
MARYLAND FOOD BANK GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT REPORT 2009

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INTRODUCTION

A Gap Analysis is a statistical view of where an organization is operationally and helps the organization decide the direction it needs to move in order to fulfill its mission statement.

The GAP Analysis Project at the Maryland Food Bank (MFB) was undertaken at the request of CEO, Deborah Flateman. All research, surveying and information gathering was executed from September 2008 – January 2009. Stephany Whitaker, a Bill Emerson Hunger Fellow from the Congressional Hunger Center, was assigned as an intern to the project. The MFB Programs Department staff assisted with the completion of the GAP Analysis Project.

The mission statement of the Maryland Food Bank is. “To lead the movement and nurture the belief that together we can improve the lives of Marylanders by ending hunger”. To that end, the following goals were set for the GAP Analysis Project:

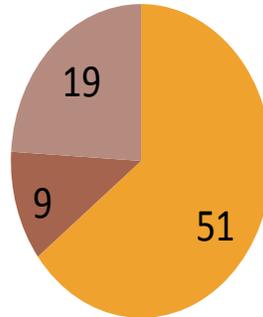
- Define, map, and report the status of all of the MFB network partners in each of the counties serviced by the MFB.
- Establish whether or not the MFB meets Feeding America’s standard for adequate service in each county served by the MFB.
- Identify ways the MFB can additionally, more effectively, address the unmet hunger needs in Maryland.
- Determine the percentage of food stamp need and use by county in order to provide
- MFB with valuable information to educate the hungry in Maryland about available resources such as the food stamp program.
- Identify other key stakeholder organizations related to ending hunger in Maryland and the possibilities for collaboration with the MFB.

METHODOLOGY & ASSUMPTIONS

1. The primary assessment tool used for the MFB GAP Analysis project was a questionnaire that was presented to 20% of all MFB network partners in each of the 21 counties, and Baltimore City, served by the MFB, Salisbury and our Regional Distributions Organizations (RDOs). Full cooperation from the RDOs and Network Partners was assumed.
2. Random surveys of “walk-in” network partners to the MFB were also compiled as agencies came to the MFB to pick-up their orders.
3. A copy of the actual survey questionnaire is found in Appendix A of this report. The survey questionnaire was aimed at information gathering about MFB network partner organizations, the reasons that people in their communities are hungry and seek food assistance, how accessible they are by public transportation, other types of services their organization may provide or referrals they may provide, other stakeholders, customer satisfaction with the MFB and our network partners knowledge of food stamp participation by those they serve.
4. Research was also conducted on state census, school lunch and food stamp data and other poverty related studies which established the numerical baseline for defining “need”, “poverty” and “hungry or food insecure” in the state of Maryland for the purposes of this GAP Project.
5. In all, a total of 153 (15%) network partners were randomly chosen to be called with the survey questionnaire. A total of 81 (53%) network partner organization’s completed the survey questionnaire. Of the remaining 72 organizations, 5 (3.2%) “walk-in” organization’s overlapped with the call list, 39 (25.5%) agencies had closed their doors, their phone numbers were no longer in service or they were no longer members of the MFB and the last 28 (18.3%) agencies refused to cooperate or would not respond to our requests to complete the survey questionnaires. (Please see following page for pie charts on these percentages).

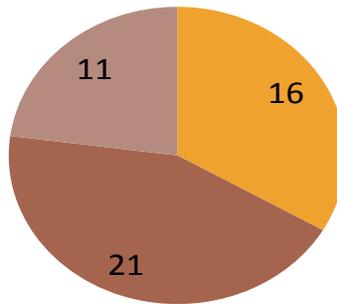
GAP Analysis Participation Percentages

MFB

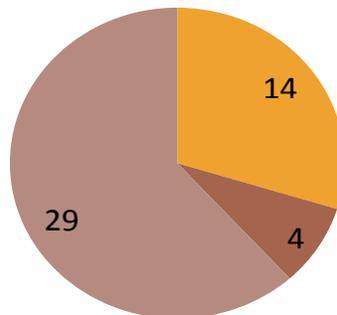


■ Completed ■ Closed ■ No Response

Salisbury



RDOs



* No Response agencies were those that could not be reached when called and did not return messages left on their machines.

* Closed agencies are those which when called, stated that their organization is no longer operating. An agency was also deemed closed if their only known contact information resulted in a wrong or disconnected number.

HUNGER IN MARYLAND

According to studies of median household income conducted by the U.S Census Bureau, Maryland is the wealthiest state in the United States (American Fact Finder). However, over half a million Marylanders live below the federal poverty line and over 250,000 Marylanders are unemployed which leaves them vulnerable to effects of poverty and food insecurity (American Fact Finder). More working class families are struggling to make ends meet each day. Many people, who were employed and financially stable, last year, are unemployed this year: unemployment has jumped from 3.5% in 2007 to 5.6% in 2008 (Unemployment By County in Maryland).

On Maryland's Eastern shore, tourism is a primary source of income and seasonal jobs make up a large percentage of the employment opportunities; Thus, unemployment rates tend to rise and fall with the seasons. Tourism season runs from May until September during which time unemployment rates are typically lower by one to two decimal points (Career and Workforce Information).

So how does the seemingly wealthiest state have so much poverty? Simple, Howard County produced an enormous median income of \$94,260 (Brewington). A number so large skews the data and makes the whole state seem wealthier. This wealth factor could prove to be detrimental to Maryland in receiving federal and other types of financial aid for the poor, including food stamps.

Roughly 140,000 children under the age of 18 fall below the poverty line in Maryland (US Census SAIPE). Hunger is a real issue for children; federal programs try to address these issues by creating Free and Reduced lunch feeding programs at schools. A similar breakfast program exists, but participation in both the lunch and breakfast program in Baltimore is lower than it should be; only 47% of students receiving free or reduced lunch participate in the breakfast program (Chin et al.3). Some schools are even eligible for all of their students to receive free breakfast funded by the state government, only 193 out of 631 eligible schools participate (Chin et al, 4).

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MARYLAND COUNTIES (SAIPE) AND *(UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY IN MARYLAND)

County	Population (2007)	Poverty Estimate (2007)	Median Household Income (2007)	*Unemployment Percentage (Nov 2008)
Anne Arundel	512,155	24,888	80,158	4.5
Queen Anne's	46,570	2,807	75,902	4.9
Howard	273,700	12,172	100,744	3.6
St. Mary's	100,380	7,527	72,534	4.2
Charles	140,444	8,151	81,545	4.4
Calvert	88,223	4,528	89,159	4.2
Wicomico	93,600	11,954	49,981	6.9
Caroline	32,910	3,789	48,387	6.4
Cecil	99,695	9,160	62,489	6.0
Kent	19,990	2,381	46,693	5.1
Dorchester	31,846	4,277	42,077	8.2
Worcester	49,375	4,493	49,067	11.2
Frederick	224,705	11,540	76,802	4.3
Talbot	36,195	2,953	56,512	5.0
Baltimore City	637,455	120,813	36,894	8.1
Baltimore County	788,995	58,607	60,828	5.4
Harford	239,993	13,331	72,092	5.0
Carroll	169,220	7,696	79,803	4.5
Washington	145,115	14,287	50,257	6.7
Somerset	26,015	4,746	35,553	7.6
Allegany	72,594	9,389	37,171	6.1

CHILD POVERTY AND FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEAL PARTICIPATION IN MARYLAND COUNTIES (CHIN ET AL, 3) AND *(SAIPE)

County	*Poverty Estimate Under Age 18 (2007)	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced School Lunch Program	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced School Breakfast Program	Eligible Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced School Breakfast and Lunch Program (%)
Anne Arundel	7,752	10,561	4,925	47
Queen Anne's	845	918	390	43
Howard	3,280	4,710	961	68
St. Mary's	2,436	2,822	1,563	55
Charles	2,789	1,475	1,475	71
Calvert	1,377	1,677	550	44
Wicomico	3,695	5,258	2,724	52
Caroline	1,289	1,875	825	44
Cecil	3,112	3,289	1,797	55
Kent	568	721	489	68
Dorchester	1,314	1,772	1,256	46
Worcester	1,523	1,702	829	49
Frederick	3,660	5,146	2,363	54
Talbot	866	932	474	51
Baltimore City	40,775	40,648	15,337	45
Baltimore County	16,116	26,355	11,858	33
Harford	4,230	6,422	2,810	20
Carroll	2,127	2,396	650	27
Washington	4,315	5,954	3,985	67
Somerset	1,284	1,206	855	59
Allegany	2,310	3,614	2,130	71
Garrett	1,206	1,463	796	44

MARYLAND FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION

The Food Stamp Program is now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In Maryland, recipients are given credit through the use of an Electronic Benefits Transfer system also known as an EBT card. Individuals are eligible for food stamp benefits if their income is 130% below Maryland's poverty line.

