

## PUBLIC BENEFITS

## THROUGH SCHOOLS

## CONVENING

**APRIL 9-10, 2024** 











## SUPPORTING STUDENTS YEAR-ROUND

NEW OPTIONS FOR SUMMER BENEFITS: SUMMER EBT & NON-CONGREGATE SUMMER MEALS

**PUBLIC BENEFITS THROUGH SCHOOLS CONVENING 2024** 

#### **SPEAKERS**



Carolyn Vega
Associate Director of Policy Analysis, No
Kid Hungry campaign, Share Our Strength



Chris Bernard
President/CEO of Hunger Free Oklahoma

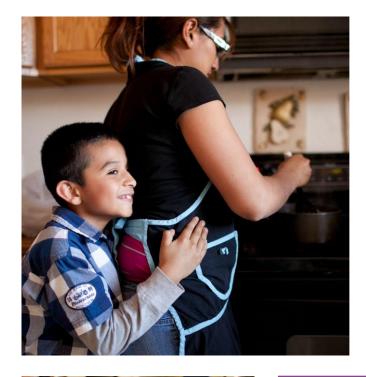


Katie Raymond
OKC Regional Program Manager, Hunger
Free Oklahoma



#### **AGENDA**

- Why Summer Hunger Matters
- Introduction to Summer EBT & Non-Congregate Summer Meals
- Summer EBT & Non-Congregate
   Summer Meals in Practice
- Q&A







# WHY SUMMER HUNGER MATTERS

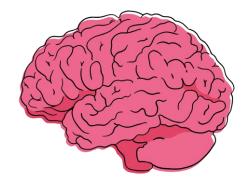


#### **FOOD INSECURITY MATTERS**

Children who are food insecure are more likely to:



Forego healthcare and develop chronic diseases



Experience social, emotional and mental health challenges



Miss school and perform worse academically



#### THE PROBLEM OF SUMMER HUNGER

- 1 in 5 U.S. children faces hunger with higher rates over the summer
- In a 2023 survey of rural families:
  - 73% say it's harder to make ends meet during the summer compared to the school year
  - o 82% spend more on groceries during the summer an average of \$168 more per month
  - 61% don't have enough money for food during the summer
- 30 million U.S. children qualify for free or reduced-price school meals ... but only 1 in 7 have generally benefited from traditional summer meals programs



#### THE SUMMER MEAL GAP

The summer meals programs – Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) & Seamless Summer Option (SSO) under the National School Lunch Program – were intended to fill the gap left by school meals but can't due to:



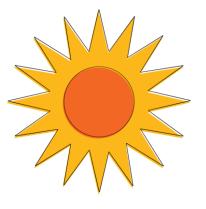
Limited meal sites, programming and/or eligibility



Limited days/hours or inconvenient times



Lack of transportation



Extreme heat or inclement weather





#### **ADDRESSING THE GAP**

- Pilots to address the gap go back more than a decade
- New models were tested more broadly in response to COVID–19
  - Meal program flexibilities wound down in Spring/Summer 2022
  - Pandemic EBT ended after
     Summer 2023

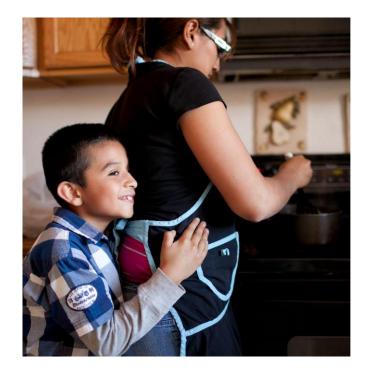


#### PERMANENTLY CLOSING THE GAP

- In December 2022, Congress permanently authorized two new summer nutrition options nationwide:
  - Non-Congregate Summer Meals in Rural Areas:
     First available in summer 2023
  - Summer EBT: Begins summer 2024
- In December 2023, USDA released an interim final rule on both

Both new programs will work alongside traditional congregate summer meals





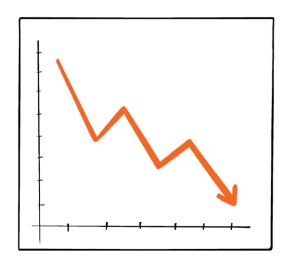




### INTRODUCTION TO SUMMER EBT



#### **BENEFITS OF SUMMER EBT**



Reduced Food Insecurity



**Improved Nutrition** 



**Appreciated by Parents** 



#### SUMMER EBT BASICS

- Provides \$120\* in grocery benefits per child per summer
- Available to:
  - States follows SNAP rules
  - U.S. Territories follows SNAP rules
  - Indian Tribal Organizations follows WIC rules
- States/ITOs must opt in and pay half of the administrative costs
  - 37 states, the District of Columbia, 5 U.S. territories & 3 ITOs signaled intent to operate in 2024



