

How to access food before, during, and after a disaster

Use this guide to find out more about keeping food safe, getting fresh, hot meals in a time of crisis, and learning how to navigate food programs.

By [Ayurella Horn-Muller](#)

Having enough food and water on hand when a disaster strikes is critical, but it's not all there is to preparing for an emergency. It's important to know where to go for free fresh or hot food, clean water, and other essentials once it's safe to venture from wherever you may be sheltering, and knowing the food programs you may qualify for locally and federally that could help you afford food in the weeks and months after a disaster.

We've compiled a guide to food safety and access based on recommendations from physicians, health departments, emergency management departments, and federal agencies including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC, and the Food and Drug Administration, or FDA.

Preparing your food supplies at home

As you prepare for an extreme weather event, it's important to have enough food ready and easily transportable in case you lose power or need to evacuate. [Review this checklist](#) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, for what to pack so you can stay safe, hydrated, and healthy.

Read more: [How to pack an emergency kit and prepare your home](#)

State and county emergency-management departments offer varying guidelines on how to best prepare food supplies for a disaster. For instance, some counties in Florida suggest residents stock up enough food to last them [at least a week](#) in case of an emergency, while some in Massachusetts [suggest a minimum of three days](#).

It's becoming [increasingly expensive](#) to buy everything for an emergency stockpile all at once. Doing so can also inadvertently lead to "panic buying" — an emotional tendency to overbuy too

much perishables and food you never usually eat, out of concern that retailers will run out of stock ahead of extreme weather — [a habit which can lead to wasted food and inequitable food accessibility for lower-income households](#). A more affordable and intentional strategy is to pick up one or two non-perishable items every time you go to the grocery store, well in advance of hurricane or wildfire season, and build up your emergency food stockpile over time. You can also contact your local disaster aid organizations, houses of worship, or charities to see if there are free or affordable nonperishable goods available.

Some of the most important things to have:

- Water (at least one gallon per person and pet in the household per day for several days)
- Food (at least a three-day supply of nonperishable food for every person and pet in a household)
- Common kitchen tools like scissors, a knife, a can opener, and a cooking thermometer

Here are some [food-safety tips](#) during and after a disaster:

- If you plan to take shelter away from home, it's always best to prepare for the likelihood that the power will go out, spoiling refrigerated and frozen food. Be wary about eating food that may have gone bad, and when in doubt, throw it out.
- Buy food with the lowest safety risks. This includes canned food with high liquid content and with limited salt, as [salty foods will make you thirsty](#).
- Pack some of your favorite non-perishable snacks, too — you'll be happy you did so if you're stuck at home for a few days.

If the power goes out and you're home, take [the following steps](#) to ensure your food will remain safe to eat:

- Keep the refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. An unopened refrigerator can maintain its temperature for only roughly four hours, while a freezer can stay cold for approximately 48 hours.
- Pack refrigerated and freezer items tightly together to help retain cold temperatures for longer. (This should not be done with ready-to-eat foods or anything raw, such as poultry or fish.)
- Freeze containers of water to use for ice and potentially drinking water.
- If the power outage lasts for more than two hours, or if the refrigerator or freezer temperature rises above 40 degrees Fahrenheit, the FDA [recommends that you discard any perishable food](#). Your appliance may tell you the temperature inside. If it doesn't have that feature, keep an appliance thermometer handy. [You can also use](#) a bulb or candy thermometer by placing it directly into a container of food or liquid that has been in the refrigerator or freezer for 24 hours.

If there is flooding, avoid eating any food that may have come into contact with floodwater, and get rid of any foods or beverages that are not in a waterproof container or have damaged

packaging. If food is not damaged or wet, follow [these in-depth instructions from the FDA](#) to make sure it's safe to eat.

Storing food properly can help give it a longer shelf life and protect it from water damage. [Here are some tips](#):

- Store items in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight.
 - Place your food supply on high shelves to keep them far from any household flooding.
 - If possible, swap foods in paper boxes or cartons into airtight or waterproof containers to keep out pests.
 - Be sure to verify expiration dates on canned and dry goods.
 - Store all fresh food away from ranges or refrigerator exhausts. Heat causes many foods to spoil faster.
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Accessing food during and after a disaster

Where to find community-led resources on food access

Local nonprofits, food banks, food and agricultural hubs, places of worship, and schools are all crucial frontline resources in the aftermath of a disaster, providing food and water for people regardless of socioeconomic or immigration status. Before a storm or wildfire hits your area, you can look up where organizations such as these may be in your community. During a disaster, they may offer hot meals and fresh produce, as well as nonperishables.

Recent federal funding cuts have left [food banks and charitable food organizations](#) across the country without as much money for direct food assistance, so check with your local food bank to make sure they are running these programs.

Most cities and counties will have a list of sites that are supplying food and water. You can call or check their websites. Also check your local news — either radio, online, or on television — for options.

National and international charitable organizations often deploy on-the-ground teams to distribute free food to areas hit by major disaster events. Typically these groups prioritize places where the scope of damage and population impact is significant. This list of organizations is by no means exhaustive:

- World Central Kitchen
- American Red Cross
- Feeding America

- The Salvation Army
- Team Rubicon
- Americares
- Catholic Charities
- United Way

Your state and county emergency-management departments, government-operated emergency shelters, as well as your city, tribe, or territory, is likely to partner with the school district, food banks, first responders, and federal agencies to set up ad hoc food and water distribution centers in the immediate days following a disaster event. Each entity's official website and social media pages are great resources for up-to-date information on these efforts.

FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers also tend to serve as a source of food and water after a storm or other disaster.