The following rules apply to individuals seeking SNAP assistance: Eligibility is determined by household which means that all individuals living in the same household and consuming food together are counted in order to establish eligibility for benefits.

Gross income and Net income must be met by the applicant household, unless the household includes an elderly or disabled person or if the household is receiving other specific federal aid. Household assets may not exceed \$2000 unless the household includes an elderly or disabled person, in which case assets cannot exceed \$3000.

Individuals receiving specific government aid may be exempt from the assets test. Other deductibles include, child care and shelter expenses (rent, motel fee, etc) (Snap Summary in Maryland). On average, the majority of those who qualify for benefits receive an average of \$21.00 per week in benefits, that is approximately \$3.00 per day. (FRAC Take Action)

Household Size	Maximum Monthly Food Stamp Allotment
1	\$ 176
2	\$ 323
3	\$ 463
4	\$ 588
5	\$ 698
6	\$ 838
7	\$ 926

MARYLAND FOOD SUPPLEMENT (SNAP) COUNTY DATA (MARYLAND HUNGER SOLUTIONS)

County	# people below poverty level (2007)	2007	2008	Percent Change October 2008 vs. October 2007
Anne Arundel	24,888	15,716	19,846	26.30%
Queen Anne's	2,807	1,524	1,890	24.00%
Howard	12,172	6,168	7,588	23.00%
St. Mary's	7,527	6,219	7,557	21.50%
Charles	8,151	7,136	8,643	21.10%
Calvert	4,528	3,885	4,703	21.10%
Wicomico	11,954	9,350	11,242	20.20%
Caroline	3,789	2,847	3,392	19.10%
Cecil	9,160	6,760	8,054	19.10%
Kent	2,381	1,413	1,669	18.10%
Dorchester	4,277	5,019	5,882	17.20%
Worcester	4,493	3,485	4,059	16.50%
Frederick	11,540	7,581	8,786	15.90%
Talbot	2,953	1,841	2,128	15.60%
Baltimore City	120,813	116,909	133,828	14.50%
Baltimore County	58,607	39,077	44,534	14%
Harford	13,331	10,433	11,886	13.90%
Carroll	7,696	5,159	5,825	12.90%
Washington	14,287	11,041	12,359	11.90%
Somerset	4,746	3,449	3,833	11.10%
Allegany	9,389	8,745	9,783	11.90%
Garrett	3,747	2,819	2,986	5.90%

CURRENT MFB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

The Maryland Food Bank opened its first warehouse in 1979 on Fairlawn Avenue in Baltimore City; it was the first food bank on the East Coast of the U.S. to be formed. In 1980, MFB opened a branch in Salisbury to serve the eastern shore of Maryland. The first independent Regional Distribution Organization (RDO) was opened in Allegany County in 1983; The Western Maryland Food Bank. In 1984, five other RDOs were established in Washington County (Food Resources), Garrett County (Food Resources), Charles County (Southern Maryland Food Bank), Howard County (Howard County Food Bank), and Harford County (Community Action Food Bank). The RDOs assist the MFB in serving counties that are far away from Baltimore. Due to much growth and need, the MFB moved to a larger warehouse (52,000 square feet) in 1987 on Franklinton Rd, still in Baltimore City. In 2004, MFB found its current home in a warehouse on Halethorpe Farms Rd (87,000 square feet), outside of Baltimore.

The partner network of the MFB consists of three distinctive parts: the MFB located in Baltimore which serves four counties and Baltimore City (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll and Howard), the Salisbury Branch located in Salisbury, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, which serves eight counties (Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot and Somerset) and five Regional Distribution Organization (RDO) partners serving nine counties (Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, Harford and Cecil).

	MFB	Salisbury	RDOs	Total
Pantries	351	90	109	550
Soup Kitchens	31	12	11	54
Shelters	25	6	12	43
Other <small>(schools, residential, daycare, brown bag, youth programs, treatment programs)</small>	160	40	49	249
Total Number of Active Partners:	570	494	181	1,225

* Numbers based on MFB agencies in Navision and on lists provided to MFB by each RDO in November 2008).

CURRENT MFB NETWORK

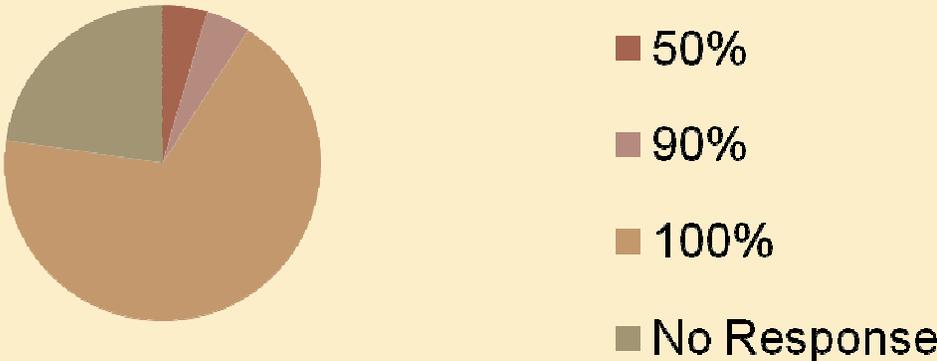
MFB statewide network consists of 896 network partners who distribute food to hungry Marylanders across the state. These partners represent diverse groups and populations and include food pantries, school pantries, emergency shelters and longer term shelters, soup kitchens, residential facilities, daycare programs, senior programs and brown bag clubs. Nearly 80% of all the non-profit food distribution sites that MFB works in conjunction with are faith-based.

From their 87,000 square foot warehouse, MFB houses foods that are donated, collected, or purchased through many venues: corporate food producers, local stores, food drives, monetary gifts, products with damaged packaging, low sale items, etc. In 2007, the MFB distributed over 15 million pounds of food to network partners and it is believed that over 50,000 individuals received this food statewide. However, it is difficult to determine the exact amount of individuals served since some people may visit more than one food bank during a month and be counted separately by each. Overlaps such as these are hard to measure and control at this time.

