

**Women, Infants, and Children  
(WIC)  
2026-27 November Estimate**



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## I. Estimate

### A. Program Overview

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Women, Infants, and Children Division (WIC) operates a \$1.5 billion program that served approximately 1,003,092 low to medium income California residents per month in 2024-25. WIC is California's third largest federally funded food and nutrition assistance program after CalFresh, otherwise known as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in most states, and subsidized school-meal programs.

WIC receives federal funding to administer the WIC program through 83 Local Agencies and over 3,700 authorized grocers (including military commissaries). Additionally, several hundred WIC authorized farmers and farmers' markets participate in both the WIC program and WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP). The FMNP provides eligible participants with benefits that can be exchanged for fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs at these authorized farmers' markets. Select authorized grocers in bordering states also accept California WIC benefits.

The funding through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is based on a discretionary grant appropriated by Congress, plus subsequent reallocations of prior year unspent funds, and earned infant formula rebate revenue used to offset food package costs. Other than the infant formula rebate revenue earned through the USDA-mandated infant formula rebate contract, the WIC program does not require any state general funds and is not an entitlement program. The number of participants served is limited by the discretionary federal grant.

The WIC program provides nutrition services and food assistance for pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding people, infants, and children up to age five who are at nutritional risk. In addition to the categorical eligibility requirement, applicants can become income-eligible by providing documentation of income below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, which is equivalent to an annual income of \$49,303 for a family size of three in 2025. Applicants can also be deemed income-eligible, i.e., adjunctive eligibility, based on participation in certain means-tested programs. Applicants who currently receive or are certified as eligible to receive Medi-Cal, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), CalFresh, or Food Distribution on Indian Reservations benefits are adjunctively eligible.

WIC program services include nutrition education, breastfeeding support, assistance with finding health care and other community services, and benefits for specific supplemental foods that can be redeemed at authorized grocers.

The WIC program is federally funded by the USDA under the Federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, as amended. Specific uses of the WIC program funds are required under federal laws and regulations, and CDPH/WIC must report funds and expenditures to USDA monthly.

According to the most recent data ([National- and State- Level Estimates of WIC Eligibility and WIC Program Reach in 2022](#), by USDA/Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) released in August 2024), the WIC program serves 69.7 percent of eligible Californians, the second highest coverage of eligible persons of all state WIC programs and third nationally behind Puerto Rico and Vermont, while the national average is 53.5 percent. California's coverage rate is statistically significantly higher than the national average.

WIC revenues are comprised of the federal grants and earned infant formula manufacturer rebates used to offset food package costs. The maximum number of participants served by WIC depends largely on food package costs, of which infant formula is used to support a large percentage. Infant formula purchases represent approximately 22 percent of gross food expenditures. WIC program federal regulations 7 CFR 246.16a require all states to obtain infant formula manufacturer rebates through a competitive bidding process to offset food package costs and maximize the number of participants that can be served. The California state budget authorizes WIC to retain infant formula rebate revenue and use it to offset the cost of food for WIC participants. Rebate revenue accounted for approximately 17 percent of WIC revenue for food for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024-25.

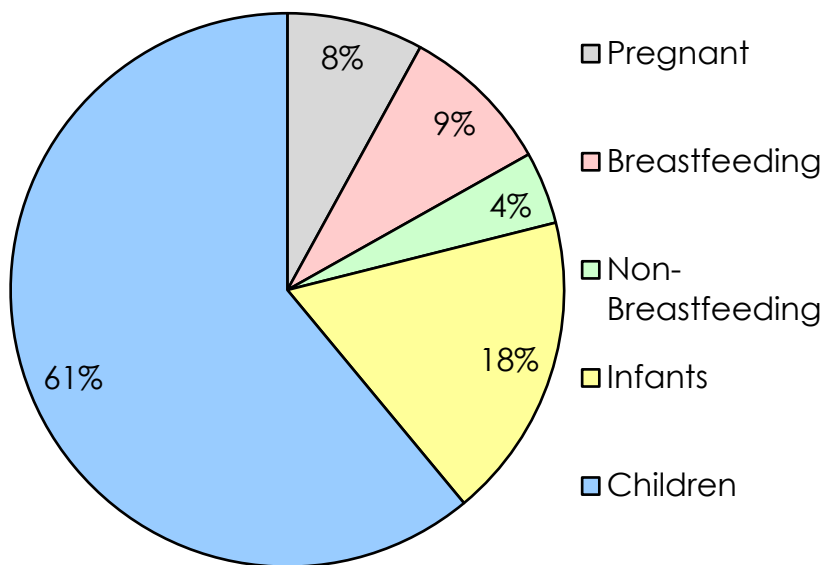
In addition to funding food expenditures, the Local Assistance budget authority includes other federal funds, such as the Nutrition Services and Administration (NSA) grant, which are used by WIC Local Agencies to provide services directly to WIC families and support the statewide management information system (MIS) used in the provision of those services. The NSA grant also funds WIC State Operations for administering the program. (See Appendix C, page 30)

This Estimate projects food expenditures based on statewide participation, historical expenditures, any regulatory changes that affect costs, and projections for food inflation. WIC estimates cost per participant at the overall participation level. For program management purposes, participation is still projected at the categorical level. These categories are pregnant people, breastfeeding people, non-breastfeeding people, infants, and children under five years old. The Estimate also includes other Local Assistance and State Operations expenditures.

WIC Participation in California

The largest participant category served in WIC is “Children” due to the length of children’s eligibility (first to fifth birthday). Other participant categories are limited to one year of eligibility or less. The table below displays the distribution of California WIC participants by category for 2024-25.

**Chart 1:  
Percentage of CA WIC Participation by  
Category: FY 2024-25**



**Table 1: Actual CA WIC Participation by  
Category: FY 2024-25**

Participant Category	Annual Average Monthly Participation FY 2024-25
Pregnant	79,436
Breastfeeding	92,852
Non-Breastfeeding	40,093
Infants	177,202
Children	613,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,003,092</b>

### WIC Modernization Efforts

The WIC program is actively modernizing to improve the applicant and participant WIC experience in California. Initiatives include simplified use of benefits at farmers' markets, expanded food choices, and leveraging technology for enrollment, education, and communication. These efforts align with federal policy changes and modernization initiatives and aim to provide equitable access to WIC benefits and services. It is important to note that the federal final rule for WIC online ordering and transactions was anticipated in 2025, its release date is now anticipated in 2026.

**B. Food Expenditure Projections (See Appendix A)**

The following tables detail food expenditures and the resources, such as federal funds or rebate funds, used to support those expenditures. Expenditures paid from the NSA grant are also displayed in the tables to illustrate total federal funds used by WIC for Local Assistance and State Operations:

**Table 2: Food Expenditure Comparison by Category (all funds)**

*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

Expenditure Category	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
Participant Food Package Costs	1,020,859,000	1,055,294,000	34,435,000	3.37%	1,086,274,000	65,415,000	6.41%
Updated WIC Food Package Rules*	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Prudent Reserve	30,626,000	31,659,000	1,033,000	3.37%	32,588,000	1,962,000	6.41%
<b>Total Food Expenditures</b>	<b>1,051,485,000</b>	<b>1,086,953,000</b>	<b>35,468,000</b>	<b>3.37%</b>	<b>1,118,862,000</b>	<b>67,377,000</b>	<b>6.41%</b>

\*Final food package change decisions are still being vetted. Once final changes are determined, this amount will be updated with the actual estimates.

