November 2019 EXECUTIVE SESSION MEETING MINUTES
November 6, 2019 3:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M.
Municipal Services Building, 1401 JFK Blvd, 16th Floor, Innovation Lab

AGENDA
A. Welcome and Introductions 3:15-3:20
B. Greeting to the FPAC Interim Manager 3:15-3:20
C. Overview of Community-Centered Shared Vision Process 3:20-3:45
D. Urban Agriculture Plan Kickoff and Discussion 3:45-4:45
E. Open Comment 4:45-5

NOTES ABBREVIATED

A. Welcome and Introductions 3:15-3:20
Present: Jen Aquilante (PDPH), Getty Barnes (US EPA), Andrew Taylore (US EPA), Kate Scully (Philabundance), Isis Green (Philabundance), Laura Crandall (MOE), Brittany Campese, Molly Riordan (PDPH), Laura Crandall (MOE), Brittny Campese, Molly Riordan (PDPH), Helen Nadel (Greener Partners), Julianne Ortega (PHS), Ash Richards (Parks + Rec), Dimka Braswell (R+B Farms), Phil Forsyth (Philadelphia Orchards Project), Conner Lightcap (PHMC), Jake Zychuck (AMA), Nicole Westrick (Temple, FPAC), Donkey Dover (FPAC), Nidhi Krishen (FPAC), Alya Nadji (IBC), Kate Milholm (Coalition Against Hunger), Nancy Kohn (FPAC), Elisa Esposito (Parks + Rec), Phyllis Snyder, Radhu Pennotti (The Food Trust), Lisa Spady (OHS), Kamaryn Norris (FPAC), Kyonne Isaac (Greensgrow Farms), Kristin Schwab (FPAC Staff), Calvin Okunoye (FPAC Co-chair), Amanda Wagner (FPAC Co-chair), Howard Bilofsky (Weaver’s Way Food Justice Committee), Jasper Jones Bey-El (UBC Community Trust)

B. Greeting to the FPAC Interim Manager 3:15-3:20
Co-chairs Amanda Wagner and Calvin Okunoye introduced Kristin Schwab as the FPAC Interim Manager. Kristin’s bio was shared via the October FPAC newsletter. An abbreviated version can be found on the staff page of the FPAC website.

C. Overview of Community-Centered Shared Vision Process 3:20-3:45
See the presentation of the community-centered shared vision process below.

D. Urban Agriculture Plan Kickoff and Discussion 3:45-4:45
See the presentation of the urban agriculture plan presentation below.
E. Open Comment 4:45-5
   a. Announcement from Kate and call to action: the USDA has proposed a rule that would cut people’s SNAP benefits. People can comment on this rule until December 2nd at http://www.frac.org/snap-sua-comments. Here is a blog article, No One Should Have to Choose Whether to Heat or to Eat, from Philabundance about the rule. Flier attached.
Executive Session

November 6, 2019
Agenda

• Welcome and Introductions 3-3:15
• Greeting to the FPAC Interim Manager 3:15-3:20
• Overview of Community-Centered Shared Vision Process 3:20-3:45
• Urban Agriculture Plan Kickoff and Discussion 3:45-4:45
• Open Comment 4:45-5
How can I engage?

• **Budget Working Group**
  Small group, led by Calvin Okunye, to do outreach to City Council in advance of FY21 budget discussions. Activities mostly entail joining small meetings with Councilperson and/or their staff. Contact Calvin calvin@rocunited.org for more information.

• **Mayor’s Meeting in the Fall**
  Small group coordinating with the Mayor’s Policy Office to plan a fall meeting with the Mayor - including suggesting food policy priorities for his second term. Email Kamaryn Norris (knorris@thefoodtrust.org) to be included in meetings and/or document review.

• **Urban Ag Plan**
  Consultant-led planning process over the next 12-18 months. There will be a series of public meetings plus set times that the consultant team will be presenting to FPAC for feedback and guidance. More detailed updates will be included in the Urban Agriculture Subcommittee. Contact chairs Ebony Griffin (egiffin@pubintlaw.org) and Ash Richards (Ashley.Richards@phila.gov) for more details.

