

Goal: Getting Payments Right

Program or Activity
Supplemental Nutrition
Assistance Program

Reporting Period
Q4 2020

Change from Previous FY (\$M)

\$5M



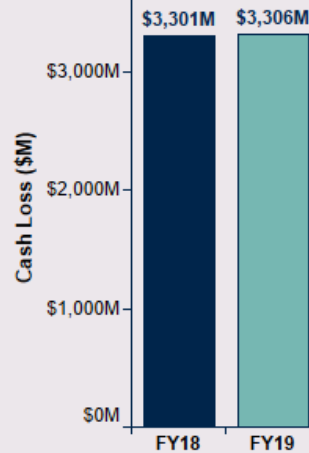
USDA

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Brief Program Description:

SNAP is the largest domestic nutrition assistance program, serving around 35.7 million persons in FY19, with total benefit costs of \$55.6 billion. SNAP is a State administered program (50 States, D.C., Guam, and the VI) with Federal oversight.

Cash Loss by FY (\$M)



Key Milestones	Status	ECD
1 Develop mitigation strategies to get the payment right the first time	Completed	Jun-19
2 Evaluate the ROI of the mitigation strategy	On-Track	Oct-21
3 Determine which strategies have the best ROI to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Oct-21
4 Implement new mitigation strategies to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Dec-21
5 Analyze results of implementing new strategies	On-Track	Jun-22

Quarterly Progress Goals			Status	Notes	ECD
1	Q4 2020	Conduct income verification demonstration pilot in three State agencies to test using commercially available data sources to improve State agency accuracy, with validation wages and salary information of SNAP participants.	On-Track	N/A	Dec-20
2	Q4 2020	Prepare to support use of the expanded SNAP Model Notice Toolkit in additional States to ensure program requirements in client notices are clear and understandable. Many wage and salary payment errors are the result of clients failing to report info.	On-Track	N/A	Dec-20

Recent Accomplishments					Date
1	FNS revised its SOP for providing oversight of State agency corrective action plans related to payment accuracy, CAPER, and incompletes. The new procedures ensure more consistent and timely monitoring to ensure appropriate intervention.				Oct-20

Amt(\$)	Root Cause	Root Cause Description	Mitigation Strategy	Anticipated Impact of Mitigation
\$3,306M	Administrative or process errors made by: state or local agency	An improper payment occurs when a State agency that administers SNAP certifies a participating household for the incorrect amount of benefits. The primary cause is inaccurate validation or certification of wages and salary information.	Federal regulations require State agencies to analyze root cause data and to develop corrective action plans to reduce or eliminate program deficiencies. FNS conducts demonstration pilots to test new strategies that may improve program administration. Additionally, FNS provides State agencies with technical assistance as they make process improvements.	By improving the validation of wages and salaries of SNAP participants, FNS anticipates an overall reduction in payment error rates.

Cash Loss - Cash loss to the Government includes amounts that should not have been paid and in theory should/could be recovered.