**Table 3: Local Assistance and State Operations Expenditure Comparison by Fund Source (all funds)**

*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

Expenditure Category	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
<b>Total Food Expenditures</b>	<b>1,051,485,000</b>	<b>1,086,953,000</b>	<b>35,468,000</b>	<b>3.37%</b>	<b>1,118,862,000</b>	<b>67,377,000</b>	<b>6.41%</b>
<i>Food Expenditures Paid from Rebate Funds</i>	186,267,000	146,221,000	(40,046,000)	-21.50%	134,373,000	(51,894,000)	-27.86%
<i>Food Expenditures Paid from Federal Funds</i>	865,218,000	940,732,000	75,514,000	8.73%	984,489,000	119,271,000	13.79%
Other Local Assistance Expenditures (Federal NSA)	341,707,000	349,628,000	7,921,000	2.32%	349,628,000	7,921,000	2.32%
<b>Total Federal Local Assistance Expenditures (Food + NSA)</b>	<b>1,206,925,000</b>	<b>1,290,360,000</b>	<b>83,435,000</b>	<b>6.91%</b>	<b>1,334,117,000</b>	<b>127,192,000</b>	<b>10.54%</b>
State Operations (Federal NSA)	71,105,000	71,105,000	0	0.00%	71,105,000	0	0.00%

## Prudent Reserve for Food Expenditures

The USDA allows states to maintain a three percent prudent reserve for food inflation and for any unexpected occurrences or natural disasters, which could affect food prices more than any projected “normal” inflation. For example, an unexpected increase in food inflation or increase in unemployment leading to a surge in the caseload could result in costs exceeding the projections in this Estimate.

As allowed, the prudent reserve request for food expenditures is revised for the current year to \$31.7 million, which is an increase of \$1.0 million or 3.4 percent when compared to the 2025 Budget Act. The prudent reserve request for 2026-27 is \$32.6 million, which is an increase of \$2.0 million or 6.4 percent when compared to the 2025 Budget Act. The 2026-27 amount includes approximately \$5.0 million in allowable breast pump purchases that are projected to be made in each fiscal year using Food Grant funds.

### **C. Expenditure Methodology/Key Drivers of Cost**

Food expenditures are aggregated at the statewide level and divided by the number of participants to determine the average food cost per participant. Participation and inflation have been the main drivers of increasing food costs over the last few years. WIC Participation is divided into five categories as described below. Each participant category has special nutrition needs that influence food costs:

- **Pregnant Category** – Those who are in the pregnant category are eligible to be certified on the WIC program at any point in their pregnancy (and up to six weeks after the birth of an infant or the end of the pregnancy), and receive supplemental foods high in protein, calcium, iron, folate and folic acid, vitamin A, and vitamin C to support optimal fetal development.
- **Breastfeeding Category** – Those who are in the breastfeeding category are eligible for benefits up to their infant's first birthday and receive an enhanced supplemental food package with foods high in protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, and vitamin C to support caloric needs during breastfeeding.
- **Non-Breastfeeding Category** – Those who are in the non-breastfeeding category are eligible for benefits up to six months post-partum (birth or end of pregnancy) and receive a supplemental food package to help in rebuilding nutrient stores, especially iron and calcium and achieving a healthy weight after delivery.
- **Infants** – Infants are eligible for benefits from birth until their first birthday. The WIC program promotes breastfeeding as the optimal infant feeding choice due to its many health, nutritional, economical, and emotional

benefits to parents and babies. Infants may also receive formula and supplemental foods that are rich in protein, calcium, iron, zinc, vitamin A, and vitamin C during this critical period of development.

- Children – Children are eligible for benefits from age one up to their fifth birthday, and receive supplemental foods rich in protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, and vitamin C. These nutrients have been shown to be lacking in the diets of children who qualify for WIC benefits and are essential to meet nutritional needs during critical periods of development.

## **D. Food Expenditures**

### **1. Current Year**

Food expenditures are comprised of the federal food expenditures and the WIC Manufacturer Rebate food costs. The 2025 Budget Act estimated \$1.051 billion (\$865.2 million federal fund and \$186.3 million rebate fund) for 2025-26. The November Estimate anticipates an increase in food expenditures in 2025-26 to \$1.087 billion (\$940.7 million federal fund and \$146.2 million rebate fund), an increase of \$35.5 million or 3.4 percent compared to the 2025 Budget Act. The increase in food expenditure is based on a substantially higher food inflation rate (3.42 percent in the 2026-27 November Estimate compared to 1.71 percent in the 2025 Budget Act). However, this increase is slightly moderated due to a downward adjustment in participation trend - 1,005,616 participants projected in the 2026-27 November Estimate compared to 1,013,240 projected in the 2025 Budget Act. Rebate revenue and expenditures are projected at \$146.2 million, which is a decrease of \$40.0 million, or 21.5 percent compared to the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$186.3 million. The decrease is primarily attributed to a reduction in the projected rebate per can to be received with the start of the new infant formula rebate contracts (New Assumption - Infant Formula Invitation for Bid) as well as a slight decline in projected infant participation from the 2025 Budget Act.

### **2. Budget Year**

For 2026-27, WIC's food expenditure estimate is \$1.119 billion (\$984.5 million federal fund and \$134.4 million rebate fund), which is an increase of \$67.4 million, or 6.4 percent as compared to the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$1.051 billion (\$865.2 million federal fund and \$186.3 million rebate fund). The increase in food expenditures is driven by a food inflation rate of 2.8 percent, slightly offset by a reduced participation forecast for 2026-27 (1,006,704 participants projected in the 2026-27 November Estimate compared to 1,013,240 projected in the 2025 Budget Act). Rebate revenue and expenditures are projected at \$134.4 million, which is a decrease of \$51.9 million or 27.9 percent compared with the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$186.3 million. The decrease in rebate

expenditures and revenue is primarily attributed to a reduction in the projected rebate per can to be received with the start of the new infant formula rebate contracts (New Assumption – Infant Formula Invitation for Bid) as well as a slight decrease in both the projected cans redeemed per infant and projected infant participation from the 2025 Budget Act.

## **E. Other Local Assistance and State Operations Projections**

In addition to food costs, the Local Assistance budget authority includes other federal funds from the NSA Grant, which are used to assist WIC Local Agencies in the direct services provided to WIC families and support the MIS used in the provision of those services. Examples of direct services include intake, eligibility determination, benefit issuance, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and referrals to health and social services. The NSA Grant also funds WIC State Operations for administering the WIC program.

### **1. Current Year**

In 2025-26, the NSA budget, including the anticipated expenditures for local administration, are estimated at \$349.6 million, which is an increase of \$7.9 million, or 2.3 percent compared with the 2025 Budget Act. The increase is driven by increased allocations to WIC Local Agencies to support the growing caseload and increased hosting costs at California Department of Technology (CDT) for the WIC WISE system, WIC benefit issuance system. State Operations expenditures are estimated at \$71.1 million, which is the same as the 2025 Budget Act.

### **2. Budget Year**

For 2026-27, the NSA budget and anticipated expenditures for local administration are estimated at \$349.6 million, which is the same as the current year. State Operations expenditures are estimated at \$71.1 million, which is the same as the 2025 Budget Act.