• **Strategic Planning Process**
  Up Next
Why we chose Strategy Arts

• Outlined a clear process

• Ability to identify and gather the right people to have truly deep conversations that can shape FPAC’s future

• Community-centered process; methods sounded the most engaging and approachable for participants from all backgrounds

• Combination of stakeholder and gap analysis to balance subjective and objective

• Capacity to facilitate strategic planning for phase 2
What we asked for

PHASE I
Develop an equity and community centered vision and set of principles, while building off the vision developed by the FPAC Equity Working Group.

A clearly defined, validated shared vision voted on by FPAC members

PHASE II
Develop a Strategic Plan to achieve this vision for which a separate Scope of Work will be created.
Project Workplan

Building a Community Centered Vision

- Project Initiation
- Internal/External Perspectives
  - 6 internal (members/staff)
  - 6 external
  - by phone
- Community Conversations
- Vision Refinement Session
- Final Vision Report

3 total
8-12 ppl each
neighborhood-based
honorarium, childcare, refreshments
Community Conversation Approach

Our goal is to be in dialogue with community members so that they can offer their perspective as an expert in their whole life as a member of the community.

**Deep vs. Broad**  
We work to develop relationships over multiple engagement touchpoints so people are willing to do deeper dialogue to get richer information for the organization.

**Respectful:** Our dialogue process centers the community member so they leave feeling heard and respected – avoiding the transactional nature of many focus group experiences.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Timeframe (October 2019 – February 2020)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project initiation meeting planning and facilitation</td>
<td>Wed. Oct. 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of relevant reports, documentation, and drafted vision elements</td>
<td>Week of Oct. 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community stakeholder mapping summary</td>
<td>Initial Stakeholder Mapping and draft of interview questions due to FPAC by Oct. 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Design, implementation, and analysis of 12 stakeholder interviews</td>
<td>Identify interview targets on 11/5 Scheduled interviews taking place week of Nov. 11 &amp; Nov. 18 Analyze interview results Nov. 25, 26, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborate on recruitment for Community Conversation sessions and provide content for communications</td>
<td>Schedule, arrange logistics and outreach for CC sessions weeks of Dec. 2 &amp; Dec. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and facilitation of 3 Community Conversation sessions</td>
<td>Meetings scheduled between weeks of Jan. 6, Jan. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis of data to inform vision refinement</td>
<td>Week of Jan. 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitation of the Vision Refinement Session</td>
<td>Week of Jan. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting Meeting (final vision vote)</td>
<td>Early Feb. 2020 (General Meeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Vision Presentation (Board &amp; Community)</td>
<td>Late Feb. 2020/Early March 2020</td>
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FPAC Involvement

• Right now
  • Looking for 2-4 members to join working group w/ Calvin, Amanda, Nidhi, Bridget, Nicole, Saleem and Kristin
  • Support Phase I (Nov 2019-Mar 2020), possibility to support Phase II
  • Skillset:
    • Experience making processes inclusive and equitable
    • Familiarity with Philadelphia food system, especially initiatives led by those most marginalized by the food system
    • Experience with visioning, strategic planning, & theory of change work
  • Frequency: meet monthly (virtual option), engage in conversations and decision making by email

• December General Meeting
  • Shareout HOW the decision making and feedback processes for the strategic planning process are going to work
Imagine you had to make a quick decision about which 6 organizations in the Philadelphia food ecosystem Strategy Arts would interview.

How would you describe the 6 types of organizations?

*Who makes up their membership? What type of work do they do? Where are they based?*

Post-it 1 example:

1. Undocumented restaurant workers
2. Black farmers
3. Hunger-relief organization
4. Based in North Philly
5. …
6. …

Which 6 organizations would you choose?

*Could be/not be members of FPAC*

Post-it 2 example:

1. Restaurant Opportunities Center of Philadelphia
2. VietLead
3. Eastwick Community Garden
4. Broad Street Ministry
5. …
6. …
First Meeting with FPAC, Philadelphia’s Food Policy Advisory Council

November 6, 2019
working together
leaning on Interface’s expertise in planning and visualization and Soil Generation’s technical and historical expertise and deep connections among local growers and gardeners
PROJECT HISTORY, GOALS & VALUES
PROJECT HISTORY

This work builds on a history of agricultural practices that are rooted in African American, immigrant, and refugee communities and have been nurtured across the City by residents for generations.