Historically, MFB partners have been formed in response to the hunger needs in the local communities leaving MFB with little or no say in the matter. This lack of involvement has been due their role as a “middle man” that provides food for each network partner site. For the future, MFB hopes that sites will be opened with more thought in mind to key logistical areas such as best location and distribution among counties and poverty stricken areas.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY RESULTS

**Partner Satisfaction Survey Results
(of Surveyed Agencies)**



PARTNER PERSPECTIVES & FEEDBACK

“We used to buy small ‘gifts’ (tooth brushes, soap, useful items), enough for everyone at a table to have one, but now we cant afford to buy for everyone because we have to feed more people. Now we do raffles, but we wish we could still buy for everyone.”- Sonshine Club

“It would be nice if you could help Brenda (Southern Maryland Food Bank) get more space and a bigger truck”- Smile Pantry

“The economy is bad, people need money, and they need jobs that will give them enough”- Royal Light Missionary Baptist

“I would say inflation has caused a lot of the hunger in the county, we’ve had about a 40% increase [in clients] this year.”- C.A.R.E.S

PARTNER FEEDBACK & PERSPECTIVES

“Communication! Let us know when things are going on, when you have extra grants, coupons, etc. We always hear about it too late, when everything is gone.”- Helping Hurting People

“The Food Bank should have more leniency for people who have a good history [In relation to paying bills]. Sometimes you need more food because there are more people than you thought. – Feeding Kids in Need

“We can see there is more need now, we are trying to find a large facility, and would like to open a soup kitchen.”- Evangelistic Church of Deliverance

“Put expiration dates on menu, or allow for old shopping method so we can look at the dates ourselves and choose what we want and how much we need.”- Bridgeway Community Cupboard

GAP SUMMARY

The results of the Gap Analysis Project have brought to light a few possible changes that could prove effective in helping the MFB achieve its mission of ending hunger. The mission statement of the Maryland Food Bank is: To Lead the Movement and Nurture the Belief that Together We Can Improve the lives of Marylanders by Ending Hunger. The statement alludes to a few important factors: leadership, teamwork, and the goal of ending hunger in Maryland. The following changes could improve the quality and performance of the MFB: improved relationships between MFB and the RDO, updated informational database on each agency within the network, and continued effort to keep up with changes that will best serve communities in need.

Improving the relationship between the MFB and Regional Distribution Organizations (RDO's) could enhance the quality of performance and communication throughout the network. There appears to be an almost competitive and secretive air about the agencies of the RDO's. When RDO agencies were called for this project, they often informed me that they did not receive food from the MFB and could not understand why the surveyor was calling. On several occasions, the person in charge of the RDO agency was verbally hostile towards the surveyor when asked questions about their pantry.

Ways to build community with these partner's of the food bank could include a once a month meeting to share the status and events going on or upcoming in each area. Collaborations and other partnerships could then be built between agencies within each system of distribution. Since everyone is fighting for the same purpose, ending hunger in Maryland, it makes no sense for agencies to compete with each other. Along this same thought process, it may be a good idea to plan small meetings that bring together neighborhoods and regions of Maryland that are close together so that the pantries and soup kitchens in an area can coordinate times and days to be open so that a larger scope of access can be formed. They could also collaborate to form groups, programs, to share ideas and resources.

Some agencies only offer pantry services on emergency status, or to their clergy so they may only serve 3-5 people a month; whereas, other pantries might be open 3-5 times a week and serve 100+ people. A new classification system would allow food bank employees to know at a glance if an agency is equipped to handle new referrals. It is this idea of competition which brings me to my next point.

It would be extremely beneficial to the food bank to create an informational database for ALL of the agencies within its network. If a shortened version of the questionnaire could be presented to all agencies over the phone and perhaps entered into the new Navision program somehow, the whole food bank network would benefit.

This sort of base knowledge will help the food bank build and maintain relationships with their agencies and help to keep information up to date. Basic information can help inform those, who call the food bank seeking assistance on which pantry is closest to them, whether or not they need a referral to receive aid, and times, dates and locations of soup kitchen meals. Furthermore, a database of this nature would be immensely useful in conducting and organizing future large and small scale research projects, or to help find recipients for grants, donations, etc.

Furthermore, a database of this nature would be immensely useful in conducting and organizing future large and small scale research projects, or to help find recipients for grants, donations, etc. Along with this database, a new classification may need to be developed. Currently, a pantry is defined as “a food distribution agency which provides its clients with food for

FEEDING AMERICA'S INADEQUATE SERVICE AREA FORMULA

The Feeding America contract with its' member food banks, effective as of October 2008, included guidelines for Determining Inadequate Service by county for each member food bank nationwide. Through June 30, 2010, a service area may be declared inadequately served by Feeding America, and the member food bank deemed "Out of Compliance", if the level of service ,provided by a member food bank, fails to meet each of the following three tests:

1. The total pounds distributed in the previous twelve months by the MFB (pounds actually distributed in each of the counties served by MFB) divided by the number of people in poverty in each of those counties, equals or exceeds 50% of the Network Service Area Median, which for Maryland is 9.5 pounds per person in poverty.
2. If a member fails to comply with the first test, the member must be able to demonstrate that, for the past two completed calendar years, the member has increased the total pounds distributed in the service area by at least an average of 5% greater than the network median during that time period.
3. If a member does not comply with either the first or second test, Feeding America shall determine if there exists extenuating circumstances despite the member's best efforts to serve all the counties in their service area. Extenuating circumstances may include:
 - Unusual hardships due to member's distance from food sources
 - The lack of existence of an agency network to distribute food.
 - The local food and funding resources and opportunities in the service area.
 - The existence of an independent, non-member, food bank or similar organization providing a significant service in the service area.
 - The distribution of large amounts of USDA or government purchased food in the service area by another entity.

INADEQUATE SERVICE AREAS

For the purposes of both the GAP Analysis Project and for Feeding America compliance preparation, as part of the GAP Analysis the team gathered information from RDO's, Salisbury and from Navision. The data gathered was used to analyze and ascertain which counties were not being adequately served by the MFB network and therefore would not be in compliance when audited by Feeding America. The challenge to get accurate, complete and reasonable data to compute the FA "Inadequate Service Area" formula was very difficult. Getting data was difficult for the following reasons:

- Getting data from the RDO's was difficult.
- Salisbury was serving 3 counties in Delaware while the Delaware Food Bank(DFB) was serving 3 counties in Maryland. For the three counties being served by DFB the MFB had no poundage information on and those counties appear to be inadequately served. Two of those counties are being served by Salisbury and one county is now being served by Harford County Community Action, the RDO in Harford County.
- Poundage and other pertinent information about mobile pantry sites were entered into Navision under the MFB's address and therefore the pounds for these drops, regardless of the county in which the food was actually distributed, the poundage numbers are included in the total poundage number for Baltimore County. This issue skewed both the other county poundage numbers and those of Baltimore County.
- Two of the RDO's, Food Bank of Southern Maryland and Food Resources, serve multiple counties; However, the orders placed for them at MFB are recorded only under the county in which the RDO is located. Therefore, while we know the total number of pounds for the RDO and the number of agencies, we do not know how many of the total RDO pounds went to what agencies in what counties.
- Other FB programs such as produce drops, Backpack program, School Pantry Program, At Risk Snack program, Summer Food Service and Kids Café programs are all listed in Navision under the MFB address, again their pounds, regardless of where the food was distributed, are counted in Baltimore County. Most programs are located in Baltimore City but not all.

The chart the following page illustrates the numbers for each county in MFB's service area. It is important to remember when reading the chart that a Feeding America audit will look at the "total pounds distributed over the last 12 months. Therefore figures are not in line with Fiscal Year data and may change dramatically between the timeframe shown here, January 2008 – December 2008 and the time in which Feeding America audits.

County	Total Pounds Distributed Over Last 12 Months	# In Poverty	# of pounds distributed to those in poverty	= or < 50% of Poverty Median (9.5 pounds)
Allegheny	407,457	4,389	93	Adequate
Anne * Arundel	156,437	24,888	6	Inadequate
Baltimore City	5,091,743	120,813	42	Adequate
Baltimore County	1,105,374	58,607	19	Adequate
Calvert	25,667	4,528	6	Inadequate
Caroline	7,382	3,789	2	Inadequate
Carroll	244,419	7,696	32	Adequate
Cecil *	0	9,160	0	Inadequate
Charles	175,948	8,151	22	Adequate
Dorchester	11,505	4,277	3	Inadequate
Frederick	47,031	11,540	4	Inadequate
Garrett	375,793	3,747	100	Adequate
Harford	373,387	13,331	28	Adequate
Howard	208,968	12,172	17	Adequate
Kent *	253	2,381	.10	Inadequate
Queen * Anne's	2,250	2,807	.80	Inadequate
St. Mary's	37,974	7,527	5	Inadequate
Somerset	17,738	4,746	4	Inadequate
Talbot	1,984	2,953	1	Inadequate
Washington	679,693	14,287	48	Adequate
Wicomico	124,679	11,954	10	Inadequate
Worcester	12,135	4,493	3	Inadequate
Totals:	9,107,817	343,236	Median = 19	59% Inadequate

* Anne Arundel county has an independent , non-member, food bank which distributes a large volume of food only in Anne Arundel and surrounding counties.

*Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's counties were served by the Delaware Food Bank until January 2009.

INADEQUATE SERVICE GAPS

GAPS

- Lack of technology and standard processes to gather information and track it across the network.
- Information gathered and tracked in Navision has been inconsistently entered over a long period of time. There is no check and balance system to reconcile, update and correct information in the system.
- No standard training or process exists at the MFB for various departments to enter information about the partner network. The majority of staff members entering information into Navision lack an understanding of the reason or purpose for why information is entered into Navision the way it is or how what information they enter is or may be utilized by management to when making decisions.
- Responsibility for overseeing the information in Navision has not been clearly assigned.
- RDO information is not widely known or understood across MFB departments. For example, few staff know that the Washington County RDO has jurisdiction over Frederick County and all orders for Frederick County agencies is reported under the Washington County RDO. The lack of knowledge has created a disconnect between the MFB staff and their attention to / understanding of the RDO organizations, their mission, purpose and operations.

County	# In Poverty	Pounds Needed to meet 2/3 lb. Indicator	Total Pounds Distributed Over Last 12 Months	Service Gaps
Allegheny	4,389	1,027,026	407,457	-619,569
Anne * Arundel	24,888	5,823,792	156,437	-5,667,355
Baltimore City	120,813	28,270,242	5,091,743	-23,178,499
Baltimore County	58,607	13,714,038	1,105,374	-12,608,664
Calvert	4,528	1,059,552	25,667	-1,033,885
Caroline	3,789	886,626	7,382	-879,244
Carroll	7,696	1,800,864	244,419	-1,556,445
Cecil *	9,160	2,143,440	0	-2,143,440
Charles	8,151	1,9907,334	175,948	-1,731,386
Dorchester	4,277	1,000,818	11,505	-989,313
Frederick	11,540	2,700,360	47,031	-2,653,329
Garrett	3,747	876,798	375,793	-501,411
Harford	13,331	3,119,454	373,387	-2,746,067
Howard	12,172	2,848,248	208,968	-2,639,280
Kent *	2,381	557,154	253	-556,901
Queen * Anne's	2,807	656,838	2,250	-654,588
St. Mary's	7,527	1,761,318	37,974	-1,723,344
Somerset	4,746	1,110,564	17,738	-1,092,826
Talbot	2,953	691,002	1,984	-689,018
Washington	14,287	3,343,158	679,693	-2663,465
Wicomico	11,954	2,797,236	124,679	-2,672,557
Worcester	4,493	1,051,362	12,135	-1,039,227
Totals:	343,236	80,317,224	9,107,817	-71,209,407

County	MFB Partners	# In Poverty	Pounds Needed to meet 2/3 lb. Indicator	Total Pounds Distributed Over Last 12 Months	Service Gaps
Allegheny	75	4,389	1,027,026	407,457	-619,569
Anne * Arundel	22	24,888	5,823,792	156,437	-5,667,355
Baltimore City	452	120,813	28,270,242	5,091,743	-23,178,499
Baltimore County	74	58,607	13,714,038	1,105,374	-12,608,664
Calvert	6	4,528	1,059,552	25,667	-1,033,885
Caroline	14	3,789	886,626	7,382	-879,244
Carroll	5	7,696	1,800,864	244,419	-1,556,445
Cecil *		9,160	2,143,440	0	-2,143,440
Charles	5	8,151	1,9907,334	175,948	-1,731,386
Dorchester	28	4,277	1,000,818	11,505	-989,313
Frederick	14	11,540	2,700,360	47,031	-2,653,329
Garrett		3,747	876,798	375,793	-501,411
Harford	26	13,331	3,119,454	373,387	-2,746,067
Howard	17	12,172	2,848,248	208,968	-2,639,280
Kent *	2	2,381	557,154	253	-556,901
Queen * Anne's	1	2,807	656,838	2,250	-654,588
St. Mary's	2	7,527	1,761,318	37,974	-1,723,344
Somerset	29	4,746	1,110,564	17,738	-1,092,826
Talbot	5	2,953	691,002	1,984	-689,018
Washington	32	14,287	3,343,158	679,693	-2663,465
Wicomico	211	11,954	2,797,236	124,679	-2,672,557
Worcester	24	4,493	1,051,362	12,135	-1,039,227
Totals:		343,236	80,317,224	9,107,817	-71,209,407

INADEQUATE SERVICE GAP RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

- Quarterly or other standard reporting utilized by the MFB should be required of each RDO and Salisbury. If the RDO's already require reporting from their agencies, copies of those documents may also be requested. This information should be routinely entered into the MFB system until updated technology could be instituted.
- Efforts should be made to reconcile and correct the network information currently in Navision to reflect the true state of the network. Internal processes and systems should be put into place which assign direct responsibility for the information entered into Navision and that require monthly or quarterly reconciliation such as is done in Finance to ensure that inconsistencies or mistakes are corrected quickly.
- A standard Navision training program needs to be created and executed upon the hire of new employees and refresher trainings given to existing users of the system. This should be done as soon as possible.
- RDO history, service areas, contact information and other basic information should be available on the F drive .
- Updates concerning the RDO's should be regularly shared with all staff having contact with the partner network and clear communication guidelines established and communicated with the MFB staff and with the RDO's to lessen confusion and negativity when MFB staff must contact RDO's for information or to share events etc.
- RDO information should be entered into Navision.

COMMUNICATION GAPS

Communication

Improved, routine communication with all Network Partners, RDOs, and MFB departments would greatly enhance working relationships across the board, and ultimately the effectiveness of the entire network in serving the hungry. This communication includes updated technology and information, standard procedures and informational exchange.

Regional Distribution Agencies (RDOs)

- There is not an up-to-date informational database (regarding service areas, days and hours of operation, programs available at each site, size, and current contact info) on RDOs or their agencies.
- There is no standard procedure for communication of data changes, troubles, needs, etc. with RDOs or a standard way of responding to RDO needs.
- Counties outside of Baltimore City/ Baltimore County do not receive At Risk Snack, Back Pack, Capacity Building, etc.
- RDO agencies did not understand the Gap Analysis or its' importance.
- There is not a standard, reliable form of communication with partners to keep them informed of events, grants, coupons, etc.

MFB Network Partners

- There is not an up-to-date informational database (regarding service areas, days and hours of operation, programs available at each site, size, and current contact info) about agencies.
- The Salisbury branch has a separate business program from the MFB, this disconnect causes a lot of extra hassle when trying to put information together.
- The Maryland Food Bank Receives and Exports food with incredible turn around. However, they do not exercise this ability with transferring information.
- There is not a standard, reliable form of communication with partners to keep them informed of events, grants, coupons, etc.
- Network Partners are unaware of all of the services the food bank offers.
- Network partners typically do not reach outside their own organizations in collaborating for ideas, programs, operational procedures, or to discuss hours/times of operation in order to most effectively serve the hungry in their communities.
- Departments talking to network partners within the MFB do not meet to present one united front when dealing with the network

COMMUNICATION GAPS

Recommendations:

- Create an up-to-date database within the MFB business system (Navision) that can be accessed easily by all food bank staff. This database would contain the above mentioned basic info about each agency. The ideal would be for the Salisbury branch to be able to log onto and use this same system so all of their current information would be easily accessible all the time.
- Include RDO Network Partners in the MFB system so information of operations can be kept up to date.
- Improved, consistent communication with RDOs: a monthly meeting/ conference call to discuss issues, celebrate successes, share events and best practices, consider ways to share resources more efficiently.
- Include RDO partners in MFB network communications: newsletters, emails, etc.
- Create an understanding that all counties are striving for the same goal: craft mission statements, plan events, etc. Collaborate with neighboring agencies so they can form focus groups of sorts to discuss best practices, up-coming event and logistics, and set times/dates of operation to best reach the hungry in their communities.
- Weekly/ biweekly meetings between department supervisors who have direct contact with network partners to discuss what is happening in their departments so any and all messages will be clear regardless of which department it comes from.

