purchase incentives for healthful foods and authorized appropriations for other similar projects

2014 Agricultural Act



PROS AND CONS

92 Percent of Federal SNAP Spending Is for Food



Notes: Chart excludes spending on activities not directly related to SNAP but in the SNAP budget account, such as nutrition assistance in the U.S. territories, support for food banks, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations. The federal share of state administration includes state costs associated with SNAP operations – including eligibility determinations, benefit issuance, and quality control – as well as certain services for SNAP recipients such as employment and training and nutrition education. Federal administrative costs include the mandatory and discretionary federal costs of administering SNAP.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Fiscal Year 2018, CBPP estimates based on fiscal year 2020 “Explanatory Notes for Committee on Appropriations” and SNAP program data.

Lifted 5 million people out of poverty in 2014