In the words of the city’s many growers, urban agriculture heals communities and gives them a path to self-reliance and determination.
PROJECT HISTORY

SEPT 2016: first Philadelphia City Council hearing on Urban Agriculture

AUG 2017: Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council (FPAC) contracts with Coalition for Racial Justice (CoraJus, an equity-focused facilitation firm) to host two pre-planning community gatherings (internal city government and public Urban Agriculture Open House) to inform the RFP; over 300 people participate

SPRING 2018: FPAC initiates a process and Review Committee to develop an RFP

FALL 2018: City leadership team formed as a partnership to support and fund the planning process

NOV 2018: Secured initial project funding from the William Penn Foundation

SPRING 2019: Release Urban Agriculture RFP

JULY 2019: Award a contract to a consultant team to lead the planning process
Develop an Urban Agriculture Comprehensive Plan that will uplift Philadelphia’s rich history of urban farming and gardening and clearly define the resources, policies, processes, and programs necessary to sustain it for future generations.
Philadelphia’s 2008 Food Charter stated:

**Access to safe, affordable, locally grown food is critical for our citizens, for the environment, for resiliency.**

The effort to ensure all Philadelphians have access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food is simultaneously losing and gaining ground.

**The plan will offer strategies to sustain existing urban agriculture efforts and create new pathways for support and resources to expand urban ag.**

Growing with Equity, Philadelphia’s 2016 Vision for Inclusive Growth underscores a commitment to **economic inclusion through jobs and training**, and **equitable growth in neighborhoods without displacement**.
To build the kind of neighborhoods community members want to see, we plan to co-create a culturally competent and equity based approach to ensure residents most impacted are engaged and represented in the planning process. We are designing a process that is racially and economically equitable, effective, practical, accessible, responsive, and resourceful.
MULTIPLE LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT

- Oral Histories/Interviews & Portraits
- Focus Groups
- Public Engagement
- Open Public Meetings
- City Agencies
- Alignment Within City
- FPAC

- Steering Committee
- City Project Team
- PPR Project Manager + Consultant Team
- Day-to-Day Work
SCHEDULE AND MILESTONES

Outreach & Engagement
- Public Meetings
  - History / Show & Tell / Vision
  - Preliminary Recommendations
  - Draft Plan
  - Celebrate!
- Focus Groups
- Histories & Portraits
  - Interviews
  - Portraits
- City Agencies
  - Intro
  - Relationship to Ag
  - Roles & Resources
  - Implementation
- FPAC

Growing Season
DEFINING URBAN AGRICULTURE
I WOULD define urban agriculture as

I VALUE urban agriculture because

Check here if you are comfortable seeing your words in the plan:

Optional: Leave your name/email
HOW DOES THE CITY DEFINE GARDEN TYPES?

PHILADELPHIA ZONING CODE

URBAN AGRICULTURE USE CATEGORY - § 14-601(11)

Governed uses including “gardens, farms, and orchards that involve the raising and harvesting of food and non-food crops and the raising of farm animals.”

COMMUNITY GARDEN
- “An area managed and maintained by a group of individuals to grow and harvest food crops or non-food crops (e.g., flowers) for personal or group consumption, for donation, or for sale that is incidental in nature.”
- “A community garden area may be divided into separate garden plots or orchard areas for cultivation by one or more individuals or may be farmed collectively by members of the group.”
- “A community garden may include common areas (e.g., hand tool storage sheds) maintained and used by the group. Community gardens may be principal or accessory uses and may be located on a roof or within a building.”

MARKET OR COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED FARM
- “An area managed and maintained by an individual or group of individuals to grow and harvest food crops or non-food crops (e.g., flowers) for sale or distribution that is not incidental in nature.”
- “Market farms may be principal or accessory uses and may be located on a roof or within a building.”

HORTICULTURE NURSERIES AND GREENHOUSES
- “A principal use involving propagation and growth of plants in containers or in the ground for wholesale or retail sales and distribution.”

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- “Uses that involve the feeding, housing, and care of farm animals for private or commercial purposes.”
HOW HAVE WE BEEN DEFINING GARDEN TYPES?