Read more: [How FEMA aid works](#)

Applying for longer-term food relief programs

Depending on your legal status, total household income, and whether your household includes children under 5 years old or a pregnant or breastfeeding mother, you [could be eligible](#) for government benefits that include financial assistance for food. Keep in mind that these programs require a lengthy application process, and often have a waiting list long before a disaster strikes. In the last year, some eligibility guidelines have been changed by the Trump administration, so contact the local or state office to find out more.

SNAP: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, provides food assistance to low-income families to supplement their grocery budgets for foods to prepare at home. In the event of a disaster, you may be able to buy hot or premade food using SNAP dollars. This is not intended for immediate relief, as it could take time to apply and begin receiving any benefits. To [apply](#), you must first contact your local or state SNAP office. Applications are handled differently depending on the state in which you live; [some can be submitted online](#), while others need to be done in person or by mail.

The Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or D-SNAP, also known as disaster food stamps, helps you pay for food if you live in a county with a federal disaster declaration. D-SNAP provides funds on an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card to pay for food. Even if you do not normally receive or qualify for food assistance through SNAP benefits, you may qualify if you live in a county that has received a federal disaster declaration. This benefit usually amounts to at least a month of the maximum SNAP allotment for low-income households. This is not immediate relief, as it could take time to apply and receive the benefits.

If you're a SNAP recipient, get benefits that are less than the monthly maximum, and

have losses from the disaster, you can request a supplement under D-SNAP. Existing SNAP recipients may also request replacement benefits for food that was bought with SNAP dollars and lost in the disaster.

Be on the lookout for more information about this program through your local news, community organizations, or local SNAP office.

NAP: Not all U.S. citizens are eligible for programs like SNAP. [Puerto Rico](#), for instance, is one of three U.S. jurisdictions excluded from the program. Instead, [residents of Puerto Rico](#), along with [American Samoa](#) and [the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands](#), receive a capped annual block grant through the Nutrition Assistance Program, or NAP, [which does not adjust to inflation, population growth — or, notably, disaster impacts](#). To apply, you will need to contact the agency partnering with the USDA's Food and Nutrition service in charge of administering the benefits. For Puerto Rico, that's the Administration for Socioeconomic Development of Family; for Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, it's the Department of Community & Cultural Affairs; for American Samoa, it's the Department of Human and Social Services.

WIC: The Women, Infants, and Children program offers food assistance, information, and health care referrals to low-income families with children under age 5 or those expecting a new child. You can be eligible for WIC with any immigration status. To apply, you will need to contact your local WIC office to schedule an appointment, [where your eligibility will be determined](#).

TEFAP: The Emergency Food Assistance Program helps supplement the diets of lower-income people by providing emergency food assistance at no cost. TEFAP is distinct from SNAP as it provides actual food, not money, to those in need, distributed through local food banks and pantries. When the president makes a major disaster declaration, affected states are given the opportunity to reallocate and distribute existing TEFAP food and funding inventories to disaster relief organizations. You cannot apply directly for TEFAP foods, but may be able to get TEFAP foods to take home from a local soup kitchen or food pantry [based on your income level](#).

How to navigate food distribution if you're not a U.S. citizen

Most of the above federal nutrition programs are not accessible to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen or what the government deems a "qualified immigrant." Though undocumented immigrants have long been largely [ineligible for federal public benefits](#), there have [historically been some exceptions](#) for emergency and disaster-related services that the Trump administration [has moved to revoke](#). Lawful permanent residents and those considered "qualified immigrants," such as H-2A workers, used to face a [five-year or longer waiting period](#) for programs like SNAP, but under the Trump administration, the opportunity for noncitizen

eligibility for food benefits has largely ceased to exist. The passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act restricted SNAP eligibility to green card holders, Cuban-Haitian entrants, and Citizens of Compact of Free Associations nations, which includes the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. Asylees, refugees, parolees, and trafficking survivors are among the other categories of “noncitizens” that the law excluded from eligibility for the program. If you have a U.S.-born child, they can qualify for these benefits, though the benefits for which they are able to receive is based on the number of eligible recipients in the household — so it may not be enough to feed the entire family. The administration’s revival of the “public charge” rule [is also expected to affect federal benefit enrollment](#) in mixed-status households.

Please note that anyone visiting food banks, centers, or shelters, alongside other food relief locations may be asked to provide proof of citizenship. Because of stricter immigration policies enforced under Trump, there is growing concern among immigration advocates, lawyers, and other experts that undocumented residents, those on a visa, or even legal citizens could be detained by law enforcement or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operating at sensitive locations providing food and other disaster relief in times of emergency, [including churches and schools](#).

Connect with your local immigration organizations or legal aid groups for more specific information, advice, and updates.

Read more: [Know your rights as an immigrant before, during, and after disasters](#)

What to know about deepening hunger and disasters

Emergency food assistance from community groups, charitable providers, and federal programs play a crucial role in disaster recovery. However, food insecurity — or the inability to access enough nutritious food for a healthy life — [is fundamentally an economic issue that disasters intensify](#).

[Poverty rates tend to climb](#) in impacted areas because many people, particularly those from low-income households, are less able to prepare for a looming storm or recover from the emotional and physical damage they wreak. This deepens existing [racial](#) and [socioeconomic](#) divides and exacerbates the food insecurity most commonly experienced by [communities of color](#), [those with disabilities](#), and [households below the federal poverty line](#)

Research shows that food tends to be among the first expenditures financially unstable households [cut during economic turbulence](#). Not only do they buy less food, but the [quality of the food they buy decreases](#) as well.

If you or someone you know is struggling with hunger or food insecurity at any time, reach out to churches or other houses of worship, charities, food banks, health care providers (some have food programs they can direct you to), including any of the organizations mentioned above.

Read more: [Our long-term recovery guide outlines resources you can use in the weeks and months after a disaster](#)

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