**F. Fiscal Comparison Summary**

The following tables display comparisons of expenditures by fund source and the resources that will be used to support the expenditures from each fund. Sufficient federal funds and WIC Manufacturer Rebate Funds are available to support projected expenditures:

**Table 4: Expenditure Comparison (federal funds)**  
*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

<b>Fund 0890 Federal Trust Fund</b>	<b>Current Year 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>Current Year November Estimate</b>	<b>Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>% Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>Budget Year November Estimate</b>	<b>Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>% Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>
<b>Local Assistance Expenditures</b>	<b>1,206,925,000</b>	<b>1,290,360,000</b>	<b>83,435,000</b>	<b>6.91%</b>	<b>1,334,117,000</b>	<b>127,192,000</b>	<b>10.54%</b>
<i>Food Expenditures (Food Grant)</i>	865,218,000	940,732,000	75,514,000	8.73%	984,489,000	119,271,000	13.79%
<i>Other Local Assistance (NSA Grant)</i>	341,707,000	349,628,000	7,921,000	2.32%	349,628,000	7,921,000	2.32%
<b>State Operations (NSA Grant)</b>	<b>71,105,000</b>	<b>71,105,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>71,105,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**Table 5: Revenue Comparison (federal funds)**  
*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

Fund 0890 Federal Trust Fund	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
<b>Total Available Resources</b>	<b>1,307,101,000</b>	<b>1,390,928,000</b>	<b>83,827,000</b>	<b>6.41%</b>	<b>1,442,169,000</b>	<b>135,068,000</b>	<b>10.33%</b>
<i>Food Grant</i>	889,470,000	940,732,000	51,262,000	5.76%	984,489,000	95,019,000	10.68%
<i>NSA Grant</i>	417,631,000	450,196,000	32,565,000	7.80%	457,680,000	40,049,000	9.59%

**Table 6: Expenditure Comparison (rebate funds)**  
*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

Fund 3023 Manufacturer Rebate	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
<b>Local Assistance Expenditures</b>	<b>186,267,000</b>	<b>146,221,000</b>	<b>(40,046,000)</b>	<b>-21.50%</b>	<b>134,373,000</b>	<b>(51,894,000)</b>	<b>-27.86%</b>

**Table 7: Revenue Comparison (rebate funds)**  
*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

<b>Fund 3023 Manufacturer Rebate</b>	<b>Current Year 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>Current Year November Estimate</b>	<b>Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>% Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>Budget Year November Estimate</b>	<b>Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>	<b>% Change from 2025 Budget Act</b>
<i>Projected Rebate Revenue</i>	179,103,000	172,619,000	(6,484,000)	-3.62%	164,138,000	(14,965,000)	-8.36%
<i>New Infant Formula Rebate Contract</i>	0	(32,022,000)	(32,022,000)	0.00%	(34,933,000)	(34,933,000)	0.00%
<i>4% Reserve for Additional Revenue</i>	7,164,000	5,624,000	(1,540,000)	-21.50%	5,168,000	(1,996,000)	-27.86%
<b>Total Available Resources</b>	<b>186,267,000</b>	<b>146,221,000</b>	<b>(40,046,000)</b>	<b>-21.50%</b>	<b>134,373,000</b>	<b>(51,894,000)</b>	<b>-27.86%</b>

## II. Fund Condition Statement

The Fund Condition Statement below illustrates the status of the WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund (Fund 3023) for actual revenues and expenditures for 2024-25, and projected revenues and expenditures for 2025-26 and 2026-27:

**Table 8: Fund Condition Statement**

*Dollars in thousands*

<b>3023 WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund</b>	<b>SFY 2024-25 Estimate</b>	<b>SFY 2025-26 Estimate</b>	<b>SFY 2026-27 Estimate</b>
Beginning Balance	552	623	724
Prior Year Adjustments	(32)	0	0
Adjusted Beginning Balance	520	623	724
Revenues, Transfers, and Other Adjustments			
Revenues:			
4163000 Investment Income - Surplus Money Investments	103	101	101
4172500 Miscellaneous Revenue	189,577	146,221	134,373
Total Revenues, Transfers, and Other Adjustments	189,680	146,322	134,474
Total Resources	190,200	146,945	135,198
Expenditures and Expenditure Adjustments			
Expenditures:			
4265 Department of Public Health (Local Assistance)	189,577	146,221	134,373
Total Expenditures and Expenditure Adjustments	189,577	146,221	134,373
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>825</b>

### III. Assumptions

#### 1. Future Fiscal Issues

##### a. One Big Beautiful Bill Act

**Background:** H.R. 1, also referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, is the federal budget reconciliation bill and was signed on July 4, 2025. The Act reduced funding to federal safety net programs, such as Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and included restrictions on certain immigrant participation in these programs. The Act has widely applicable effects and implications on many parts of the federal government. The effects do not impact WIC directly but may indirectly impact the program and the communities WIC serves.

**Description of Change:** As of May 2025, 87.3 percent of certified WIC participants are adjunctively eligible based on enrollment in other benefit programs, primarily Medi-Cal, CalFresh, and California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). In general, proof of enrollment in these programs is sufficient for verifying income eligibility for WIC. However, if an applicant is no longer enrolled in these other programs, they may still qualify through traditional income eligibility determinations. Participants will need to provide their income documentation to determine WIC eligibility. This shift will increase administrative burden for both formerly adjunctively eligible participants and WIC local agencies to verify income. Other impacts to California participants affected by loss of Medi-Cal include reduced access to lab work for WIC certification, coverage for medically necessary infant formula, and referral services.

**Discretionary:** No

**Reason for Adjustment/ Change:**

- The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is the budget reconciliation bill passed by Congress and signed by the President for FFY 2026.
- While no provisions directly impact the WIC Program, several funding caps will limit resources to programs that serve WIC participants and potentially increase administrative burden on WIC Local Agencies in certifying participants.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** Federal Fund 0890. No fiscal impact anticipated at this time.

## **b. Legislation Regarding Immigration Status**

**Background:** Two federal bills, H.R.1 budget bill and H.R. 746 America First Act have language that may impact WIC participation. The first, H.R.1, the federal budget bill, signed into law July 4, 2025, requires that Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Medicaid program participants be citizens or “qualified aliens” of the United States starting October 2026.

In 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act was enacted. In this legislation it limited federal program participation in SNAP, Medicaid, and others to citizens or “qualified aliens.” H.R.1 appears to restrict the definition of “qualified aliens” to reduce the types of “qualified aliens” that are able to participate in the federal programs.

The second, H.R. 746 American First Act, introduced January 28, 2025, proposes to require WIC program participants be citizens or “qualified aliens” of the United States. The H.R. 746 American First Act is currently in the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committees on Education and Workforce, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce.

Currently, WIC does not have a citizenship requirement for program participation nor is immigration status of participants or applicants tracked or monitored. Additionally, applicants can be automatically considered income-eligible for WIC benefits if they are currently enrolled in certain other means-tested programs like SNAP (CalFresh in California), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF-CalWORKs in California), or Medicaid. These restrictions on immigration status as a requisite for program participation may reduce the number of WIC applicants that may be adjunctively eligible through other program enrollment or exempt them from WIC participation.

WIC applicants that may not be adjunctively eligible for immigration status reasons, may still qualify through traditional income eligibility determinations.

**Description of Change:** With the citizenship requirement in law from the federal budget bill and the proposed changes in the America First Act, there may be a reduction in WIC participation.

**Discretionary:** No

**Reason for Adjustment/Change:**

- Fewer WIC applicants may be able to receive program benefits due to immigration status requirements.
- The effect of the legislation could result in poorer health outcomes for low-income mothers, infants, and children.

- A reduction in WIC program participation could result in a reduced federal grant.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** Fiscal impact is unknown at this time.

### **c. MODERN WIC Act of 2025**

**Background:** On February 21, 2025, Rep. Fitzpatrick, Brian K. (R-PA-1), introduced a bill in the 119th U.S. Congress called the "More Options to Develop and Enhance Remote Nutrition in WIC Act of 2025" or the "MODERN WIC Act of 2025." H.R.1464 includes a provision that will permanently allow individuals to remotely certify their eligibility for and receive benefits through WIC. The state agency must allow WIC applicants for certification, recertification, or a nutritional risk evaluation to do so by phone or video teleconference in addition to the in-person option. The state agency has 90 days to collect data for a nutritional risk evaluation for a remotely certified individual. Currently, nutrition risks must be determined at the time of certification. With additional time to do the nutrition risk assessment, state agencies can temporarily certify applicants without a complete nutrition assessment.

