

Campaign for a Hunger-Free New York

Public Policy Priorities for 2025

Hunger Solutions New York is a statewide non-profit organization dedicated to alleviating hunger by maximizing participation in federal nutrition assistance programs for all who are eligible. We promote:

- Public policies that contribute to ending hunger;
- Awareness of hunger in communities, and the disproportionate impact that hunger has on communities of color, children, and other underserved populations;
- Awareness of programs that address hunger;
- Full participation in federal nutrition assistance programs for all who are eligible; and
- Public awareness of the economic, social, health, and educational benefits of nutrition assistance programs.

These efforts improve the health and well-being of New Yorkers while boosting local economies across the state.

While charitable and voluntary contributions to this effort are important, we believe that it is a governmental responsibility to ensure all New Yorkers are able to secure adequate food and nutrition. To that end, this public policy platform makes recommendations for protections and improvements in the following programs:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP);
- Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);
- National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP);
- Community Eligibility Provision (CEP);
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP);
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); and
- Summer EBT.

Hunger Solutions New York's policy agenda focuses on the federal nutrition assistance programs, as these are our nation's largest and most effective anti-hunger programs, and our organization's area of expertise; however, we recognize these programs cannot end hunger alone. We support comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of hunger, including poverty, systemic discrimination, and inequities in access to housing, health care, child care, education, and other basic needs. Combined with strong federal nutrition assistance programs, these efforts will ensure all eligible New Yorkers have access to the food they need.

FEDERAL PRIORITIES

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

1. Expand the number of people who are eligible to participate in SNAP:
 - a. Align federal assistance programs with the eligibility standards of the Affordable Care Act, allowing all lawfully present immigrants to access federal programs without discriminatory bars or waiting periods.
 - a. End Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) time limits for all unemployed adults.
 - i. In the interim, make permanent the new exemptions for foster youth, people experiencing homelessness, and veterans, currently set to expire in 2030.
 - b. Permanently expand SNAP eligibility to students by eliminating long-standing work-for-food SNAP rules that require many students to work at least 20 hours per week or participate in federal work-study.
 - c. Clarify the legal definition of the military's Basic Allowance for Housing so it will not be counted as income when determining eligibility for SNAP.
 - d. Repeal the 1996 ban on people with drug felony convictions receiving SNAP and allow for applications before release.
2. Maintain and increase the adequacy of benefits provided through SNAP:
 - a. Improve the adequacy of monthly SNAP allotments by using USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan in place of the Thrifty Food Plan when calculating SNAP benefit amounts.
 - b. Protect the Thrifty Food Plan's 2021 revisions that better reflect current dietary guidance and how families shop for and prepare meals. Ensure USDA makes these updates every five years.
 - c. Eliminate the cap on the Excess Shelter Deduction in the SNAP formula for all households to more accurately consider the cost of living for SNAP recipients in areas with high rent and utilities.
 - d. Permanently authorize the standard medical deduction at a minimum of \$140 for all seniors and disabled individuals to eliminate manual itemizing and to maximize SNAP benefit. Individuals with higher expenses could continue to apply for a higher, itemized medical deduction.
 - e. Remove restrictions on purchase of hot prepared food items at participating SNAP retail locations.
 - f. Maintain food choice for SNAP recipients, and prioritize incentives to purchase more produce.
3. Strengthen EBT security:
 - a. Ensure EBT card security standards are commensurate with protections available for mainstream financial services such as credit and debit cards.
 - b. Extend the replacement procedures available to SNAP households when SNAP benefits are stolen electronically.

Child Nutrition Programs

Child Nutrition Reauthorization:

Reauthorize Child Nutrition Programs with timely and comprehensive legislation that ensures modern and accessible programs that provide nutrition support for all eligible children. The authorization for these federally-funded child nutrition programs expired in September 2015 and is currently being maintained through a Continuing Resolution.