- **Individual Garden**
  - Run by one person, family, business, or small group
  - Private; production is generally for personal use
  - Often located on individual’s home property or sideyard

- **Community Garden**
  - Individual plots for community members’ use
  - Generally publicly accessible

- **Community Farm**
  - Unified management of planting and beds
  - Run by a community organization, group, or non-profit
  - This category trumps the “community garden” category if there are aspects of both

- **School Garden**
  - Run by a K-12 school, generally on school property

- **Prison Garden**
  - Run by a prison, generally on prison property

- **Institutional Garden**
  - Run by a house of worship, hospital, library, or other institution (excl. schools and prisons)

- **Market Farm**
  - Business enterprise

- **Community Space**
  - Primary function as open/community space, not necessarily a food producing space

- **Other**

ABOUT THE GARDENS

INFORMATION IN THE DATABASE
(OR TO BE ADDED, WHERE POSSIBLE)

- **Status**
  - Active, Demolished for Development, Demolished but Not Developed, Gone, Unknown

- **Organization Type**

- **Co-Location Type**

- **Land Ownership Type**

- **Program Partners**

- **Food Producing?**

- **Sideyard?**

- **Public Access?**

- **Educational / Youth-Oriented?**

- **Cultural / Creative Space?**

- **Orchard?**

- **Date Started**

- **Date Closed / Lost**

- **Contact Information**

PLUS

- **Who is gardening / growing here**
  - Age
  - Race, Ethnicity
  - Languages Spoken
WHERE ARE GARDENS AND FARMS LOCATED?

418
Active Gardens and Farms
Including several reported but unconfirmed sites
across approximately
500
Parcels
In the database, there are 141 Gardens and Farms labeled no longer active with limited data on why they are no longer active and no data on when they became inactive.
MORE BROADLY,

Urban Ag is about:

- Accessing nourishing food
- Growing locally
- Community building and healing
- Learning to grow
- Seeding economic opportunities
- Reducing food waste
A PREVIEW OF WHAT WE’RE LEARNING
ACCESSING NOURISHING FOOD

Food is necessary. Everyone should have it when they need it.

How do we ensure that all Philadelphians have access to the food they need and have greater choice in the food they eat?
1 in 4 Residents in Philadelphia live below the poverty line
Can residents walk to stores that offer a high supply of produce?

Access to high-produce supply stores
- **No Access**: Areas have 0 high-produce supply stores within a walking distance.
- **Low Access**: Areas have either 1 big box store, 1 produce store, or up to 4 limited access high-produce supply stores nearby.
- **Moderate or High Access**: Areas have either 1 or more supermarkets or several high-produce supply stores nearby.
- **Nonresidential Area**

13% of Philadelphians have no or low access within a 10-minute walk to stores that offer a high supply of produce.

BUT that only tells part of the story...

1 in 3 Households in Philadelphia don’t have access to a car.
In the dark blue areas shown here, only 1 in 10 neighborhood stores offer a high supply of produce.
WHERE ARE GARDENS PROVIDING NUTRITIOUS ALTERNATIVES? WHERE ARE THERE GAPS?

Only 20% of block groups with low-produce supply have at least one active garden or farm.
Who is growing food in Philadelphia, where?
What are people growing, and why?

How can we preserve and expand the footprint of urban ag and the communities that are growing food, eating, and benefiting from this work?
GARDEN LOCATIONS BY TYPE

418
Active Gardens and Farms
Including several reported but unconfirmed sites

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<th>Garden Type</th>
<th>Total Active Gardens</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Gardens</td>
<td>100 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Gardens</td>
<td>207 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 School Gardens</td>
<td>20 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Farms</td>
<td>1 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Farms</td>
<td>45 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Farms</td>
<td>7 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Spaces</td>
<td>25 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>7 (2%)</td>
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Source: Garden Data Collaborative Database / Interface Studio
Garden locations are approximate and have been shifted to improve legibility.
Development has been radiating outward from Center City for years.

New construction can pose a risk to gardens that do not have secure ownership.
36\% of Active Gardens are located in areas with STRONG OR IMPROVING MARKETS incl. regional choice, steady, and transitional.