The bill also allows states to provide benefits on WIC electronic benefit transfer cards through mail or remote issuance instead of requiring participants to pick up or reload benefits in person at a WIC office. Currently, individuals are generally required to be physically present to certify their WIC eligibility and receive benefits, with exceptions. USDA/FNS has temporarily waived these requirements and allowed remote certification and benefits using authorities that were provided by laws that were enacted to address COVID-19. The MODERN WIC Act of 2025 was referred to the House Committee on Education and Workforce.

**Description of Change:** This bill would permanently put in place the ability to permit video or telephone certifications in the WIC program which are currently available through a waiver due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would impact and benefit all current participants and all future applicants seeking WIC benefits by allowing an easier and more streamlined approach in receiving WIC certification.

**Discretionary:** No

#### **Reason for Adjustment/Change:**

- Passage of federal legislation will revise basic presence at certification requirements.
- Positive certification appointment impact on all California participants and applicants.
- Makes permanent the ability to issue electronic benefits remotely.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** The potential impact of the MODERN WIC Act of 2025 is unknown at this time. More information will be available when a report to Congress has been completed on the impact of remote technologies, including video, telephone, and online platforms, on certifications, appointments, and participant satisfaction

#### **d. Online Shopping**

**Background:** California, like other states, is awaiting the final rule on WIC online ordering and transactions. While the USDA/FNS previously indicated that the final rule would be released in early 2025, its release date is now anticipated in 2026. The final rule is expected to be informed by online shopping pilot projects funded by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), which provided funding for WIC modernization. As these pilot projects progress, California continues to be involved in project updates from pilot states to ensure California is well-prepared for its implementation.

**Description of Change:** No change

**Discretionary:** Yes

#### **Reason for Adjustment/Change:**

- Online shopping is a program modernization effort that is beneficial for WIC families and WIC vendors.
- Outside of pilot projects, States cannot permanently implement online shopping until the Final Rule is published.
- Regulations will need to be promulgated prior to formal implementation.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** Federal Fund 0890. No fiscal impact anticipated at this time.

## **2. New Assumptions/Premises**

### **a. Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2026 Budget Appropriation**

**Background:** The WIC program national budget is subject to federal budget negotiations and an annual appropriations process, starting with the President's proposed budget, due annually to Congress by the first Monday in February, followed by the House and Senate proposed budgets for the upcoming Federal Fiscal Year (FFY). Following negotiations, the final federal budget passed by Congress is signed and enacted by the President.

In FFY 2025, WIC was funded at \$7.597 billion in the full year continuing resolution (CR), The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) estimates that WIC will

need approximately \$8.2 billion nationally in FFY 2026 funding to support projected caseload ([Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, September 2025](#)). In November 2025, a full-year appropriation of \$8.2 billion in funding for the WIC Program was passed by Congress and enacted, an increase of \$603 million from prior year funding, and enables the continuation of WIC's current evidence-based Cash Value Benefit.

**Description of Change:** Federal fiscal year 2026 funding of \$8.2 billion was provided in the federal appropriation for WIC to ensure sufficient funding at the national level to meet caseload needs as projected by USDA and the CBPP.

**Discretionary:** No. The Appropriation Committees and members of Congress decide the funding levels for WIC.

**Reason for Adjustment/ Change:**

- FFY 2026 funding of \$8.2 billion was provided to ensure sufficient funding to meet WIC caseload at a national level for the fiscal year.
- Federal fiscal year 2025 funding levels are projected to meet participation needs for FFY 2026.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** CDPH/WIC is still waiting on final state agency allocations from USDA. CDPH/WIC anticipates requesting additional food and NSA funds through reallocation to support operational needs in FFY 2025. The impacted Fund Source is the Federal Trust Fund (0890).

**b. Implementing updated WIC Food Package Rules**

**Background:** On April 18, 2024, USDA/FNS released the Final Rule for regulations governing the WIC food packages. This Final Rule incorporates recommendations from a National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's (NASEM) 2017 report, public comment, and the latest Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The Final Rule includes NASEM recommended food package revisions, including increases for under-consumed foods like fruits and vegetables and canned fish. Specifically, the Final Rule makes permanent an increase in the monthly Cash-Value Benefit for fruits and vegetables benefit, allowing amounts based on enacted federal appropriations legislation for FFY 2024 to continue: \$26 for children; \$47 for pregnant and postpartum participants; and \$52 for breastfeeding participants. These amounts are adjusted annually by the USDA/FNS for inflation.

USDA/FNS is requiring states to implement most provisions of the Final Rule by April 2026, with certain exceptions. CDPH/WIC has already implemented the increased Cash-Value Benefit amounts for fruits and vegetables and is in the process of implementing the remaining provisions, which include changes to yogurt vitamin D requirements by April 2027 and require amendments to state

WIC food package regulations. CDPH/WIC plans to implement these remaining provisions in April 2026, though that date is subject to change based on programmatic need.

**Description of Change:** Specific WIC food package changes in California will depend on both the mandatory and optional provisions USDA/FNS included in their Final Rule.

California's WIC Bulletin Regulations will incorporate the mandatory changes, as well as the optional changes that are chosen by CDPH/WIC. Stakeholders are provided with an opportunity to provide comments on the changes during the expedited regulatory process, as detailed in California Health and Safety Code §123322.

Highlights of the Final Rule include, but are not limited to, the following food package changes:

- Mandatory changes that CDPH/WIC must implement include an increase in the fruits and vegetables benefit, the participant option to substitute juice with a \$3 fruits and vegetables benefit, the addition of canned fish for all non-infant participants, the choice to replace eggs with legumes (dry beans, canned beans, or peanut butter), and increased or decreased food amounts for various food groups.
- Optional changes that State agencies may choose to implement are based on needs and available food funds in their respective states. State agencies may choose from a variety of new options, including authorizing new types of whole grains, new types of plant-based milks, and additional container sizes for foods like canned fish.

**Discretionary:** Mixed – some food changes in California resulting from the USDA/FNS final rule are mandatory, while others are permissive to accommodate the specific needs of California participants. Many of the optional food changes allow State agencies to authorize foods that cost more than existing options.

Prior to implementation, CDPH/WIC will amend the WIC Bulletin Regulations to incorporate applicable mandatory and optional food changes, all of which will be subject to stakeholder feedback as part of the expedited regulatory amendment process.

**Reason for Adjustment/Change:**

- CDPH/WIC plans to implement Final Rule mandatory and several of the optional food changes in April 2026. April 20, 2026, is the federal deadline for implementing most of the mandatory food changes.

- The Final Rule includes both increases and reductions to the quantities issued depending on food group and participant category, and the addition of new foods for some participants.

There may be an increase in some food group expenditures and reductions in others.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** Impact to Federal Trust Fund (0890) is uncertain at this time. The fiscal impact will be influenced by the additional optional food choices (as described above) and/or increased food amounts, and reductions in the amounts of some authorized foods like juice and milk. Many of the optional food choice decisions described above would increase food expenditures for those food groups, but these increases may be offset by the reductions in quantities for other food groups. The increase to the monthly fruits and vegetables benefit is already included as a part of the base participant cost in the existing estimate.