School Meal Programs: School Breakfast Program (SBP), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

1. Support Healthy School Meals for All:
 - a. Establish a nationwide universal school meal program where healthy school meals are available to all children at no cost, regardless of individual household income.
 - b. Strengthen and expand the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) in the following ways:
 - i. Establish a statewide option to adopt CEP, enabling states to implement statewide universal meal programs.
 - ii. Increase the reimbursement multiplier from 1.6 to 2.5 to make CEP more financially feasible for eligible schools.
 - iii. Eliminate the eligibility threshold for CEP so that any school, group of schools, or school district can adopt the provision, similar to the approach to eligibility through Provision 2.
2. Maintain and improve the integrity of school meals:
 - a. Protect and maintain the school nutrition standards in SBP and NSLP.
 - b. Increase SBP and NSLP reimbursements rates to match the recommended rates in the [USDA School Nutrition and Meal Cost Study](#), then adjust annually for inflation.
 - c. Allow school districts to retroactively claim and receive reimbursements back to the first day of the school year for meals that were served to low-income students who became certified for free or reduced-price school meals later in the school year.
 - d. Similar to New York's policy, protect all children from shaming due to unpaid school meal debt by banning any kind of overt identification of students who cannot pay for lunch at school, and punitive actions toward families.
3. Streamline eligibility and the verification process to improve program access:
 - a. Leverage additional opportunities to directly certify low-income children for free school meals:
 - i. Expand Medicaid direct certification nationwide to automatically certify children for free or reduced-price school meals who live in a Medicaid supported household and are within the income limits for NSLP.

- ii. Extend categorical eligibility for free school meals to:
 1. Children who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, guardianship, or adoption assistance payments, or are in kinship care.
 2. Children in households that participate in the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
 3. Children in military households that receive the Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance.
- b. Require states to incorporate all new and currently categorically eligible children into current data matching systems.

Out-of-School-Time Meal Programs: Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Afterschool Meals

1. Streamline eligibility and administration to improve program access:
 - a. Eliminate the area eligibility test for summer and afterschool meals to ensure access to healthy meals in all communities, including rural areas, which often do not meet the current eligibility threshold.
 - i. An initial step toward this goal is to expand area eligibility by reducing the threshold from 50% to 40% of children qualifying for free or reduced-price school meals, in alignment with the Department of Education's Title I and 21st Century Community Learning Center programs. This change would further align with USDA's new eligibility threshold for CEP, so all schools eligible for CEP at an Identified Student Percentage of 25% or higher would also qualify to serve summer and afterschool meals.
 - b. Allow meal program sponsors to feed children year-round seamlessly:
 - i. Allow schools to provide meals after school and during weekends and breaks throughout the regular school year through the National School Lunch Program.
 - ii. Allow summer meal sponsors to serve meals and snacks after school and during weekends and breaks throughout the regular school year through the Summer Food Service Program.
2. Maximize program effectiveness:
 - a. Allow all summer meal sites the option of serving a third meal.
 - b. Provide funding for summer meals start-up grants for mobile meals and other innovative strategies for rural and other hard-to-reach communities.
 - c. Increase flexibility and supporting options to provide summer nutrition to children with limited access to congregate feeding models outside of school.
 - d. Give funding priority for federal grants to programs that sponsor/operate all eligible child nutrition programs.

Summer EBT:

1. Streamline eligibility and administration to improve program access:
 - a. Extend Summer EBT eligibility to all students attending CEP schools, without a separate application. In the interim, allow alternative household income forms collected by CEP schools to be used for Summer EBT certification.
 - b. For the purposes of streamlined certification, allow states to define “school-age” as the age range in which the state is required to provide free public education to children, with flexibility to expand the definition based on need.
 - c. Expand streamlined certification to all children who are directly certified for free school meals, with financial and administrative support for states to enhance their state-level direct certification matching systems accordingly.
2. Improve benefit adequacy:
 - a. Increase Summer EBT benefit amounts to equal the value of free school breakfast, lunch, and snack reimbursement rates for each day that the child receives benefits.
 - b. Expand the program to provide benefits during all school breaks or virtual or hybrid instruction periods longer than five consecutive days.
3. Support strong program implementation and outreach:
 - a. Prioritize equity and access in all Summer EBT card policies.
 - b. Extend the timeline for benefit expungement beyond the current 122 days from issuance. In the interim, extend expungement timelines by resetting after each use of Summer EBT benefits.
 - c. Prohibit states from submitting claims against households for erroneous payments.
 - d. Cross-promote Summer EBT with other federal nutrition programs, including by adding Summer EBT to the existing requirement that schools conduct outreach for USDA summer nutrition programs.
 - e. Provide federal funding to cover 100% of states’ and Indian Tribal Organizations’ (ITOs) administrative costs, rather than requiring states to cover 50% of these costs.
 - f. Continue to provide additional funding to states and ITOs to support the development or upgrading of data systems to carry out this program.