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<td>5 (1%)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Transitional</td>
<td>76 (18%)</td>
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<td>Stressed</td>
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<td>133 (32%)</td>
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The Reinvestment Fund's 2018 Market Value Analysis
- A: Regional Choice
- B: Steady
- C: Steady
- D: Transitional
- E: Transitional
- F: Stressed
- G: Stressed
- H: Distressed
- I: Distressed

Gardens and Farms
- Active Gardens and Farms

Source: The Reinvestment Fund. Market Value Analysis (2018). Garden location data from Collaborative Data Hub. Garden locations are approximate and have been shifted to improve legibility.
36% of Active Gardens are located in areas with STRONG OR IMPROVING MARKETS incl. regional choice, steady, and transitional.

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Source: The Reinvestment Fund, Market Value Analysis (2018). Garden data by Collaborative Data. Interface Studio. Garden locations are approximate, points have been shifted to improve legibility.
COMMUNITY BUILDING AND HEALING

In communities that have experienced trauma through displacement and dispossession of land, reconnecting to the land can be healing.

How can we practice, preserve, and honor our cultures?
How do we confront historical and ongoing community trauma?
How do we support communities to reconnect to land and practice self-determination?
Pop change maps…

It's not just about the gardens.

It's about the people and the social fabric that gets uprooted

PHILADELPHIA
PARKS & RECREATION

INTERFACE STUDIO

SOIL GENERATION
APPROACHING
THE 1\textsuperscript{ST} PUBLIC MEETING
Join us for the first public meeting for Philadelphia’s Urban Agriculture Plan.

Growing from the Root

Date: Tuesday, December 3, 2019
Time: Doors open at 5:30 pm
Meeting from 6:00 - 8:00 pm
Location: Parkway Central Library
1901 Vine Street
Skyline Room on the 4th Floor
Accessible via SEPTA Routes 32, 33, 38, 49

Refreshments & Childcare provided
Translation & Interpretive services provided upon request

This event is fully ADA ACCESSIBLE.

Please RSVP at: www.phillyagplan.co/rsvp

Can’t make the meeting? Visit www.phillyagplan.co/roots to check out the meeting materials and share your ideas.

**PROGRAM FOR FIRST PUBLIC MEETING**

**PRE-PROGRAM: 5:30 - 6:00pm**
- Sign-In
- Help yourself to food
- Time to:
  - Complete a short **Survey**
  - Review / Add History to timeline
  - Check out / weigh in on **Informational Boards**

**PROGRAM: 6:00 - 8:00pm**
1. Cultural Opening
2. Mayor’s Welcome
3. Philadelphia Parks & Recreation Introduction
   - Defining Urban Agriculture Together
4. Team Presentation
5. Facilitated Discussion / Other Activities
   - Issues and Barriers // Goals and Vision

**TOPICS:**

**Informational Boards**
- Chickens / Bees / Goats in the City
- Housing Affordability and Gardens
- Lost Gardens

**TOPICS:**
1. Accessing Nourishing Food
2. Growing Locally
3. Community Building and Healing
4. Learning to Grow
5. Seeding Economic Opportunity
6. Reducing Food Waste
TIMELINE OF URBAN AGRICULTURE

ADD YOUR HISTORY TO THE TIMELINE

COMMUNAL LAND

PRIVATELY OWNED LAND

DEVELOPMENT

DIVESTMENT

VACANCIES

CENTRIFICATION

WHAT LENAPE PEOPLE GREW [HISTORICALLY]

WHAT PHILLY PEOPLE GREW [HISTORICALLY]

[ACTIVITY] WHAT DO YOU GROW TODAY?

WHAT CAN GROW IN FUTURE PHILLY?

1860s

1960s

PHILADELPHIA
PARKS & RECREATION

_GENERATION_ INTERFACE STUDIO
CROWD-SOURCED DEFINITION

HELP US DEFINE URBAN AGRICULTURE by describing it in your own words on the cards

[1] How do you define urban agriculture?

[2] What do you value about urban agriculture?
FACILITATED DISCUSSION

FOR EACH TOPIC:

ACCESSING NOURISHING FOOD  GROWING LOCALLY  COMMUNITY BUILDING AND HEALING  LEARNING TO GROW  SEEDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES  REDUCING FOOD WASTE

[1] What **ISSUES/BARRIERS** do communities face?