### **c. Infant Formula Invitation for Bid (IFB)**

**Background:** On July 31, 2025, infant formula contracts with Abbott Laboratories and Mead Johnson and Company expired. To ensure the continuity of cost containment for infant formula after the expiration of the previous contracts, CDPH/WIC issued two Invitation for Bids (IFBs); one for milk-based formula and one for soy-based formula. The purpose was to secure revenue-generating contracts for the provision of milk-based and soy-based iron-fortified infant formula for the WIC Program in three forms: liquid concentrate, powder, and ready-to-feed.

The winning bidder for each IFB was the manufacturer that provided the lowest total net cost per month of infant formula to CDPH/WIC while meeting all bid requirements and bidder qualification requirements (as specified in the IFBs).

The winning bidder for milk-based formula was Mead Johnson and Company, and for soy-based formula, it was Abbott Laboratories. The new contracts started on August 1, 2025. The rebate bids for both milk-based formula and soy-based formula were significantly lower than in previous years, resulting in less rebate money for CDPH/WIC. For example, the total net cost per month based on current average redemption of infant formula, the new rebate amounts per can will result in an estimated reduction in rebate revenue of \$35 million annually once the new contracts are in place.

**Description of Change:** With the new infant formula contracts, the rebate dollar amount reimbursed per can of infant formula has changed. As a result, the net cost for infant formula has increased. This increase in net cost for the infant

formula purchased by CDPH/WIC will require greater reliance on the USDA/FNS food grant for funding.

**Discretionary:** No. Federal WIC regulations require that CDPH/WIC has a continuous revenue-generating rebate contract in place for both milk-based and soy-based infant formula.

**Reason for Adjustment/ Change:** The increase in net cost of infant formula has resulted in a higher overall cost for infant formula.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** The fiscal impact is estimated at a \$35 million annual reduction in revenue and expenditures (\$32 million in 2025-26 due to the partial year July 31, 2025 start) to the WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund (3023). An offsetting \$35 million annual increase (\$32 million in 2025-26) in expenditure authority to the Federal Trust Fund (0890) will be necessary to support food expenditures; however, a change in net cost for infant formula will impact both the Federal Trust Fund (0890) and the WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund (3023).

### 3. Existing Significantly Changed) Assumptions/Premises

There are no Existing (Significantly Changed) Assumptions/Premises.

### 4. Unchanged Assumptions/Premises

#### a. FFY 2025 Budget Appropriation

**Background:** The WIC program national budget is subject to federal budget negotiations and an annual appropriations process, starting with the President's proposed budget, due annually to Congress by the first Monday in February, followed by the House and Senate proposed budgets for the upcoming FFY. Following negotiations, the final federal budget passed by Congress is signed and enacted by the President.

On March 14, 2025, a full year Continuing Resolution was enacted, which increased FFY 2025 WIC funding through September 30, 2025, to \$7.597 billion, an increase of \$567 million from prior year funding.

**Description of Change:** FFY 2025 funding of \$7.597 billion would provide sufficient funding at the national level to meet California's needs for the fiscal year.

**Discretionary:** No. The Appropriation Committees and members of Congress decide the funding levels for WIC.

**Reason for Adjustment/Change:**

- The federal budget for WIC that the Congress votes and passes, and the President signs, directly affects state's Food and WIC Nutrition Services and Administration (NSA) funding levels.

**Fiscal Impact (Range) and Fund Source(s):** CDPH/WIC received sufficient food and NSA funds through reallocation to support operational needs in FFY 2025. The impacted Fund Source is the Federal Trust Fund (0890).

#### **5. Discontinued Assumptions/Premises**

There are no Discontinued Assumptions/Premises.

## IV. Appendices

### Appendix A

#### **Rationale and Methodology for Participation and Expenditure Projections**

According to the most recent data (Eligibles and Program Reach, 2022, by USDA/FNS released in August 2024), the WIC program serves 69.7 percent of eligible Californians, the second highest coverage of eligible persons of all state WIC programs and third nationally behind Puerto Rico and Vermont, while the national average is 53.5 percent.

Participation is the main driver of food costs for the WIC program.

The five participation categories, defined on page 8-9, are forecasted separately based on:

- The participation numbers during the 12 most recent months of data.
- The upper limit of possible WIC participants, jointly estimated using recently published USDA FNS coverage rates and counts of all WIC-eligible individuals using administrative data for WIC and Medi-Cal.

CDPH/WIC used a logistic growth model to project future category-specific WIC participation. This model makes use of two parameters to predict changes in participation over time.

The first parameter is the growth rate of the population, which is based on the average percent change in monthly participation across the twelve most recently available months of actuals.

The second parameter is the upper limit of possible participants in California, given WIC age and income eligibility requirements. CDPH/WIC estimated this upper limit using both administrative data sources and WIC eligibility estimates published by USDA/FNS. Counts of all WIC certified individuals were summed with counts of WIC eligible non-participants determined from a match between WIC and Medi-Cal administrative records. This sum was adjusted upwards (to account for WIC eligible individuals not participating in either WIC or Medi-Cal) using separate estimates of coverage rates available in the most recent version of the USDA/FNS WIC Eligibility and Program Reach Report.

Using these two parameters and starting the model off with the most recent month of participation actuals, CDPH/WIC calculated subsequent months of participation for each of the five WIC participation categories (infants, children, pregnant participants, breastfeeding participants, and non-breastfeeding participants). Monthly projections were then summed across categories to

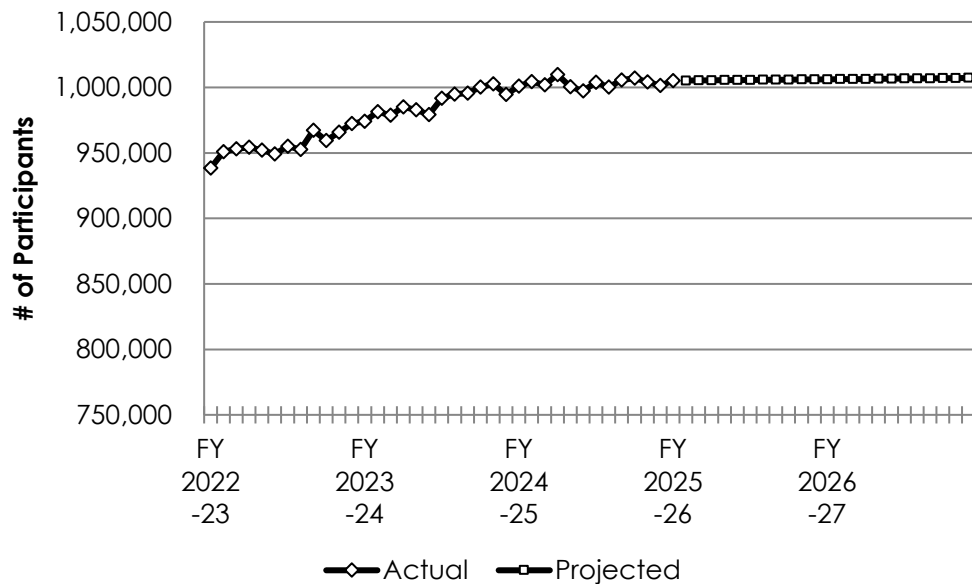
provide a total estimate of the WIC participant population at any given point in time.

Total average monthly participation for 2025-26 is based upon 11 months of projected data and 1 month of actuals summed across all categories. For 2024-25, monthly average participation was 1,003,092. WIC estimates that average monthly participation for 2025-26 will increase to 1,005,616, an increase of 0.25 percent, compared to an increase of 1.48 percent in 2024-25.

Total average monthly participation for 2026-27 is based upon the remaining projected months from the growth model initialized with July 2025 as the most recent month of actuals. WIC estimates average monthly participation will increase to 1,006,704, an increase of 0.11 percent, compared to the 0.25 percent increase projected for 2025-26.