#### **SUMMER EBT ELIGIBILITY**

- 1. Children of the state's compulsory school age who are able to be directly certified at any time since the prior July, regardless of school enrollment
- 2. Children of any age certified as eligible for free/reduced-price meals by their school at any time since the prior July, whether by
  - School meals application
  - Direct certification
  - Identification (experiencing homelessness, migrant, foster, etc.)
- 3. Children of any age enrolled in a NSLP/SBP school at any time since the prior July and determined eligible via Summer EBT application
  - Includes students in CEP schools \*not\* already identified



#### SUMMER EBT ADMINISTRATION

- Will typically be run through a partnership between the state SNAP agency & the state child nutrition program agency with ITO coordination
- States must provide basic customer service infrastructure
- Starting in 2025, state administering agencies must:
  - Maintain a database of school enrollment & eligibility data
  - Process Summer EBT applications for those who require them
- Schools will provide state with school enrollment and school meals eligibility / direct certification information



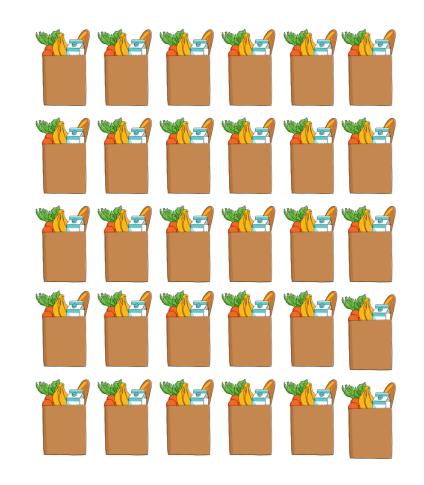
#### **PUBLIC BENEFIT & SCHOOL DATA CONNECTIONS**

- More children participating in programs like SNAP, TANF, FDPIR and Medicaid
  - → *more* will be directly certified for free/reduced-price school meals
  - → more will <u>automatically</u> receive Summer EBT
- More children certified for free/reduced-price meals
  - → more will <u>automatically</u> receive Summer EBT
- More children qualified for Summer EBT via state application
  - → more will qualify for free/reduced-price school meals



#### THE EVENTUAL GOAL

If fully implemented nationwide, Summer EBT has the potential to reach 30 million children – many through automatic issuance without application – compared to the <3 million who get traditional summer meals.

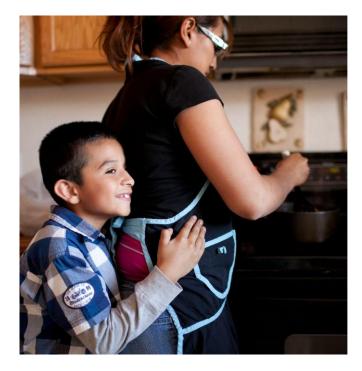
















INTRODUCTION TO NON-CONGREGATE SUMMER MEALS



#### **NON-CONGREGATE SUMMER MEALS BASICS**

- Available through SFSP & SSO
- Under the law, non-congregate is available only in:
  - Rural areas
  - With no congregate service
- Meals may be provided for up to 10 days at a time (up to usual daily per child limits)