INVESTMENT & INCENTIVE GAPS

Investment and Incentive

Financial aid, trainings, and special events or recognitions would create incentives to encourage RDOs and Network Partners to try to work together and become more active in the fight to end hunger.

RDOs

The response rate from RDOs was low (53%).

- RDOs may be in need of additional aid: extra trucks, larger space, more employees/training for employees.
- RDO agencies did not understand the MFB's interest in their operations; they do not consider themselves a part of the MFB network or feel that the MFB supports the RDOs.

MFB Network Partners

- MFB Network Partners often feel disconnected and occasionally feel some negativity towards the food bank because they feel left out.
- There are no set guidelines or programs to help agencies that would like to expand their operations

Recommendations:

- Create/Offer a re-granting program that will aid RDOs in purchasing needed trucks, renovations, information systems, and perhaps an additional staff member (budget permitting)
- ✘ Allow for cross training so experienced MFB staff can assist new RDO positions/staff in becoming acquainted with proper procedures and practices
- Create cross training programs between agencies, extremely successful agencies can work with other agencies interested in improving their operations, maybe trainings can be facilitated through the food bank. Consider collaboration on creating regional events, networking opportunities, and publicity for RDOs and agencies for special events and programs.
- Create more trainings that directly address issues specific network partner needs such as expansion, creating a business with volunteer workers, fundraising, annual planning, grant writing etc.
- Assist RDOs and outlying MFB counties with trainings.

CONCLUSION

Finally, many believe the face of food banking is forever changing; therefore, the most efficient food banks are those who keep up with the flow of change. The Results of this analysis have shown that the face of Who is hungry has been changing. The data gathered through the MFB GAP Project not only confirms this, but it also addresses areas that need improvement. As our economy fluctuates, so does our food banking system and the population of those that seek services. In 2008, a study led by Harvard Professor J. Larry Brown concluded that the United States could end hunger as a serious national problem by spending \$12 billion more on federal nutrition programs, primarily food stamps. That is less than the \$14.5 billion nonprofit groups spend to feed the hungry (Greenwell, 2).

The analysis from the GAP Project demonstrates that the food bank is doing a good job meeting the current need, while the next steps should be aimed towards reducing the need for supplemental assistance. To keep up with the changes to best serve the communities in need, it would tremendously helpful for the Maryland Food Bank to strive towards improving relationships between MFB and the RDOs and work towards updating informational database at each agency within the network. Through collaborative community efforts such as these, all parties can strive towards ending hunger in Maryland.

It is important for food stamps to be used to their full advantage. Increasing food stamp usage would be tremendously effective in helping the MFB fight hunger. As the face of hunger in Maryland changes it would be tremendously effective in helping the MFB fight hunger. It is also essential for individuals who need services to be educated about the resources available.

The Maryland Food Bank is making many strides towards improving their services. Internal practices such as setting standard procedures, frequent staff meetings with general and senior staff, and departmental bonding and retreats are being implemented. New efficient equipment and an efficient ordering/ pick up system in the warehouse are working to cut sorting times and streamline agency ordering. The MFB has worked hard to implement produce drops and mobile pantries to extend the reach to hungry Marylanders. Overall, the MFB has a strong foundation, dedicated staff, effective programs and a network with great potential. With the implementation of more specific standard processes and improved communication both internally and externally with the network, the MFB would be well equipped and prepared to face the ever increasing challenge of meeting the hunger needs in Maryland.

RESOURCES

- ❑ Share Our Strength- striving to end childhood hunger
- ❑ Governor O'Malley- partnered with SOS to end childhood hunger. State of Maryland received \$2,397,663 from the Emergency Food and Shelter
- ❑ Maryland State Department of Education Food and Nutritional Services:
Funding and programs to help improve the nutrition of children such as free and reduced meals, milk programs, nutrition education, etc. Some include:
School Breakfast Program- offering breakfast to students to increase their academic performance and enhance them nutritionally. Schools are reimbursed for students who are eligible for free and reduced meals.
- ❑ Maryland Meals for Achievement- breakfast program funded by the state, qualifying schools can offer free breakfast to ALL students in the classroom income independent. Only 31% (193/631) of eligible schools participate.
- ❑ Maryland Hunger Solutions- strives to fight poverty and encourage links between Marylanders and healthy foods.
- ❑ Catholic Charities- working to unite organizations to cut poverty in half.
- ❑ Annie E Casey Foundation- creates grants to help various outlets improve/support the lives of families and children.
- ❑ Bridgmer Green Buildings- offer grants to help reduce a buildings ecological imprint, and help reduce a buildings energy and waste costs.
- ❑ Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy- offers grants to help an organization increase its use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

APPENDIX

1. Survey questionnaire
2. Network partner call lists
3. Navision print outs of county distributed poundage numbers for 1/01/2008 – 1/01/2009
4. Maryland Food Supplemental County Data October 2008 One Year Participation Change
5. Maryland Hunger Solutions Policy Brief: Breakfast in Maryland Counties October 2008
6. School Breakfast Scorecard SY 2007-2008

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Maryland Food Bank Gap Analysis Provider Survey

Agency Name _____

1. How often is your agency open per month?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+ alt. weeks weekends only 1 weekend Other _____

2. What days of the week is your agency open? M T W R F Sat Sun

3. What are the hours of operations for your agency: _____

4. How often can a person receive food from your agency each month?

As often as they come Twice Once Every other month Other _____

5. Do you have boxes/bags pre-made for clients? YES NO

6. Do you allow clients to choose their goods? YES NO

7. Does your agency have permanent paid staff? YES NO

8. Is your agency staffed by volunteers? YES NO

9. What Percentage of your staff is comprised of volunteers?

25 50 75 100

10. What area do you service? _____

Does it cross city lines? YES NO

Does it cross county lines? YES NO

11. How many people do you serve monthly?

0-100 100-200 200-300 300-400 400-500 500+

12. Is your agency easily accessible through public transportation? YES NO
if yes which types: Bus Lite Rail Metro

13. What demographics/ populations do you mainly serve?

Children	Female	Elderly/Senior Citizens	Other
Adults	Male	Asian	
Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	

14. What additional services do you provide?

After school	Pantry	Resident
Soup Kitchen	Emergency Shelter	Other_____

15. Do you provide Referrals? YES NO

If you provide referrals, which ones do you provide?

Food Stamps	Head Start	Other_____
WIC	Rent/Utilities Relief	Priority Partners
Medicare/Medicaid	Legal Aid	

16. Generally, what is the main reason people give for using your services?

Emergency Situation	Injury	Other
Large Family	Unemployment	
Illness	Can't afford to pay bills and food	

17. What percentage of people using your facilities are:

Minimally employed:	25	50	75	100
Unemployed:	25	50	75	100
Underemployed:	25	50	75	100

18. In your estimation, what percentage of people using your facilities is also receiving food stamps?

25 50 75 100

19. Why might people not be using food stamps that use your facilities?

Don't meet requirements	Too much trouble	Other_____
Think they don't meet req.'s	Language barrier	Too embarrassed
Lack needed documents	No Transportation	Short term need

20. Would you be interested in hosting a food stamp outreach? YES NO

21. Do your services overlap with other organizations? YES NO
Which organizations? _____

22. Why do you think people are hungry in your county?

23. Have you identified opportunities for collaboration and cooperation with other community organizations? YES NO
If so, who did you collaborate with?

