Purpose of Friday Forum

Platform for sharing examples, resources and opportunities for delivering PSE.

Facilitate discussion and exploration among SNAP-Ed providers

Provide an interactive learning experience
Tech Check

Stay muted when not speaking

Keep video on when possible

Use Chat box for questions
Tribal Land Acknowledgment

Go to https://land.codeforanchorage.org/
USDA Programs

FNS Nutrition Programs | Food and Nutrition Service (usda.gov)
Quick USDA Overview

• The Farm Bill funds much of USDA programming
• 74% of the USDA budget goes toward nutrition assistance programs
• The other 26% consists of:
  • Farming
  • Conservation
  • Forestry
  • Research
  • Food safety
Farm Bill

- Renewed every 5 years
- Current one is authorized through FFY23
- More than 75% of the Farm Bill funds nutrition assistance programs, including SNAP, TEFAP, and others
- Sets rules regarding SNAP eligibility and benefit calculation
EFNEP

• Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program
• NIFA Funded
• Sister program to SNAP-Ed
• Uses peer educator model
• Operated through land grant universities exclusively
• Focused on families with children
Basic Food (SNAP)

- SNAP provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of under resourced families so they can purchase healthy food.
- EBT Card
- FKA "Food Stamps"
- Pandemic EBT (P-EBT)
- Can be used to purchase seed and edible plant starts
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program
- Safeguard the health of limited resource
  - Pregnant
  - Postpartum
  - Breastfeeding women
  - Infants
  - Children up to age 5
- Providing nutritious food (vouchers/card with limitations)
- Information on healthy eating including breastfeeding promotion and support and referrals to health care
TEFAP

• The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) is a federal program that helps supplement the diets of limited resource Americans, including elderly people, by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost.

• U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) purchases a variety of nutritious, high-quality USDA Foods, and makes those foods available to state distributing agencies.

• States provide the food to local agencies that they have selected, usually food banks, which in turn distribute the food to local organizations, such as soup kitchens and food pantries that directly serve the public.

• States also provide the food to other types of local organizations, such as community action agencies, which distribute the foods directly to limited resource households.
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

- The Commodity Supplemental Food Program works to improve the health of limited resource elderly persons at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA Foods.
- Through CSFP, USDA distributes both food and administrative funds to participating states and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs).
- CSFP food packages do not provide a complete diet, but rather are good sources of the nutrients typically lacking in the diets of the beneficiary population.
FDPIR

• The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) - commodity food box

• USDA Foods to income-eligible households living on Indian reservations, and to American Indian households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma.

• Many households participate in FDPIR as an alternative to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) because they do not have easy access to SNAP offices or authorized food stores.

• The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers FDPIR at the federal level. The program is administered locally by either Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) or an agency of a state government.
School Lunch/Breakfast Program

- The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches to children each school day.

- School Breakfast Program (SBP) can operate separately

- Schools are eligible for SNAP-Ed if the school has more than 50% participation in free or reduced-price lunches

- Some schools provide universal meals under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)
The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a federal program that provides reimbursements for nutritious meals and snacks to eligible children and adults who are enrolled for care at participating childcare centers, day care homes, and adult day care centers.

CACFP also provides reimbursements for meals served to children and youth participating in

- afterschool care programs
- children residing in emergency shelters
- adults over the age of 60 or living with a disability and enrolled in day care facilities.

Often provided in Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) and Head Start
The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) is a federally assisted program providing free fresh fruits and vegetables to children at eligible elementary schools during the school day.

The goal of the FFVP is
- introduce children to fresh fruits and vegetables
- include new and different varieties
- increase overall acceptance and consumption of fresh, unprocessed produce among children.

The FFVP also encourages healthier school environments by promoting nutrition education.
The WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) provides eligible WIC participants with FMNP coupons in addition to their regular WIC benefits.

These coupons can be used to buy eligible foods from farmers, farmers' markets or roadside stands that have been approved by the state agency to accept FMNP coupons.
Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program

- The SFMNP awards grants to States, U.S. Territories and Federally recognized Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) to provide limited resource seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods at farmers’ markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture (CSA) programs.

- The Seniors Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) is designed to:
  - Provide limited resource seniors with access to locally grown fruits, vegetables, honey and herbs.
  - Increase the domestic consumption of agricultural products through farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agricultural programs.
  - Aid in the development of new and additional farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community support agricultural programs.
GusNIP

- The Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) brings together stakeholders from various parts of the food and healthcare systems
- Nutrition Incentive Program—develop and evaluate projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by providing incentives at the point of purchase among income eligible participants
- Produce Prescription Program—conduct projects that demonstrate and evaluate the impact of fresh fruit and vegetable prescriptions
- Training, Technical Assistance, Evaluation, and Information Centers Cooperative Agreements—offer training, technical assistance, evaluation, and informational support services
Questions?