#### **NON-CONGREGATE SUMMER MEALS MODELS**



Grab-n-Go / Curbside



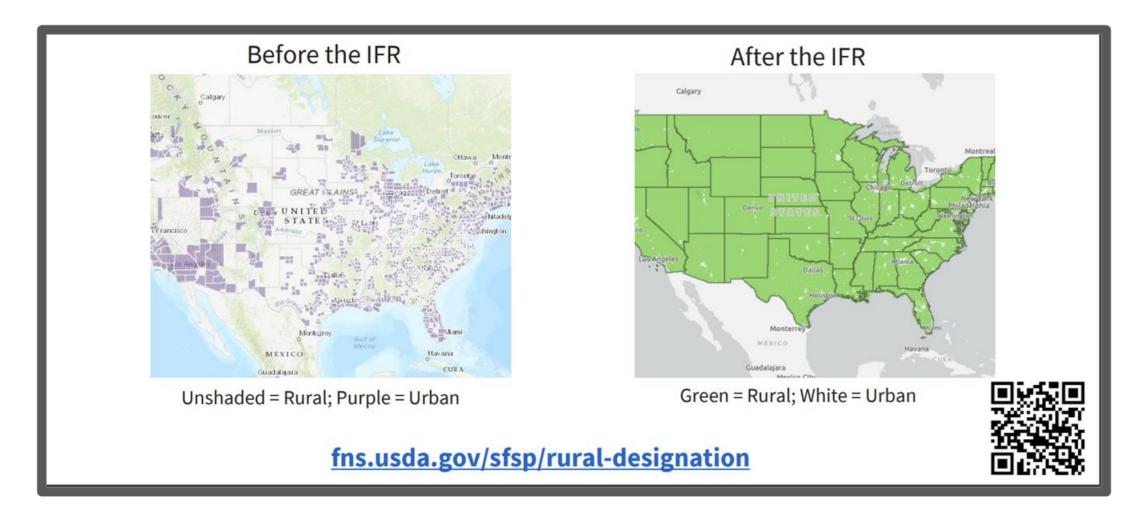
**Mobile Routes** 



Home Delivery



#### **DEFINING RURAL**





#### OTHER IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

- "No congregate service" is left to state agency discretion
  - "Hybrid" sites permitted with restrictions
- States cannot deny a sponsor because of intent to provide non-congregate service
- States may only limit flexibilities on a case-by-case basis:
  - Parent/guardian meal pick-up
  - Multiple meal distribution (up to 10 days at a time)
  - Bulk meal item distribution (up to 5 days at a time)



#### **PUBLIC BENEFIT & SCHOOL DATA CONNECTIONS**

- Distribution of no-cost meals to all children, regardless of individual eligibility, may occur in area eligible locations ("open sites")
  - Area eligible: ≥ 50% of children are eligible for free or reduced-price meals according to school or census data
    - For CEP schools: ISP x 1.6 must be ≥ 50%
  - Applies to congregate & non-congregate operations
- Distribution of no-cost meals may occur outside of area-eligible locations for:
  - Closed enrolled sites
  - Conditional non-congregate sites



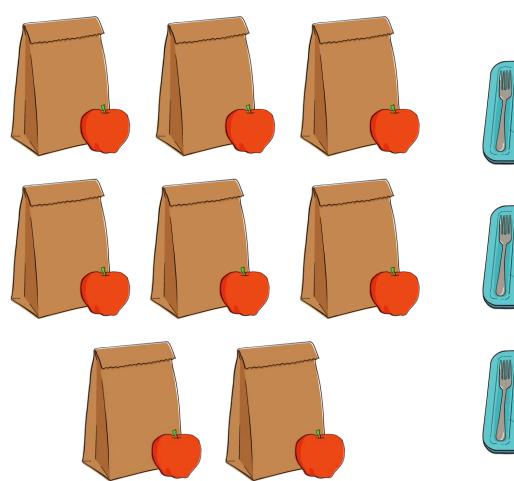
#### **PUBLIC BENEFIT & SCHOOL DATA CONNECTIONS**

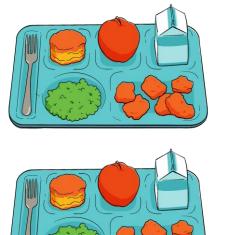
- More children participating in programs like SNAP, TANF, FDPIR and Medicaid
  - → *more* will be directly certified for free/reduced-price school meals
  - → more will be individually eligible for free summer meals
  - → a school is *more likely* to qualify for open site status
- More children certified for free/reduced-price meals
  - → *more* will be individually eligible for free summer meals
  - → a school is *more likely* to qualify for open site status

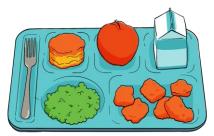


#### THE EVENTUAL GOAL

Non-congregate summer meals in rural areas have the potential to reach 8 million kids – compared to the <3 million who get traditional summer meals nationwide.

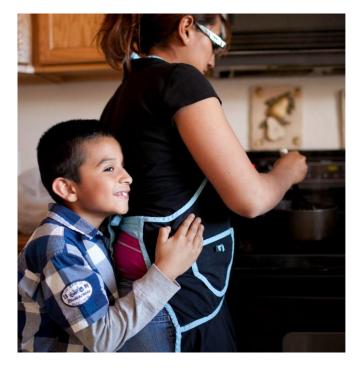
















NON-CONGREGATE
SUMMER MEALS &
SUMMER EBT IN
PRACTICE



### We'll cover...

## Non-Congregate Summer Meals



Katie Raymond
OKC Regional
Program Manager

#### Summer EBT



**Chris Bernard**President/CEO

then take your questions!