Child Care Meal Programs:

1. Streamline eligibility and administration to improve program access:
 - a. Eliminate the area eligibility test for family, group family, and legally exempt child care providers, allowing all such providers to receive Tier 1 reimbursement rates.

- b. Establish a Community Eligibility Provision and a “Provision 2” option that would align CACFP with NSLP, streamlining paperwork for parents, programs, and sponsors.
 - c. Establish an area eligibility option for child care centers.
 - d. Allow annual eligibility for proprietary centers.
 - e. Modernize CACFP applications and enrollment forms, including eliminating normal days and hours from forms.
 - f. Reauthorize a paperwork reduction workgroup.
 - g. Continue to allow flexibility to conduct virtual monitoring reviews.
2. Maximize program effectiveness:
 - a. Restore CACFP providers’ option to serve a third meal in full-day child care.
 - b. Increase CACFP reimbursement rates to align with updated meal patterns that strengthen the nutritional quality of meals and snacks.
 - c. Align the reimbursement rates for legally exempt, family and group family child care providers with rates used for child care centers using the Consumer Price Index for Food Away From Home as the cost of living adjustment.
 - d. Increase administrative reimbursement rates for CACFP sponsors to fully cover the cost of administering the program.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC):

1. Protect and preserve the scientific integrity of the WIC food package by improving the adequacy of benefits:
 - a. Permanently enhance the value and nutritional quality of WIC-approved foods, in alignment with regularly updated expert recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.
 - b. Improve Management Information Systems to ensure timely and swift implementation of updated WIC food packages.
2. Streamline eligibility and administration to improve and expand program access:
 - a. Go-To WIC: USDA should partner with Medicaid and private health plans to provide nutrition counseling and breastfeeding services to all while continuing to means-test WIC’s healthy food benefit.
 - b. Extend eligibility to address targeted nutrition gaps in current eligibility:
 - i. Extend eligibility for children until their sixth birthday.
 - ii. Extend postpartum eligibility until two years.
 - c. Modernize and streamline WIC services to improve access to WIC for all eligible families:
 - i. Relax physical presence requirements to permit remote certifications and allow families 90 days to demonstrate nutrition risk.
 - ii. Require states to accept electronic documents before, during, and after appointments.
 - iii. Extend certification periods to two years for all categories and align certification periods for all family members.

- iv. Incorporate additional programs targeted at young children, including Early Head Start and Head Start, as adjunctively eligible programs to enhance retention of toddlers and preschoolers.
 - v. Develop state-by-state estimates of the number of children under 5 and pregnant women receiving SNAP, Medicaid, Early Head Start or Head Start but not WIC.
 - vi. Build on progress in recent years and support efforts to use technology for applications, appointment scheduling, and ongoing participant requirements, ideally integrated into state management information systems.
 - vii. Require states to create and update joint cross-enrollment plans and policies that include cross enrollment goals and timelines that routinely refer SNAP and Medicaid recipients to WIC; fund state and local partnerships and technical assistance that help to implement state plans and work toward cross-enrollment goals.
- d. Improve equity in WIC:
- i. Enhance data collection efforts including making available disaggregated enrollment data to support targeting outreach and strengthening tribal services.
 - ii. Ensure ongoing access to WIC services for immigrant or mixed-status families.
 - iii. Establish annual funding for WIC outreach to increase program enrollment, reduce stigma, and elevate awareness of WIC's benefits.
3. Maximize program effectiveness by:
- a. Modernize WIC services to enhance WIC's public health impact and provide a participant experience compatible with other benefit programs and healthcare/commercial standard practices.
 - i. Permanently allow individuals to remotely certify their eligibility and receive benefits.
 - ii. Leverage telehealth options to provide a modern participant experience, and provide funding for virtual services.
 - iii. Provide additional funding to accelerate online shopping solutions that permit online transactions, in-store or curbside pickup, and additional transaction technologies that afford WIC participants a modern, convenient, and equitable shopping experience in stores and at farmers' markets.
 - iv. Expand WIC's breastfeeding services through peer counselors and innovative out-of-clinic placement of WIC breastfeeding staff at hospitals, physician offices, and with home visiting programs.
 - v. Consider appropriate flexibilities to enhance WIC's capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies.
 - vi. Strengthen state spend-forward authorities to permit greater flexibility in program investments.

