

What you should know about as part of the Civil Rights Program Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP).

1) What laws protect or entities within the Civil Rights Program Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP)?

- The Food and Nutrition Service as part of the United States Department of Agriculture
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 race, color and national origin
- The Act Americans with Disabilities Disability-
- Title IX of the Education Changes in 1972 sex
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 disability
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 age

2) Who may initiate a Civil Rights complaint?

An individual who receives or would receive food at a distribution of emergency food agencies. Some of the dealerships (for example, one of the churches that distribute bags of food to low-income individuals, etc.)

The Food Bank (as Farm Share, etc.)

Any witness who has witnessed an act of violation of civil rights somewhere where performed Assistance Program Emergency Food.

3) What are the protected classes or bases within Program Emergency Food Assistance?

They are 6 classes or bases: Race, Color, National Origin, Age, Sex or Disability.

4) How can we determine whether a complaint is related to Civil Rights?

If a person feels they have been discriminated against in the Food Assistance Program Emergency and discrimination is based on one of 6 classes or bases mentioned above: (Race, Color, National Origin, Age, Sex or disability); then the complaint is related to civil rights.

If the complaint is not based on one of the six protected classes, then the complaint is not related to civil rights, but a complaint about the program.

Examples:

a) Maria filed a civil rights complaint valid because: one of the agencies that distribute food "TEFAP" I refused him food simply because Maria is Hispanic.

b) John filed a valid complaint about the program because: one of the agencies that distribute food "TEFAP" told John that for food, first had to become a member of the church distributes food.

5) What are the protected classes or bases NO within the Food Assistance Program Emergency?

religion

Political Beliefs

marital status

Family Status

Sexual Orientation

Genetic Information

Income derived from Public Assistance

6) It can discriminate against individuals or institutions within the Program Emergency Food Assistance based on one of the protected classes NOT?

Not! Although there are no protected classes in this program (referred to in point # 4), no one can be based on one of these classes discrimination.

For example: John can not be denied food simply by practicing a different religion that practices church distributes food religion. You can not discriminate against anyone for religious practices, or the type or lack of religion.

7) What should be done with individuals whose ability to read, speak, write or understand English is limited?

The dealerships have a responsibility to do everything in its power to ensure that these people also have access to the services offered by the Program Emergency Food Assistance.

For example:

The dealership must have Certificates of Eligibility to Take Food Home available in all translations provided by the Department of Agriculture.

8) That means that the Department of Agriculture provides equal opportunities for religious organizations?

It means that:

- The USDA allows religious organizations to retain their identity, independence and continue to carry out its mission while participating in the program of food distribution (if the religious mission and feeding program is conducted independently from one another).
- The Department of Agriculture funds may not be used to promote, pay for or support any religious service, religious education and acts of religious proselytism
- Religious organizations can use their facilities to provide food distribution services TEFAP without hiding any of its symbols, images or religious scriptures.
- Religious organizations do not have to change any religious term that is part of their name to participate in the food distribution program.
- Religious organizations can not ask any individual involved in any act of religious character or member of a religious organization as a condition of participating in Program Emergency Food Assistance is made.
- Religious organizations can not bind any activity of a religious nature to program emergency food assistance. (The activities of a religious nature, such as praying, teaching religion, etc., must be provided in a different room or a different time to the food program)

9) What is an appropriate Public Notification System?

Agencies participating in the Food Assistance Program Emergency system must have the following public notice:

- Statement of Non - Discrimination
- Information on program availability.
- Procedure for handling complaints based on civil rights

More about Declaration of Nondiscrimination

Statement of Non-discrimination refers to 2 paragraphs found in the poster "And Justice for All" (poster containing the image of the Statue of Liberty). This poster should always be displayed in a visible to everyone involved in the program, for example: at the place where people who receive food enroll, or driveway used by people who go looking for emergency food.

Statement of Nondiscrimination also must be included in any written mention of the program. For example, the Web site where the agency states that participate in the program, or flyers using the agency to promote the food program.

More information on program availability.

The dealership emergency food must have some way of letting the public know who is conducting the food program and the times at which the service is offered.

For this, the dealership may use posters, flyers, radio, newspaper, etc.

More on the procedure for handling complaints about civil rights

First, recognize that we are dealing with a complaint based on civil rights

Second: Fill the form of civil rights complaints