## Impact of COVID Flexibilities

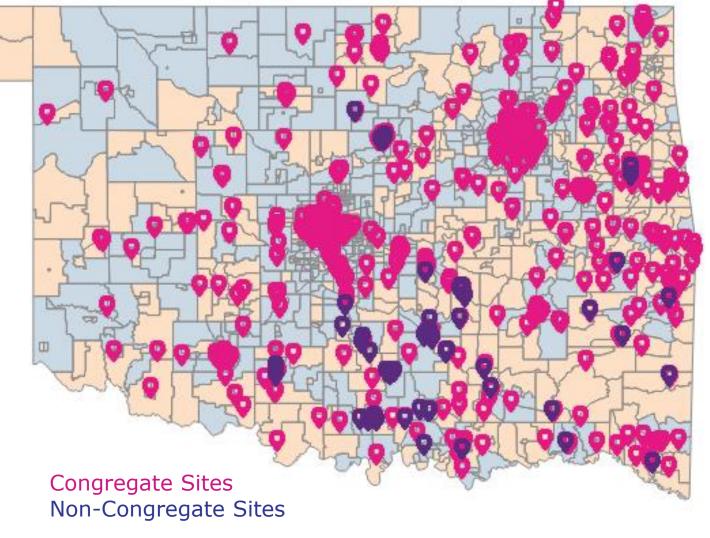
- Food insecurity rates have remained unchanged
- Number of summer meals served:
  - 2019: 1.7 million
  - 2020: 7.8 million
  - · 2021: 20.4 million
  - 2022: 2.1 million
  - 2023: 1.9 million

#### 2023 Oklahoma Summer Meals



#### **By the Numbers**

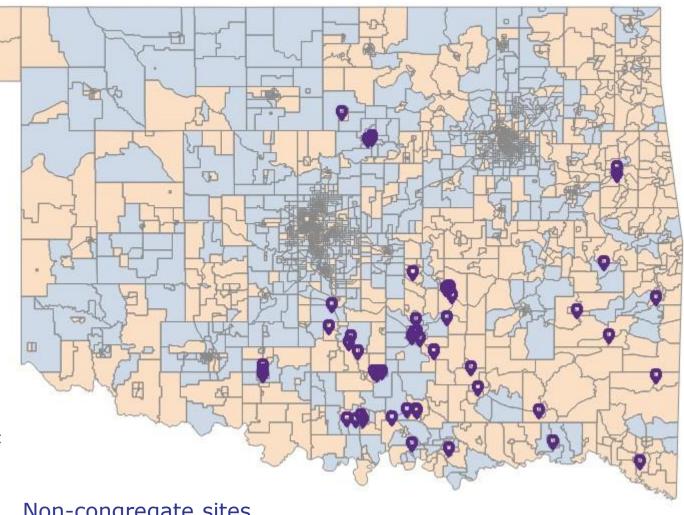
- 249 sponsors
- 733 sites
- 70 counties
- 1.93 million meals and snacks served\*



### **2023 Non-Congregate Sites**

## **By the Numbers**

- 7 sponsors
- 54 sites
- 22 counties
- 436,000 non-congregate meals and snacks served\*



Non-congregate sites

**Tribal Nation Case Studies** 

#### **Chickasaw Nation**

- 28 non-congregate sites
- 86,550 meals served

#### **Choctaw Nation**

- 13 non-congregate sites
- Almost 155,000 meals served

#### **Types of Sites**

- Nutrition, WIC, medical centers
- Libraries, public schools
- Tribal community centers and housing complexes
- City/town community centers, city parks, and pools
- Churches, camps



## **School & Community Partners Case Studies**

#### **Stillwater**

Stillwater PS + Our Daily Bread

#### **Altus**

• Altus PS + Library (and hopefully AF base)

#### **Noble**

Noble PS + Library



# HFO's Role in Non-Congregate Summer Meals



Mapping and Data



Statewide Outreach and Education



Connecting and Convening





## **Challenges & Opportunities**

#### **Challenges:**

- Transportation to grab and go sites
- Serving times
- Storage
- More, different reporting and info gathering

#### **Opportunities:**

- Allowing others/family members to pick up on behalf of child
- Serving locations being strategic to spread out but still accessible

# Key Takeaways & Learnings

- Coordinate with existing services or programming
- Planning and logistics
- Start small and grow sustainably
- Offer other resources to help fill potential gaps