- b. Expand WIC research in underserved communities.
- 4. Based on learnings from COVID-19 response:
 - a. Ensure any future enhanced federal unemployment is not countable for WIC eligibility.
 - b. In any future issuances, expand Pandemic-EBT eligibility criteria for children 0-6 to include all WIC participant children.
- 5. Provide sufficient funding to support full participation among all who are eligible, and to adequately equip WIC local agencies to recruit and retain a diverse, professional workforce.

NEW YORK STATE PRIORITIES

Anti-hunger Prioritization and Programming:

1. Ensure New York State's Integrated Eligibility System (IES), currently in development, provides "No Wrong Door" to facilitate access to nutrition assistance programs for low-income residents, including systems integrations that allow secure sharing of application information among agencies to determine eligibility for all means-tested programs. IES should ensure a seamless application and benefit utilization experience. NYS should include advocates and stakeholders in planning and implementation processes.
2. Engage the public health and medical community to promote food access and nutrition security as an essential component of a healthy life:
 - a. Increase health care provider screening for food insecurity among low-income, vulnerable populations.
 - b. Teach professionals to identify hunger by incorporating training into curricula to recognize signs and symptoms of hunger.
 - c. Provide training and resources to increase health care provider referrals to federal nutrition programs.
 - d. Use New York's 2025-2030 Prevention Agenda's economic stability goal area to promote interventions, local collaborations, policies, and programs for the public health and healthcare systems to address food insecurity as a factor in adverse health outcomes.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):

1. Improve and expand state-level outreach and education efforts:
 - a. Maintain current funding for the Nutrition Outreach and Education Program (\$5.503M) plus appropriate COLAs to allow uninterrupted services in all New York State counties and provide additional services in some high-need counties.
 - b. Increase outreach and education to vulnerable populations with low participation, including priority areas identified by USDA.
 - i. Assess existing racial disparities in SNAP participation, and reduce barriers to participation by underserved populations in the state.
 - ii. Continue work with SUNY and CUNY to ensure that all low-income students have access to SNAP in NYS.
 - iii. Develop relationships with New York State Division of Veterans' Services and other local veteran service organizations to help connect veterans to SNAP in NYS.
 - iv. Ensure immigrant communities and mixed status families understand the changes to the public charge rule and current eligibility rules for this population.
 - c. Utilize the state's Medicaid system as a cross-referral mechanism:
 - i. Establish a statewide process for data-matching Medicaid and SNAP cases to identify people participating in Medicaid but not SNAP; provide outreach and assistance to support SNAP participation among eligible households.
 - d. Increase outreach and education on new ways to utilize benefits including online retailers, restaurant meals, and through incentive programs; and for waivers and replacement benefits during declared emergencies.
2. Streamline/simplify program:
 - a. Adopt uniform SNAP rules and ensure their consistent implementation across the state:
 - i. Move toward a state-level SNAP administration model instead of our current county-administered system.
 - ii. In the interim:
 1. Require all local districts to participate in all available waivers that would enhance access, eligibility, and/or benefit allotments or improve timeliness issues.
 2. Require all counties to provide mobile document upload services for SNAP.
 3. Establish a seamless inter-county transfer process for SNAP recipients who move between counties that would maintain eligibility, ensure continuation of benefits and reduce administrative burdens.
 - b. Adopt a standard excess medical deduction.

- c. Replicate HRA's Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) statewide so that people 55 and older and those with disabilities have access to an automated phone system to complete their recertification process and align with myBenefits and interview systems in upstate counties.
3. Increase SNAP access:
 - a. Take maximum advantage of federal ABAWD waivers, grant exceptions and exemptions, and provide ABAWD individuals with timely, consistent, understandable instructions on compliance.
 - b. Ensure that Social Security offices in New York State are assisting SSI applicants who are not automatically enrolled into SNAP through NYSCAP with SNAP applications, and that they use innovations like the myBenefits portal and telephonic signature to ensure timely submission and reduce barriers to SNAP for seniors and people with disabilities.
 - c. Ensure the populations who are newly exempted from the ABAWD time limit (foster youth, people who are homeless, and veterans) and community organizations working with these populations are informed of the new rules.
 - d. Improve SNAP access for individuals leaving prison and re-entering society.
 - e. Extend the USDA NYC texting pilot statewide to reduce churn and save SNAP offices time and money by reminding people of critical steps around interviews and recertifications ensuring that eligible households continue to receive SNAP benefits.
 - f. Remove the requirement of an email address on the myBenefits portal for SNAP applications and access to EBT accounts.
 - g. Continue to build on college student access in NYS by adding new groups of students under the already defined criteria that have allowed Career and Technical Education (CTE) students to participate, mirroring other states that have policies allowing access to more low-income students.
 4. Maintain and increase the adequacy and usability of food benefits:
 - a. Provide a state supplement to increase the minimum SNAP benefit.
 - b. Create a state-funded SNAP program to extend food benefits to all income-eligible New Yorkers who are excluded from SNAP solely due to their citizenship status, and ensure the benefits are equal to those provided for similarly situated SNAP-eligible households.
 - c. Continue and expand incentive programs to increase buying power for fruits and vegetables at farmers' markets and extend these initiatives to include fresh, canned, and frozen produce as well as lightly processed food at other types of SNAP retailers.
 - d. Increase accessibility to a variety of nutritious food for SNAP recipients by reducing food deserts.
 - e. Ensure that when implementing the Restaurant Meals Program, NYS includes adequate food options and locations for all target populations.

