State Food Stamp Program Representatives

Discussion Session -17 March 2004

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Message to Take Back to States

Enhance understanding and relationship of local Food Stamp Offices – what Food Stamp
 Nutrition Education FSNE is and why needed; want local Food Stamp Offices to make space available for FSNE

State Agency Role - Activities

- o Role is blurry has been a change in the past year of expectations what State Agencies need to do
- o If State Agencies see program ideas, can they tell sub-grantees how to run the program? Example of working together in West Virginia
- o Supposed to be a team, but not necessarily sharing or having dialogue; where states have a competitive process for FSNE, can't partner
- Seems to be tug of war between FNS and State Agencies another layer of bureaucracy between those operating the program; Extension is used to operating independently – if doesn't like State Agency's ideas, too bad
- o Quick FSNE demonstrations are a way to reach a lot of people, but with low impact

Communication

- o Some Regional Offices talk often with sub-grantees without State Agencies; others can't call the sub-grantee without the State Agency's knowledge
- o Understand that State Agencies need to be involved but are not nutritionists and so can't tell which activities are appropriate
- o System is needed to streamline communication
- o State Agencies communicate through email information flows and is cc'd to all parties
- o State Agency in one state works closely with State Health Department don't understand, so depend on Health Department staff to clarify. Likes conference calls.

FSNE Administration and Liability

- FNS needs to make State Agencies responsible contract is between FNS and State
 Agencies; all communication from FNS goes to State Agencies State Agencies are the only
 people FNS should be talking to
- State Agencies don't have the staff, and sometimes local Food Stamp Offices don't buy into FSNE – is not regulatory

- o (Headquarters): FNS came through the back door with FSNE, FNS is short on staff; due to the complexity and extent of activities, the Agency has to rely on the State Agency. If issues arise, the first question is "have you asked the State Agency?"
- Technical people need to speak with technical people when not the case, decreases efficiency (laborious/don't understand)
- O State Agency unable to do, so contracts state agency is responsible but sub-grantee administers and is liable; state agencies are not nutrition experts don't know if every activity is allowable try to do very best with knowledge that they have
- o Ineffective through State Agencies expect sub-grantees to step up regarding liability; State Agencies don't know enough to review
- o Sub-grantees ask State Agencies, who ask Regional Office, but State Agencies not able to ask the follow-up questions very inefficient
- o Sub-grantee example meets regularly with State Agency; has to tell State Agency what is allowable when asked to do certain activities by State Agency
- o For some projects, counties are responsible
- o Is privilege to receive the money, so should take responsibility for the money
- o Is there another alternative State Agencies need to be involved in the discussion
- o Everyone's responsibility

Plan Approval Process Concerns

- One State Agency has a \$600,000 bill because the sub-grantee messed up; wants more control because is responsible
- o By the time the Plan gets to the State Agency/Regional Office is too late State Agencies need to work with sub-grantees from the beginning
- o Some State Agencies don't look at the plans; send directly to the Regional Offices
- o Timely approval is difficult as all Plans hit the Regional Office at the same time
- Every plan has questions; sub-grantees not able to upfront the money where start after 1
 October; at least one state agency was prepared to shut down 1 October without approval
- o Who's responsible for training?

Exclusivity Waivers

- These waivers are the norm, seems as if they are now to be the exception pulling back the program
- Limiting to applicants and recipients only would markedly increase costs; could result in shutting down the program; law says target to Food Stamp recipients – some will be potential audience; don't think inappropriate audiences are being served
- o With relatively low Food Stamp participation rates in some states, need for more reach part of the Plan is to demonstrate the reach
- o Providing transportation and child care is a high liability issue
- Don't set rules for everyone based on individual mistakes; find mistakes in review don't change Guidelines

o Future framework will elicit comments

FSNE Link to Eligibility

- o E. Bost said FSNE would be linked to eligibility; State Food Stamp Agencies to be in dialogue no decision has been made
- o When will State Agencies know and how will this be communicated... No changes planned for FY 05 exclusivity waiver; question if will be in '06 Guidance