The participation graph below and the individual participant category charts located in Appendix B show the participation levels through 2026-27, which includes updated actual participation numbers through July 2025:

**Chart 2: Total Participation**



**Total Food Expenditures**

Food expenditures are divided by the number of participants to determine the average food cost per participant, which is then adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) projections for Food at Home from the Department of Finance Economic Research Unit (ERU). Actual CPI data is available from ERU through March 2025 with projections through the end of 2026-27. The updated projected CPI rate in 2025-26 is 3.42 percent, and for 2026-27 is 2.82 percent. Historical expenditures and updated average per participant food costs for 2024-25 through June 2025 were used to update projections for 2025-26 and to build the new projection for 2026-27 food costs. Below is a chart summarizing total actual food cost expenditures for 2024-25 and food cost projections for the current and budget year as compared to the 2025 Budget Act.

**Table 9: Food Expenditures**

Factor	2024-25 Actuals	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
<b>Average Monthly Participation*</b>	1,003,092	1,013,240	1,005,616	-7,624	-0.75%	1,006,704	-6,536	-0.65%
<b>Average Cost per Participant</b>	\$ 84.56	\$ 83.96	\$ 87.45	\$ 3.49	4.16%	\$ 89.92	\$ 5.96	7.10%
<b>Annual Expenditures**</b>	\$ 1,017,809,654	\$ 1,020,859,313	\$ 1,055,293,868	\$ 34,434,555	3.37%	\$ 1,086,274,064	\$ 65,414,751	6.41%

\* SFY 2025-26 Average Participation includes projected participation for August 2025 through June 2026.

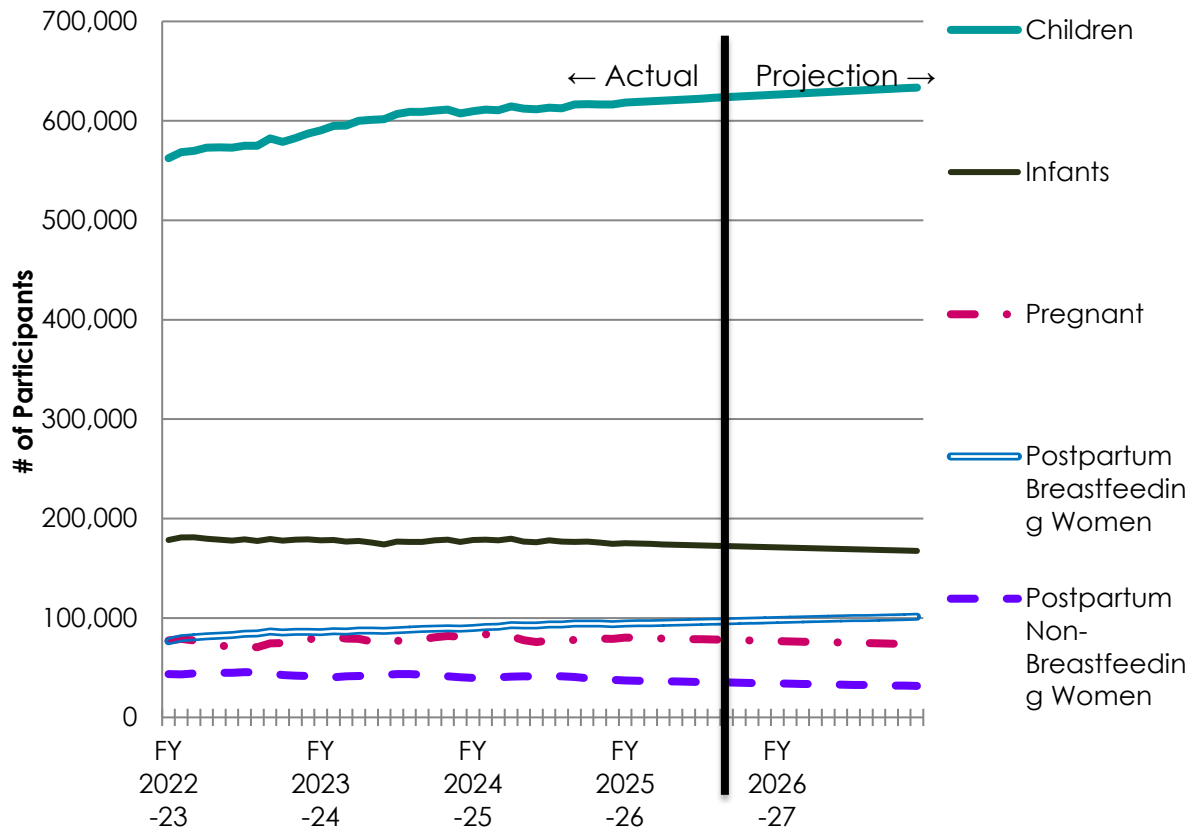
\*\* Numbers rounded to the nearest dollar. Does not include 3% Prudent Reserve in food expenditures.

## Appendix B

### Participant and Food Cost Projections by Category

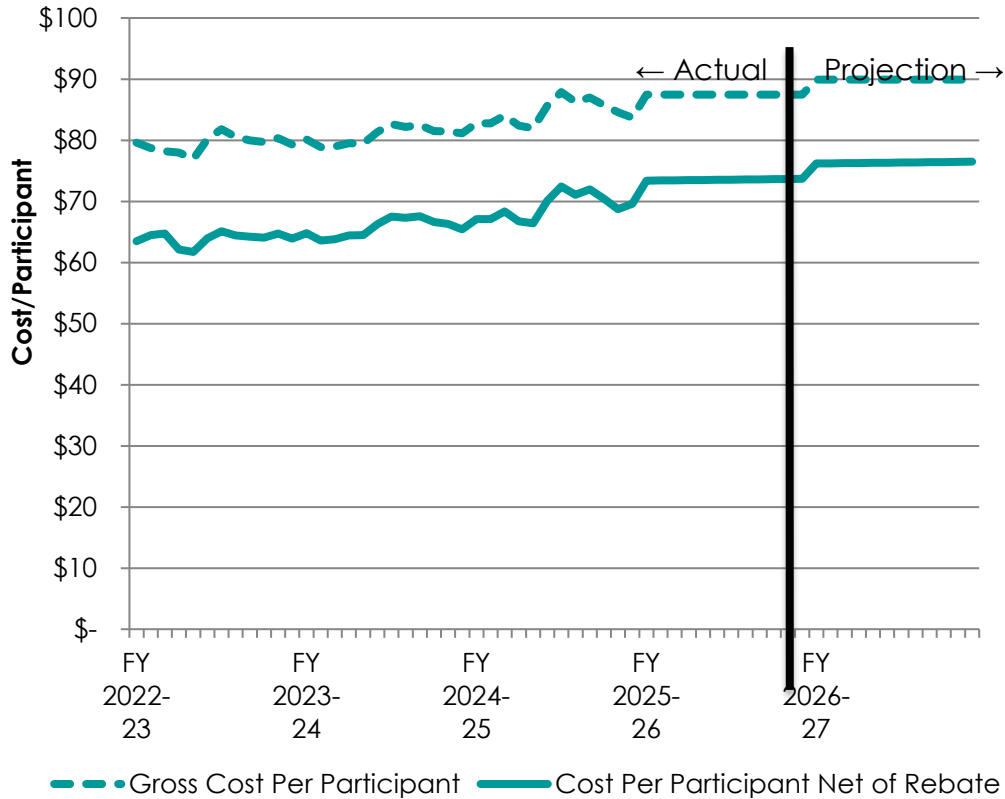
The figure below illustrates actual and projected participation trends since 2022-23. As mentioned previously, the Children participant category is the largest due to their longer period of eligibility. This population also experienced considerable growth around the time of the COVID-19 statewide shutdown because of increased recertification rates and large-scale auto-issuance of food benefits. Growth has moderated since then and currently is continuing to slow. Forecasted total monthly participation is included in the chart in Appendix A:

### Chart 3: Participation by Category



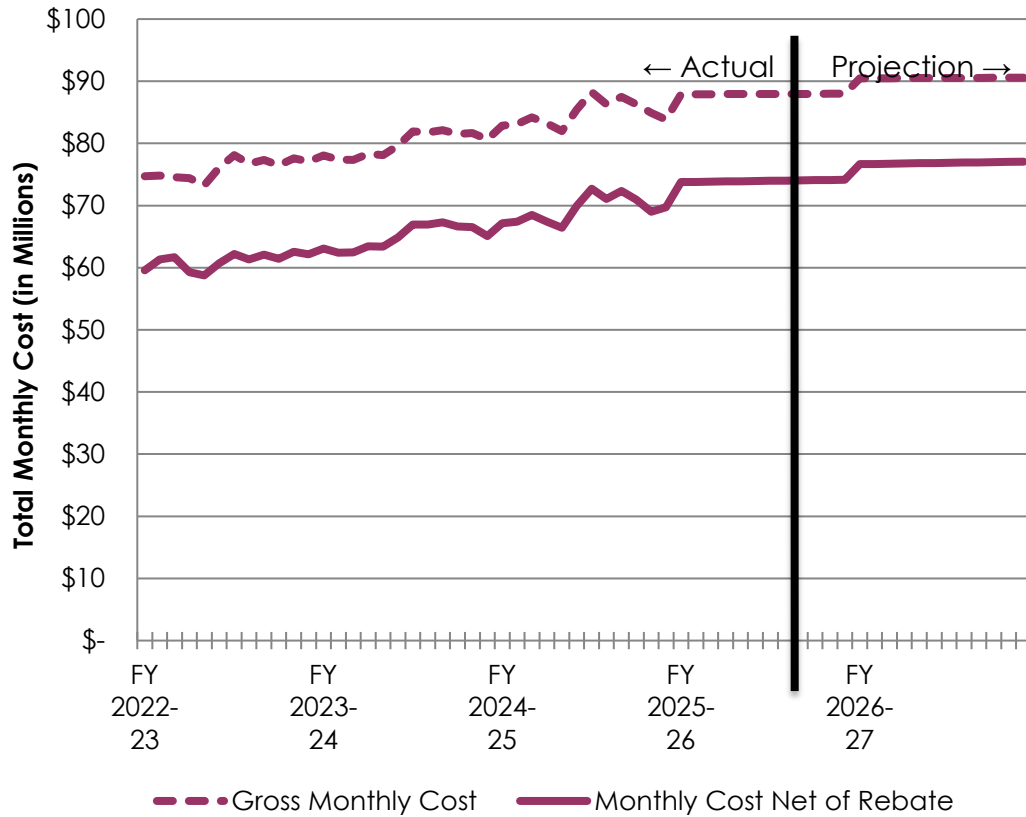
The figure below illustrates the average cost per participant. Projected costs include inflation projections:

**Chart 4: Cost Per Participant**



The figure below consolidates the information in the above two charts, and illustrates total monthly cost (forecasted participation times average cost per participant):

**Chart 5: Total Monthly Cost**



**Appendix C**

**WIC Special Display Chart (Government Code 13343)**

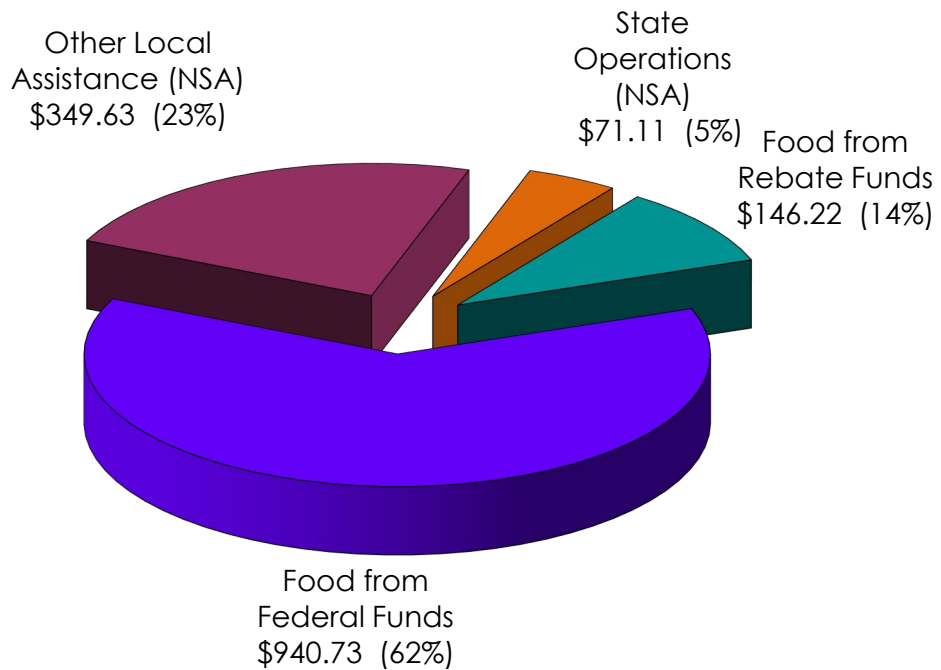
**Table 10: California WIC Program Expenditures**

PY 2024-25 (Actual) figures pending submittal of financial statements.

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>PY 2024-25 (Actual)*</b>	<b>CY 2025-26 (Estimated)</b>	<b>BY 2026-27 (Proposed)</b>
<b>LOCAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
0890 Federal Grant for WIC	\$ 1,305,341,632	\$ 1,290,360,000	\$ 1,334,117,000
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL TRUST FUND</b>	<b>\$ 1,305,341,632</b>	<b>\$ 1,290,360,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,334,117,000</b>
3023 WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund	\$ 189,686,483	\$ 146,221,000	\$ 134,373,000
<b>TOTAL LOCAL ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$ 1,495,028,115</b>	<b>\$ 1,436,581,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,468,490,000</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS</b>			
0890 Federal Grant for State Operations	\$ 60,109,610	\$ 71,105,000	\$ 71,105,000
<b>Grand Total WIC Program</b>	<b>\$ 1,555,137,725</b>	<b>\$ 1,507,686,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,595,000</b>

### Chart 6: WIC EXPENDITURES FY 2025-26 (in Millions)

- Food from Federal Funds
- Other Local Assistance from Federal NSA
- State Operations from Federal NSA
- Food from Rebate Funds



## **Appendix D**

### **Revenue Projections**

WIC is federally funded by the USDA through the Food Grant and the NSA Grant, as well as through rebates received from the contracted infant formula manufacturer.

The federal revenue estimates total \$1.391 billion, which is an increase of \$83.3 million or 6.41 percent more than the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$1.307 billion. The estimate is based on the appropriated federal budget for federal fiscal year 2026.

For 2026-27, the projected federal revenue includes an increase of \$135.1 million or 10.33 percent more than the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$1.442 billion. This projection is also based on funding WIC nationally at federal fiscal year 2026 levels.