- f. Expand the SNAP Online Purchasing Pilot to include smaller local grocers and farmers markets, while ensuring online purchasing is available throughout the state.

Child Nutrition Programs:

School Meal Programs: School Breakfast Program (SBP), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

1. Expand student access to free school meals:
 - a. Establish and fund a statewide, permanent Healthy School Meals for All NY Kids program across all schools in the NSLP.
 - b. Remove state-level barriers to adopting the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP):
 - i. Provide guidance to schools on CEP implementation and its potential impact on state aid and state foundation funding.
 - ii. Hold CEP schools harmless from changes to the state aid formula as a result of operating a universal school meal program.
2. Streamline/Simplify program:
 - a. Improve New York State's direct certification process:
 - i. Include all federally allowable categories in the state's electronic Direct Certification Matching Process (DCMP).
 - ii. Ensure NY State Education Department (NYSED) monitors implementation and continues to make improvements to data matching algorithms within the state's DCMP.
 - iii. Coordinate within NYSED to improve student databases for purposes of strengthening access across federal nutrition assistance programs.
3. Protect state investments:
 - a. Protect and expand current school breakfast state laws to ensure Breakfast After the Bell programming for all children in all required schools.
 - b. Protect and expand the current Farm to School 30% NYS Incentive Program to include all school meals to reduce local administrative burdens to leverage this program and ensure access to fresh, local New York State products through the federal school meal programs.
 - c. Protect and maintain all current state reimbursement investments in the SBP and the NSLP, including the new CEP state subsidy.

Out-of-School-Time Meal Programs: Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), Summer EBT, and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Afterschool Meals

1. Improve and expand state-level outreach and education efforts:
 - a. Coordinate and cross-promote SFSP and CACFP, by posting information and resources on both state agency websites, and by developing a user-friendly system to connect sites with sponsors in both programs.
 - b. Cross-promote Summer EBT with SFSP outreach typically performed by schools towards the end of the school year.
 - c. Strengthen linkages between NYS Office for Children and Family Services (OCFS) and DOH/CACFP databases to conduct regular outreach to registered school-age child care providers who are not participating in CACFP.
 - d. Create linkages with NYSED and DOH/CACFP databases to conduct regular outreach to summer meal sponsors and school districts that are not participating in CACFP, including SFAs that currently provide afterschool snacks through NSLP.
 - e. Increase outreach, education, application, and claiming assistance to CACFP providers throughout the application process and beyond.
 - i. Ensure NYS Department of Health (DOH) regularly assesses, revises if needed, and reports on use of the online CACFP prescreening tool for potential providers.
 - ii. Provide user-friendly supplementary guidance and assistance to help afterschool program providers understand school-age child care registration requirements as they pertain to CACFP.
 - iii. Provide recorded online and in person training opportunities for potential and new sponsors.
2. Streamline program applications and administration:
 - a. Implement allowable USDA CACFP paperwork reduction recommendations when applicable to NYS, including:
 - i. Eliminating state-specific documentation and recordkeeping requirements, such as food production records, that are not required by federal regulation.
 - ii. Allowing SFAs to apply for CACFP using their NSLP application with an addendum for additional information required for CACFP.
 - b. Ease SFSP and CACFP administration and operation for sponsors and sites by integrating the use of more technology to increase capacity.
3. Maximize program access:
 - a. Require school districts with eligible schools in underserved communities to provide summer meals as a sponsor or vendor for a minimum of 30 days, with increased administrative support from the regulatory agency.
 - b. Require eligible schools hosting space for afterschool enrichment programs or providing extended learning days to provide access to CACFP's At-Risk Afterschool Snack/Supper Program and/or NSLP snacks.