[2] What should be our **GOALS/VISION**?

HEALTH  RACIAL + ECONOMIC EQUITY  CULTURE  SUSTAINABILITY  HISTORY

PLAN FOUNDATIONS
QUESTIONS FOR YOU

How can GROWING FROM THE ROOT support FPAC’s work?

What do you hope to get out of the plan?

What do you hope to get out of the planning process?

Are there other questions we should we ask at the first public meeting?
HELP US MAP THESE INVISIBLE SPACES

KNOW A LOST GARDEN?

GARDEN NAME: __________________________

ADDRESS OR INTERSECTION: __________________________

...TELL US MORE... MARK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ COMMUNITY GARDEN (INDIVIDUALLY MANAGED PLOTS)
☐ COMMUNITY SPACE (FOR SOCIAL USE)
☐ INDIVIDUAL GARDEN (PRIVATE)
☐ COMMUNITY FARM (COLLECTIVELY MANAGED PLOTS)
☐ OTHER/UNSURE

TELL US WHAT HAPPENED, HOW WAS THIS GARDEN LOST?

DATE OPENED: ___________ DATE CLOSED: ___________

WAS THIS GARDEN DEMOLISHED? YES ☐ NO ☐

HAS THE SITE BEEN DEVELOPED? YES ☐ NO ☐

Check here if you are comfortable seeing your words in the plan. ☐

NAME & EMAIL (OPTIONAL): __________________________
THANK YOU

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS:

Mindy / Ashley / Chris / Paul
@interface-studio.com
Kirtrina / Soad / Sonia / Lan: SoilGen215@gmail.com
Ashley: AshleyBGripper@gmail.com
Help Protect the Power of SNAP!

Once again, USDA has proposed a SNAP rule change that will take food away from those struggling with hunger and bring harm to Pennsylvania.

What would this proposed rule do? USDA has proposed a “one-size-fits-all” rule that would force many states to lower the amount they count for utility expenses, called a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) to an amount set by USDA that would be set at a level below what many energy consumers pay. Such a sweeping change would gravely affect people in high energy cost states like PA.

What is a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA)? Under current SNAP rules, states can set a SUA. When determining if a family can receive SNAP and how much they get, states look at both a household’s income and expenses to figure out how much money is left to buy food. Shelter costs, including utilities – heating, cooling, cooking, electricity, trash collection, water/sewer and phone service – are factored in. Instead of asking everyone to submit proof of how much they pay in utilities, which fluctuates, the state sets a standard amount for everyone, using real data and a method approved by USDA.

How would the proposal hurt Pennsylvania?

⇒ USDA estimates that more than half PA SNAP households – nearly half a million households – would lose an average of $40 per month in SNAP benefits.
⇒ USDA estimates there would be a 9.37% reduction in net SNAP benefits in PA. This translates to a cut of over $237 million in SNAP per year, for families to buy food!
⇒ It would cut Pennsylvania’s SUA by an estimated 28%.

Which Pennsylvania Households will lose SNAP benefits? Households most likely to be harmed are older adults (age 60+) and persons with disabilities. This has to do with rules that cap the shelter costs for some households but not those with seniors or people with disabilities. Still, millions of working families nationwide will also be harmed.

What you can do? Submit comments in opposition! www.Frac.org/snap-sua-comments
Deadline for comments is December 2nd.

Examples of the harm:
1) Mary & Joe are 70 years of age. Their income is $1,600; rent is $640, and they pay for heat and other utilities. Under current rules, their SNAP benefit is $80/month. Under the proposed rule, SNAP benefits drop by $50 – to only $30/mo.

2) Lucy works 35 hours/week at $12/hour. She and her son share an apartment with a friend. Lucy pays $560/month in rent and a portion of the bills for AC and heat. Under the proposed rule, she would lose $51/month in SNAP (a drop from $172 to $121).

For more information: www.hungercoalition.org/ProtectSNAP
To learn more about the proposed rule and what you can do, join us for a webinar:

**Thursday, November 7, 11-11:30 am**

Click here to register:


*Webinar hosted by Pennsylvania Budget and Policy Center*