**Table 11: Revenue Comparison (all funds)**  
*All figures in dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand*

Revenue Source	2024-25 Actual	Current Year 2025 Budget Act	Current Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act	Budget Year November Estimate	Change from 2025 Budget Act	% Change from 2025 Budget Act
Federal Food Grant	902,319,000	889,470,000	940,732,000	51,262,000	5.76%	984,489,000	95,019,000	10.68%
Rebate Food Funds	183,995,000	186,267,000	146,221,000	(40,046,000)	-21.50%	134,373,000	(51,894,000)	-27.86%
<b>Total Funds for Food</b>	<b>1,086,314,000</b>	<b>1,075,737,000</b>	<b>1,086,953,000</b>	<b>11,216,000</b>	<b>1.04%</b>	<b>1,118,862,000</b>	<b>43,125,000</b>	<b>4.01%</b>
Federal NSA Grant	401,793,000	417,631,000	450,196,000	32,565,000	7.80%	457,680,000	40,049,000	9.59%
<b>Total Federal Funds</b>	<b>1,304,112,000</b>	<b>1,307,101,000</b>	<b>1,390,928,000</b>	<b>83,827,000</b>	<b>6.41%</b>	<b>1,442,169,000</b>	<b>135,068,000</b>	<b>10.33%</b>

\* Food and NSA revenue for CY and BY are estimated based on national-level projections.

1. Revenue Estimate Methodology Federal Funds: Fund 0890

The annual federal revenue for WIC depends on the amount of the discretionary grant appropriated annually by Congress, plus subsequent reallocations of prior year unspent funds, if available, and earned infant formula rebate revenue used to offset food package costs. California's share of the federal grant is approximately 16.96 percent of the national appropriation. Federal funds are granted to each state using a formula methodology as specified in federal regulation to distribute the following:

- Federal Food Grant funds that reimburse authorized vendors for foods purchased by WIC participants, and
- NSA funds that reimburse WIC Local Agencies contracted for direct services provided to WIC participants and to support state operations.

2. Federal Food Grant

Nationally, approximately 70.73 percent of the federal fiscal year 2025 appropriation was allocated for food and California received approximately 15.43 percent of that appropriation. The food allocation for federal fiscal year 2026 is projected to increase by about \$434 million over federal fiscal year 2025 food funding. These amounts are based on the FFY 2026 base grant allocations from USDA, which consider increases in food costs due to increased participation and inflation.

**Table 12: Federal Revenue Projections (Food)**

<b>Federal Fiscal Year</b>	<b>National Budget Appropriation</b>	<b>Discretionary Funds</b>	<b>% of Food Allocation</b>	<b>% of California Share</b>	<b>Total Allocated Food*</b>
FFY 2026	\$8,200,000,000	\$299,400,000	71.90%	15.72%	\$893,093,593
FFY 2027	\$8,200,000,000	\$299,400,000	71.90%	15.72%	\$893,093,593

\* Total Allocated Food is equal to the National Budget Appropriation Less Discretionary Funds, multiplied by the Percent of Food Allocation, and multiplied by the Percent of California Share.

The appropriated grant for each fiscal year may be supplemented through federal reallocations which are distributed, when available, at least twice and up to four times during the federal fiscal year. These are funds from all states' WIC programs that have not, or will not, be able to expend all their grant funds, which are then redistributed by the USDA to those states that have demonstrated both a need for additional funding and the ability to spend it. When the opportunities are made available, WIC has typically applied for reallocations and has been successful in receiving these additional funds.

In 2025-26, Food Grant revenue is expected to total \$950.5 million, which is an increase of \$61 million or 6.9 percent more than the 2026-27 Governor's Budget. The increase is attributed to the increased need for food funds to support projected food costs.

For 2026-27, Food Grant revenue is expected to total \$984.5 million, which is an increase of \$95 million or 10.7 percent more than the 2026-27 Governor's Budget, also due to increased need for food funds to support projected food costs.

**Table 13: WIC Resources for Food for SFY 2025-26**

Resource	FFY 2025	FFY 2026	Prorate to SFY 2025-26
Base Appropriation	\$809,789,798	\$893,093,593	\$872,267,644
Reallocations	\$83,303,795	\$63,517,921	\$68,464,390
Total	\$893,093,593	\$956,611,514	\$940,732,034

**Table 14: WIC Resources for Food for SFY 2026-27**

Resource	FFY 2026	FFY 2027	Prorate to SFY 2026-27
Base Appropriation	\$893,093,593	\$893,093,593	\$893,093,593
Reallocations	\$63,517,921	\$100,688,073	\$91,395,535
Total	\$956,611,514	\$993,781,666	\$984,489,128

### 3. NSA Grant

Approximately 26.9 percent of the national WIC appropriation for federal fiscal year 2025 was allocated for NSA, and California received approximately 16.0 percent of that allocation. The NSA allocation for federal fiscal year 2026 is expected to increase to 31 percent of the national appropriation.

**Table 15: Federal Revenue Projections (NSA)**

Federal Fiscal Year	National Budget Appropriation	Discretionary Funds	% of NSA Allocation	% of California Share	Total Allocated NSA*
FFY 2026	\$8,200,000,000	\$299,400,000	30.96%	15.19%	\$371,461,290
FFY 2027	\$8,200,000,000	\$299,400,000	30.96%	15.19%	\$371,461,290

\* Total Allocated NSA is equal to the National Budget Appropriation less Discretionary Funds, multiplied by the Percent of NSA Allocation, and multiplied by the Percent of California Share.

In 2025-26, NSA Grant revenue is expected to total \$450.2 million, which is an increase of \$32.6 million or 7.8 percent more than the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$417.6 million due to an increase in NSA funding for federal fiscal year 2026.

In 2026-27, NSA Grant revenue is expected to total at \$457.7 million, which is an increase of \$40 million or 9.6 percent more than the 2025 Budget Act amount of \$417.6 million. This increase is due to an increase in the appropriated budget for federal fiscal year 2026.

**Table 16: WIC Resources for NSA for SFY 2025-26**

Resource	FFY 2025	FFY 2026	Prorate to SFY 2025-26
Base Appropriation, NSA	\$321,440,787	\$371,461,290	\$358,956,164
Farmers' Market and Nutrition	\$1,262,184	\$1,262,184	\$1,262,184
Breastfeeding Peer Counseling	\$13,484,133	\$13,484,133	\$13,484,133
Reallocations	\$49,400,942	\$49,271,710	\$49,304,018
Spend Forward	\$40,157,720	\$20,293,571	\$25,259,608
WIC Modernization	\$1,999,063	\$1,907,375	\$1,930,297
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$427,744,829</b>	<b>\$457,680,263</b>	<b>\$450,196,405</b>

\* 5 percent is subtracted from Total Allocated NSA for Regional Contribution to Operational Adjustment funds to arrive at this amount.

**Table 17: WIC Resources for NSA for SFY 2026-27**

Resource	FFY 2026	FFY 2027	Prorate to SFY 2026-27
Base Appropriation, NSA	\$371,461,290	\$371,461,290	\$371,461,290
Farmers' Market and Nutrition	\$1,262,184	\$1,262,184	\$1,262,184
Breastfeeding Peer Counseling	\$13,484,133	\$13,484,133	\$13,484,133
Reallocations	\$74,412,565	\$74,412,565	\$74,412,565
Spend Forward	\$20,293,571	\$20,293,571	\$20,293,571
WIC Modernization	\$1,907,375	\$1,907,375	\$1,907,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$457,680,263</b>	<b>\$457,680,263</b>	<b>\$457,680,263</b>

\* 5 percent is subtracted from Total Allocated NSA for Regional Contribution to Operational Adjustment funds to arrive at this amount.





Infant participants redeem approximately 4.93 cans of infant formula on average per month for each infant participant, which is then multiplied by the number of infants projected to be served monthly to arrive to total cans purchased. This number is then divided proportionally between the different forms of infant formula purchased to account for price variations by type of formula. The total number of cans is multiplied by the rebate per can, to arrive at a total rebate projection by obligation month.