- c. Require schools and community-based organizations receiving afterschool program grants administered through OCFS (Advantage After School, Empire State, and Youth Development Program) or NYSED (21st Century Community Learning Centers, Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention) to ensure program participants have access to afterschool nutrition through CACFP's At-Risk Afterschool Snack/Supper Program or NSLP snacks, with encouragement to serve complete meals through CACFP where eligible.
 - d. Implement and/or promote use of model CACFP practices that increase participation and retention, such as:
 - i. Offering alternative meal service models such as the umbrella model, meals in the classroom, and campus model.
 - ii. Maximizing current sponsor capacity (for both affiliated and unaffiliated sites).
 - iii. Providing guidance specific to school food authorities to show flexibility in the sponsor application process for these entities.
 - e. In the SFSP, allow rural non-congregate meal sites to operate as "open" sites, rather than requiring enrollment.
4. Protect and strengthen state investments:
- a. Maintain all current state reimbursement investments in the SFSP.
 - b. Provide supplemental reimbursement and/or funding incentives for summer meal sponsors to:
 - i. Include enrichment activities in their meal service.
 - ii. Provide transportation to underserved areas.
 - iii. Increase the amount of NYS-grown fruit and vegetables on the menu.
 - iv. Expand their service reach in terms of meal types served, average daily participation, and days of service.
 - c. Provide supplemental reimbursement to CACFP providers in recognition of food and administrative costs they incur to provide the program in NYS.
 - d. Maintain current state funding for CACFP outreach.
 - e. Provide a state supplement to federal Summer EBT benefits.
 - f. In the absence of a federal-level policy allowing replacement of skimmed Summer EBT benefits, provide state funds for replacement benefits.
 - g. Provide sufficient state funding to support effective, accessible customer service and outreach for Summer EBT.

Child Care Meal Programs:

- 1. Improve and expand state-level CACFP outreach and education efforts:
 - a. Increase outreach, education, application, and claiming assistance to providers throughout the application process and beyond.
 - b. Ensure NYS Department of Health (DOH) regularly assesses, revises if needed, and reports on use of the online CACFP prescreening tool for potential providers.

- c. Strengthen linkages between NYS Office for Children and Family Services (OCFS) and DOH/CACFP databases to conduct regular outreach to licensed and legally exempt child care providers who are not participating in CACFP.
 - d. Provide recorded online and in person training opportunities for potential and new sponsors.
2. Streamline CACFP application and administration:
 - a. Implement allowable USDA CACFP paperwork reduction recommendations when applicable to NYS, including eliminating state-specific documentation and recordkeeping requirements, such as food production records, that are not required by federal regulation.
 - b. Improve the CACFP Information and Payment System to mitigate providers' and sponsors' reliance on external software to streamline paperwork.
 3. Protect and strengthen state investments:
 - a. Provide supplemental reimbursement to CACFP providers in recognition of food and administrative costs to provide the program in NYS.
 - b. Maintain current state funding for CACFP outreach.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC):

1. Maximize participation and retention among eligible New Yorkers:
 - a. Identify opportunities to more closely align WIC outreach and referrals with other child and maternal health programs such as universal home visiting, Healthy Steps, and Help Me Grow.
 - b. Create an effective automatic referral system with other programs/agencies serving potentially eligible families, including Medicaid, SNAP, Early Head Start and Head Start.
 - c. Maintain a comprehensive statewide outreach plan.
 - d. Improve online tools to facilitate prescreening and application, especially among non-English readers.
 - e. Accelerate the ability to use WIC EBT for online ordering and payment, for touch-free pick-up and self-checkout, and at farmers' markets.
 - f. Include WIC in state emergency and disaster planning.
2. Ensure consistent communication and policy guidance from regional offices to local agencies.
3. Support efforts and provide adequate funding to use technology for applications, appointment scheduling, and ongoing participant requirements, ideally integrated into state management information systems.
4. Provide adequate, competitive contracted funding and COLAs for WIC local agencies to recruit and retain a diverse, professional workforce.