#### **Summer EBT**



Money for groceries





On EBT card

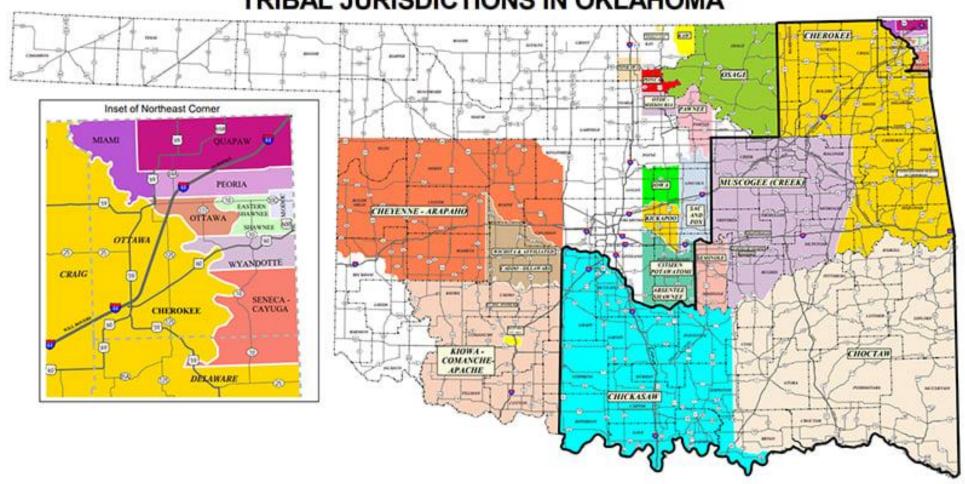


During summer break from school



# 2024 Summer EBT Coverage

#### TRIBAL JURISDICTIONS IN OKLAHOMA



# HFO's Role in Summer EBT



Promote and raise awareness



Coordinate with Tribes



Contractor implementation



Advocate



### Why It Matters To Schools

Connection to other benefits

Fills gaps in SFSP or SSO

Drives FRPL form interest

Family/parent engagement

Student readiness and achievement



# **How Schools Are Involved**



Access to and information for families



Accurate data sharing



Advocating with state agencies



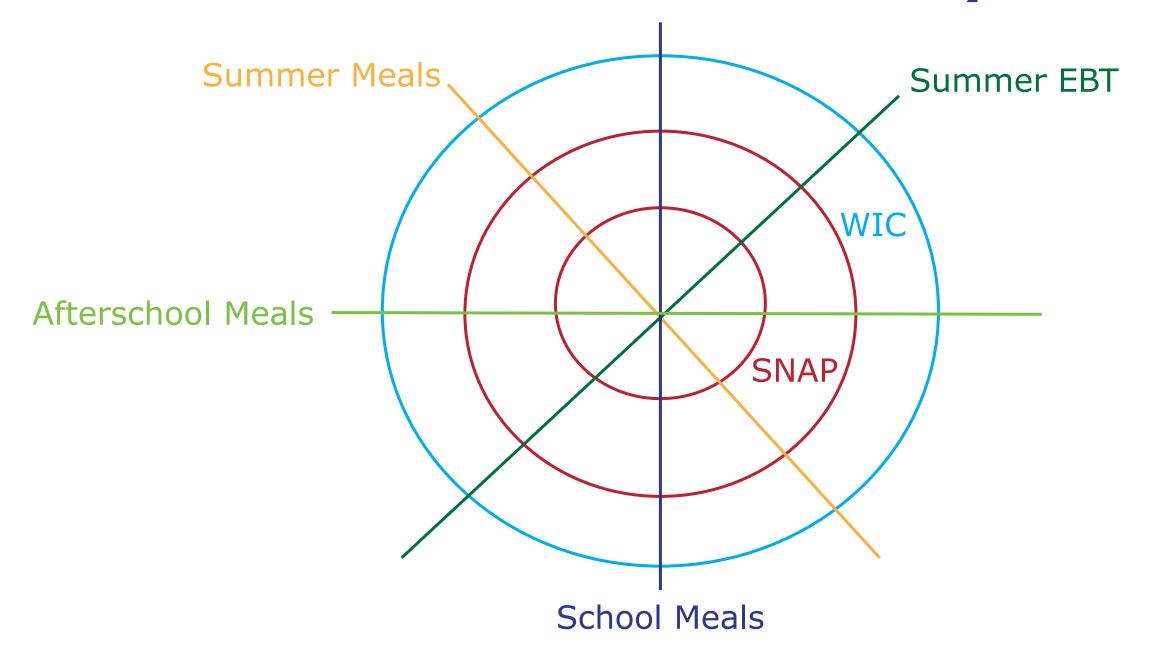


# **Nobody Falls Through**

A robust safety net requires each strand to be strong and securely connected.

Without school support, essential strands are missing and kids fall through.

### **The Federal Nutrition Safety Net**







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