Goal: Getting Payments Right

Program or Activity	Reporting Period
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	Q1 2020

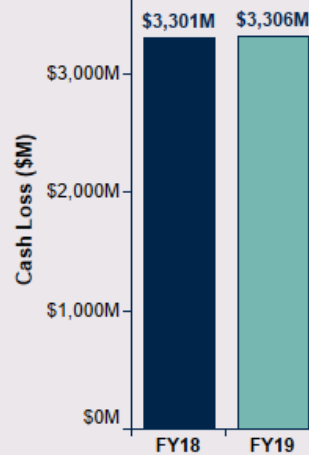## Change from Previous FY ($M)
$5M ↑

USDA
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Brief Program Description:
SNAP is the largest domestic nutrition assistance program, serving around 40.3 million persons at an annual benefit cost of $65.3 billion. SNAP is jointly administered by FNS and the 50 States, D.C., Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

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	Feb-21
5	Analyze results of implementing new strategies	On-Track	Jun-22

Cash Loss by FY ($M)
FY18: $3,301M; FY19: $3,306M

Quarterly Progress Goals			Status	Notes	ECD
1	Q1 2020	Establish payment accuracy workgroup to share best practices among FNS regional offices to assist efforts with States in reducing payment error rates.	Completed		Dec-19
2	Q1 2020	Develop SNAP Keys to Payment Accuracy for distribution to State partners for strategies and best practices in prioritizing and improving payment accuracy .	Completed		Jan-20

Recent Accomplishments		Date
1	FNS has an active payment accuracy workgroup that meets regularly to discuss the outcomes of on-going technical assistance and to share best practices among FNS Regional Offices to ensure a consistent approach with State partners.	Jan-20
2	FNS has an internal process to categorize States to clearly identify those that pose the greatest risk for Federal dollar losses due to payment errors. An early warning system to monitor preliminary state reporting data is used.	Jan-20
3	FNS released the SNAP Keys to Payment Accuracy. These Keys highlight best practices and provides strategies and opportunities enabling State agencies to improve and maintain the accuracy of SNAP payments.	Jan-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 the State agency that administers SNAP certifies a participating household for too much or too few benefits compared to the level for which they are eligible following Federal law and regulations regarding SNAP.	Program regulations require State agencies to analyze data to develop corrective action plans to reduce or eliminate program deficiencies. A State with a high error rate must conduct an analysis of its State data to identify/correct the errors.	An increase in payment accuracy and an overall reduction in payment errors.

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