24. If we were to survey some of your clients, do your facilities have an appropriate place for an interview?
YES NO

25. Do you know what services the MFB Provides?
Regular Food School Pantry Nutrition Information
Produce Back Pack DSS
At Risk Snack Capacity Building Volunteers

26. Are you happy with the services the MFB is currently providing you? YES NO

27. How can MFB improve its service with your agency?

28. How can MFB improve its services with your county?

29. Do you have any suggestions for how the MFB can further address unmet hunger needs in Maryland?

30. Any other suggestions for increasing MFB's efficiency?

31. The MFB is required by Feeding America to carry the Feeding America logo along with theirs on any MFB merchandise, trucks, letterhead, etc. This is a process known as co-branding. MFB would like to know how you would feel about possibly co-branding with the MFB logo.

Great idea!
Ok idea

Indifferent
bad idea

Terrible idea!

73

sqAgencyFilesentioi...for2009Stu

MFB Distributed

Agency Name	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	County
Bridgeway Community Cupboard	9189 Red Branch Road	Columbia	MD	21045		HOWARD
AGAPE HOUSE	222 N. Carrollton Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223		BCITY
New All Saints Food Pantry	4408 Liberty Heights	Baltimore	MD	21207		BCITY
DSS/ Holy Nation Church	912 Washington Blvd	Baltimore	MD	21230		BCITY
God's Will Apostolic Pantry	1314 Old Eastern Ave.	Essex	MD	21221		BALTIMORE
Church of the Guardian Angel	2629 Huntingdon Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21211		BCITY
East Baltimore Deliverance Cen	1001-09 North Caroline Street	Baltimore	MD	21205		BCITY
Echo House	1705 West Fayette Street	Baltimore	MD	21223		BCITY
Berea Temple SDA	1901 Madison Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217		BCITY
The Bong County Pantry	4335-39 York Road	Baltimore	MD	21212		BCITY
Family Bible Ministries	5300 Edmonson Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21229		BCITY
First Baptist Church of Essex	911 Mace Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21221		BCITY
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran	1100 Philadelphia Road	Joppa	MD	21085		BALTIMORE
First Mt. Calvary Baptist	1142 North Fulton Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217		HARFORD
First Mt. Olive Freewill Church	290 N. Fremont Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21201		BCITY
Riva Trace Baptist Church	475 W. Central Ave.	Davidsonville	MD	21035		BCITY
Franciscan Center	101 West 23rd Street	Baltimore	MD	21218		OTHER
Howard County Halfway House	4100 College Ave. Buiding #8	Ellicott	MD	21043		BCITY
Light of Compassion Pantry	107 G. Mountain Road	Pasadena	MD	21122		HOWARD
Yahshua Ministries	1901 Madison Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21217		BCITY
Grace and Hope Mission	4 South Gay Street	Baltimore	MD	21202		BCITY
United Church of Love Pantry	1101 N. Carey Street	Baltimore	MD	21217		BCITY
Belh-El Temple Church FIP	3910 Rogers Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21215		BALTIMORE
Celestial Church of Christ	7112 Darlington Drive	Baltimore	MD	21234		BCITY
Homestead Community Services	1500 Gorsuch Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21218		BCITY
Sharp Street Memorial U M C	1206 North Eting Street	Baltimore	MD	21217		BALTIMORE
St. Rita Church Pantry	2907 Dunleer Road	Durdaik	MD	21222		BCITY
Second Shiloh Pantry	1355 Homestead Street	Baltimore	MD	21218		BCITY
Zion Hill Missionary Baptist	816 N. Gilmore Street	Baltimore	MD	21217		BCITY
St. Francis Acedemy C/C	501 E. Chase Street	Baltimore	MD	21202		BCITY

C.A.R.E.S.	5502 York Road	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
UMQJA Community Development	2103-07 Greenmount Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Spirit of Truth Worship Center	5823-27 Moravia Road	Baltimore	MD	21206	BCITY
Macedonia Baptist Church	718 West Lafayette Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217	BALTIMORE
Women's Missionary Outreach	67 Winters Lane	Catonsville	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
Antioch Temple COGIC Outreach	1429 Church St	Baltimore	MD	21226	HARFORD
ML Moriah BC- Pantry	2201 Garrison Boulevard	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Shepherd's Heart MBC	5405 York Road	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
Memorial Episcopal Church	1407 Bolton Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Middle River Assembly of God	9620 Bird River Road	Baltimore	MD	21220	BALTIMORE
Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	711 W. 40th Street	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
G.E.T. Food Now Pantry	1300 E. Eager Street	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
The Humanitarian Inc.	1227 Elling Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Monumental Elks Lodge #3	1528 Madison Ave	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
SL Ursula Pantry	8801 Harford Road	Baltimore	MD	21234	BALTIMORE
Shalom Miracle Center	2796 Rogers Avenue	Ellicott City	MD	21043	BALTIMORE
Antioch C.O.G.I.C	5023 St. Georges Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
HCH- HUD CONNECT	218 W. Saratoga St- 2nd Floor	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
New Creations Love Outreach	5401 Frankford Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21206	BCITY
Rock & Steward Ministry Outreach	7566 East Howard Road	Glen Burnie	MD	21060	ANNEARUNDE
Ruby P. Rogers Memorial Center	2107 Edmondson Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Enika and Eric Home of Care	5615 McClean Blvd.	Baltimore	MD	21214	BCITY
Providence Baptist Church	1401 Pennsylvania Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Sharon Baptist Church	3837 Janbrook Road	Randallstown	MD	21133	BCITY
Siloam Baptist Comm. Church	501 North Fulton Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
St. Ambrose Outreach Center	3445 Park Heights Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
St. James Epis. Chrch Outreach	1020 West Lafayette Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran	339 S. Pulaski Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
St. Vincent Emergency	120 Front Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Lucielle H. Fitzgerald O/R	2111 Ashland Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Saints Cyril Methodist/Tairy	16 South Patterson Park Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21231	BCITY
Threshold Inc.	1702 St. Paul Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Trinity Presbyterian Church	3200 Wallbrook Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
True Way Church of God F/P	2214 Evergreen Street	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Hezekiah Movement INC.	901 Hollins Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Power of Christ Full Gospel	2518 Frederick Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Because He Lives Ministry	1312 Francis Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21227	BALTIMORE

Howard

Manna Ministry	2511 E. Preston Street	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Howard County Comm Service Cen	10005 Old Columbia Road	Columbia	MD	21046	HOWARD
Carroll County Service Unit	300 Hahn Road	Westminster	MD	21157	CARROLL
Middle River Salvation Army	1400 Fuselage	Baltimore	MD	21220	BALTIMORE
Harvest Christian Worship Cen.	2601 Pennsylvania Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Central Baptist Church	2035 W. Baltimore Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Catonsville Emrg Food Ministry	25 Bloomsbury Ave	Catonsville	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
United Brethren for Christ	1939 Walbrook Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
AFL CIO Community Service	2701 W. Patapsco Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Mt. Pisgah CME. Church Pantry	1034 N. Fulton Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
United House of Prayer	3401 Edgewood Road	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Bethel Outreach Food Pantry	1429 McCulloch Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Jonah house	1301 Moreland Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Doswell Cathedral	520 Doswell Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Groceries NCJW	2610 Garrison Blvd	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Good Shepherd Bapt Food Pantry	3459 Park Heights Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Israel Baptist Church	1220 N. Chester Street	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
HWR-MW Christian Fellowship	3449 Falls Road	Baltimore	MD	21211	BCITY
Dundalk Community Church of Go	6601 Cleveland Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21222	BCITY
Ames U M Church Food Pantry	615 Baker Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Zoe Miracle Church Food Pantry	2807 Grantley Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
DSSMt Winans United Methodist	2501 Hollins Ferry Road	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
Greater Grace Outreach FP	6025 Moravia Park Drive	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Glorious Trinity Outreach	1825 Woodlawn Drive	Baltimore	MD	21207	BALTIMORE
Donald Bentley Student F/P	2405 Loch Raven Road	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Concord Baptist Church	5204 Liberty Heights Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
First Corinthian Baptist Churc	3512 Powhatan Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
New Antioch Baptist Church	2401 St. Paul Street	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Christ United Methodist Church	2005 E. Chase Street	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Greater Zion Apostolic Church	301 North Gilmor Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Zion Outreach Services, Inc.	1128 Pennsylvania Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
Greater Refuge Temple	1820 Frederick Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Marley Park Ch of The Nazarine	7741 Balt-Annapolis Blvd	Glen Burnie	MD	21060	ANNEARUNDE
St. Peter's Lutheran Church	7910 Belair Road	Baltimore	MD	21236	BCITY
Corpus Christi Outreach Center	703 Whitelock Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Dundalk Assembly of God	7400 German Hill Road	Baltimore	MD	21222	BALTIMORE
Church of the Redeemed of Lord	4321 Old York Road	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY

Us Helping Us Outreach	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Selah Ministries	Halethorpe	MD	21227	BALTIMORE
Faith Church Of Jesus Christ	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
The Peoples Church of Balto	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Mt. Hebron Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
Colonial Baptist Church	Randallstown	MD	21133	BCITY
CPVSU Community Center	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
American Friends of Anvey Yash	Baltimore	MD	21208	BALTIMORE
Trinity A.M.E. Church O/R	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Open Door	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
St. Paul Baptist Church O/R	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Apostolic Word of God	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Ahaves Yisrael Charity Fund	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Second Corinthian Baptist	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
The Good Shepard COGIC	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Brooklyn Church of God Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
Helping Hurting People	Baltimore	MD	21225	ANNEARUNDE
New Second Missionary Baptist	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
New Life Fellowship	Baltimore	MD	21208	BALTIMORE
Feed the Spirit	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Feeding God's People	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Fulton-Siemers Memorial	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
First Apostolic Faith Church	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
TRE Community Project	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Mattie B. Uzzie Center	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Center for Grace- Full Living	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Dreamkeepers, Inc.	Parkville	MD	21234	BALTIMORE
Prisoners Aid Assoc. of MD	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Catonsville Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
St. Ann's Outreach Food Center	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Campfield AME/Hope Outreach	Pikesville	MD	21208	BALTIMORE
Mt. Hebron Memorial COGIC	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Christ the Good Shepherd Min	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Royal Light Missionary Baptist	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
American Legion Post #19	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Church of the Living God	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY

Mt. Nebo Holy Church Inc.	240 North Franklinton Road	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Westminister Church of God	640 Lucabaugh Mill Road	Westminister	MD	21157	CARROLL
Govans Ecumenical Development	5502 York Road	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
Holy Nation Tabernacle Project	912 Washington Blvd	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
East Baltimore Church of God	800 S. Chidham Street	Baltimore	MD	21224	BCITY
Evangelistic Church of Deliver	325 Saint John Street	Havre de Grace	MD	21078	CECIL
Project Mozone	3002 West Stratmore Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21209	BALTIMORE
Dundalk 7th Day Adventist	210 Baltimore Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21222	BALTIMORE
Christ Evangelical Outreach	6423 Frederick Rd, Suite B	Catonsville	MD	21228	BCITY
Redeemed Church of Christ	2616 Harford Road	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Upper Marlboro FP/Trinity Epsa	c/o Sarah Claggett	Aquasco	MD	20808	PRINCEGEOR
Full Gospel Emancipation Life	P.O. Box 490	Odenton	MD	21143	ANNEARUNDE
Jerusalem Baptist Church	2401 Loch Raven Road	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Community Life Worship Center	2601 E. Madison Street	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
Greater Bethlehem Temple/LOUD	8334 Liberty Road	Baltimore	MD	21244	BALTIMORE
Fish Of Howard County	9254 Seaward Ct.	Columbia	MD	21045	HOWARD
St. Benedict's Ladies of Chrty	2620 Wilkens Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Covenant Living Fellowship FP	6719 Longhill Road	Baltimore	MD	21207	BALTIMORE
U.M.C.H. Food Pantry	5315 Harford Road	Baltimore	MD	21214	BCITY
HCH- HUD CONNECT	111 Park Ave.	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
PACT-Help Childrn w/ Spec Needs	7000 Tudsbury Road	Baltimore	MD	21244	BALTIMORE
Calvary Baptist Church	3911 Garrison Blvd	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Pikesville SDA Church	4619 Old Court Road	Pikesville	MD	21208	BALTIMORE
Deliverance Manna	3538 Old York Road	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Judah Worship Center	2000 Frederick Road	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
The Men's Center	2222 Jefferson Street	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Vessel for Christ	9534 Angelina Cir	Columbia	MD	21045	HOWARD
Union Bethel A.M.E.	8615 Church Lane	Randallstown	MD	21133	BALTIMORE
Trinity-New Birth International	3600-02 N. Rogers Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
Light of the World Ministries	4200 Reisterstown Road	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Light of the World Ministries	1506 Woodlawn Drive	Baltimore	MD	21207	BALTIMORE
Mt. Zion COGIC	2539 E. Oliver St	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Bountiful Blessings Worship	5009-11 York Rd	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
Fountain Of Life Apostolic Pen	3704 Fairview Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
J&C Unity Inc.	P.O. Box 361	Joppa	MD	21085	BALTIMORE
Bea Gaddy Family Center	425 N. Chester Street	Baltimore	MD	21231	BCITY
Daily Bread	6927 Kellys Store Road	Thurmont	MD	21788	BCITY

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Good Shephard Holiness Church	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Sacred Zion/Project Arise	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Shiloh Ministries @ Baltimore	Baltimore	MD	21227	BALTIMORE
The Lord's Supper	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Wm. S. Barnes Sr Memorial Ch	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
I Say No 2 Inc.	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Beechfield UMC	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Faith Tabernacle Church F/P	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
The Philadelphia Church O/R	Owings Mills	MD	21117	BCITY
Woman Empowering Woman	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
True Holiness Church Of Christ	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Faith Hope & Charity Christian	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Adelante Familia	Baltimore	MD	21224	BCITY
Truth Organization for Youths	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Community Assistance Network	Baltimore	MD	21222	BALTIMORE
St. Bernardine's Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
The Amazing Grace Church Intl.	Catonsville	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
Fresh Dew Ministries	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Bethany Baptist Church Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21230	BALTIMORE
ISKCON Emergency Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
Mount Airy Bible Church	MT. Airy	MD	21771	BALTIMORE Carroll
John Wesley Outreach	Glen Burnie	MD	21061	ANNEARUNDE
Feed My Lambs (St. Paul COG)	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Freedom Missionary Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
STW House of Bread	Laurel	MD	20723	HOWARD
Hope Community Ministries	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
New Mount Zion Outreach F/P	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Cherry Hill Community Center	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
City of Hope	Lanham	MD	20706	HOWARD
Seventh Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Bible Day World Outreach Inc.	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Pilgrim Temple Church	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
The Brothers Praise Him Crew	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Edmondson Heights Com. Service	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Progressive First Baptist	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Baltimore Spanish Church	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
New Cornerstone Baptist F/P	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY

Wings of Victory Church Inc	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
H.O.P.E. Helping Our People Ex	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Mt. Zion Holiness Church	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
Stillmeadow Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Hero Resource Center	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
Davis Memorial AME Church	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Life Celebration Center	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Set the Captives Free Outreach	Baltimore	MD	21244	BCITY
New Southwest Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Kamala Reddy Foudation	Silver Spring	MD	20901	MONTGOMERY
Family Connections	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
DSS / Community Building&Part.	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
R.B.C.F.	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Lion Of Judah Praise Temple	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Wilson Park Christian Church	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
New Life Fellowship Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Feed My Sheep	Mt. Airy	MD	21771	BCITY
Doxa's Ministries	Owings Mills	MD	21117	BALTIMORE
New Psalmist Baptist Church	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Childrens Sentinel Program	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
L.A.M.B., Inc.	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Victory House Of Worship	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Rose Garden Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21122	ANNEARUNDE
HCH- Social Work Pantry	Pasadena	MD	21201	BCITY
DSS/ Brooklyn Homes	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
Heavenly Harvest Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
DSS/Adelante Familia	Baltimore	MD	21231	BCITY
El Shaddai Temple Of Christ	White Marsh	MD	21162	BALTIMORE
Beechfield UMC Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
East Baltimore Development	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Feeding Kids in Need	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Covenant Comm Association	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Housing Commission Baltimore	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Life In Christ Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21207	BALTIMORE
Rehoboth Church Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
United in Christ	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Kudya Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY

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Hope Village Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21231	BCITY
Whole Life Comm. Development	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Living Waters Family Outreach	Baltimore	MD	21208	BALTIMORE
Friendship Outreach Center	Baltimore	MD	21234	BCITY
Dynamic Deliverance Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Spirit of Faith Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21224	BCITY
Chariot Run Ministries	Baltimore	MD	21212	BCITY
Alternative Directions Inc.	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Salvation Center Outreach	Baltimore	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
Agape Christian Center	Catonsville	MD	21212	BCITY
Grateful Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
St Joseph Monastery Parish	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
People Encouraging People	Baltimore	MD	21211	BCITY
Liberty Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21244	BALTIMORE
Bread for Life Food Pantry	Dayton	MD	21036	HOWARD
Foundation of Hope	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Yale Presbyterian	Laurel	MD	20723	HOWARD
Liberty Learning Center	Baltimore	MD	21224	BCITY
Jesus Saves Ministry	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Food for the Hungry	Baltimore	MD	21208	BCITY
macedonia helping hand	Baltimore	MD	21228	BALTIMORE
Ebenezer Outreach	Catonsville	MD	21230	BCITY
Woman Accepting Responsibility	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Charitable Donations C.D.O.M.	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
New Genesis Outreach Ministry	Baltimore	MD	21206	BCITY
Faith Lutheran Church Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Remnant Church of God 7th Day	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
St. Clement Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21227	BCITY
Towson Assistance Center	Towson	MD	21204	BALTIMORE
Islamic Society Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21244	BALTIMORE
Love Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Brahm Madhya Food Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
DSS/ New Life Fellowship	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
The Church of St. Paul Pantry	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Community Service Program Corp	Baltimore	MD	21207	BALTIMORE
Haven of Rest Sanctuary	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Mattie B. Uzzle Center	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY

Monumental Eks Lodge #3	1528 Madison Ave	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
St. Vincent de Paul/Beans/Bread	402 South Bond Street	Baltimore	MD	21231	BCITY
Brown's Mem Baptist S/K	3215 W. Belvedere Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Brooklyn Church of God	3701 Ninth Street	Baltimore	MD	21225	BCITY
Franciscan Center	101 West 23rd Street	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Knox Presbyterian Church	1300 N. Eden Street	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Catholic Charities Our Daily B	725 Fallsyway	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Paul's Place	1118 Ward Street	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Sharp Street Memorial U M Ccab	1206 Eiting Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Wayland Baptist Soup Kitchen	3200 Garrison Boulevard	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Second Shiloh Meal Kitchin	1355 Homestead Street	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Good Shepherd Bept Soup Kitchie	3459 Park Heights Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Shiloh C C Church Soup Kitchen	2500 West Lombard Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Christ U M C Soup Kitchen	2005 E. Chase Street	Baltimore	MD	21213	HARFORD
Manna House	21 Linwood Avenue	Bel Air	MD	21014	BCITY
Mt. Moriah BC- Soup Kitchen	2201 Garrison Boulevard	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
Salvation Army/Feedmore	1114 North Calvert Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Armes U M Church Soup Kitchen	615 Baker Street	Baltimore	MD	21217	BCITY
Faith Tabernacle Aposolic Ch	2613-2621 Ashland Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21205	BCITY
Family Kitchen	360 South Dukeland Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Colonial Baptist Church	9411 Liberty Rd.	Randallstown	MD	21133	BCITY
New St. Mark Baptist Church	3905 Springdale Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
St. Joseph Freewill Baptist Ch.	1601 Rutland Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
St. James Mem. UMC Soup Kitchn	1901 West Lexington Street	Baltimore	MD	21223	BCITY
Zoe Miracle Church Soup Kitchie	4244 Reisterstown Road	Baltimore	MD	21215	BALTIMORE
St. Stephen Living Faith S/K	1601 Old Eastern Avenue	Essex	MD	21221	BCITY
Manna House Soup Kitchen	435 East 25th Street	Baltimore	MD	21218	BALTIMORE
Food for the Spirit S/K	6903 Morningson Road	Dundalk	MD	21222	BCITY
Ebenezer Outreach	20 W. Montgomery Street	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
My Brother's Keeper	4207 Frederick Road	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Night of Peace Family Shelter	7509 Windsor Mill Road	Baltimore	MD	21244	BALTIMORE
Eleanor House Shelter (Arbutus	4000 Southwestern Blvd	Arbutus	MD	21227	BCITY
Aunt CC's Harbor House	1031 East Monument Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Helping Up Mission	1029 East Baltimore Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
Mattie B. Uzzle Center	1211 N. Chester St	Baltimore	MD	21213	BCITY
Mattie B. Uzzle Center	1219 N. Chester St.	Baltimore	MD	21213	HOWARD
Domestic Violence Ctr of Ho Co	5457 TwinKnolls Road	Columbia	MD	21045	HOWARD

Hannah More Emergency Shelter	7701 Durinmanway	Dundalk	MD	21222	BCITY
Second Chance Transitional Hom	6616 Fairmount Ave	Baltimore	MD	21215	CALVERT
Safe Harbor Shelter	50 Armory Road	Prince Frederick	MD	20678	BCITY
Proj PLASE Emergency Shelter	1814 Maryland Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21201	BCITY
Prisoners Aid Assoc. of MD	204 East 25th Street	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Salvation Army Booth House	1114 North Calvert Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
American Rescue Workers	11W. Clement Street	Baltimore	MD	21230	BCITY
Oasis	1634 Guilford Ave	Baltimore	MD	21202	BCITY
House of Ruth	2201 Argonne	Baltimore	MD	21218	BCITY
Maryland Cntr for Vet.	301 North High Street	Baltimore	MD	21202	HOWARD
Grassroots Crisis Intervention	6700 Freetown Road	Columbia	MD	21044	BCITY
BATGO Inc.	2901 Druid Park Drive #201	Baltimore	MD	21215	BCITY
Forest Park Senior Center	4601 Liberty Heights Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21207	BCITY
Fresh Dew Ministries	3600 W. Edmondson Ave	Baltimore	MD	21229	BCITY
Maryland Baptist Aged Home	2801 Rayner Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21216	BALTIMORE
Hillsdale Place	3503 Plateau Ave	Baltimore	MD	21207	ANNEARUNDE
Elsinore Place	2607 Elsinore Ave	Baltimore	MD	21216	BCITY
St. Barnabas Church	14111 Oak Grove Road	Upper Marlboro	MD	20775	BALTIMORE
St. Peter Claver Church	1546 North Fremont Avenue	Baltimore	MD	21217	OTHER
Knights of Columbia (Patepsco)	1010 Frederick Road	Baltimore	MD	21228	ALLEGANY
CAC Howard County, MD, Inc.	6751 Columbia Gateway Drive	Columbia	MD	21046	Howard
Bel Air United Methodist Church	21 Linwood Ave.	Bel Air	MD	21014	Howard
Band of Brothers Ministry	1443 Sharon Acres Rd.	Forest Hill	MD	21050	Howard
Edgewood Community Organization	163 E. Deen Ave.	Aberdeen	MD	21001	Howard
FCCAU	P.O. Box 274	Bel Air	MD	21014	Howard
Grace Place	204 Northway	Havre de Grace	MD	21078	Howard
Grove Presbyterian Church	5 Paradise Rd.	Havre de Grace	MD	21078	Howard
Harvest House	2915 Lochary Rd.	Bel Air	MD	21015	Howard
Holy Spirit - F.I.S.H.	12124 Philadelphia	Bradshaw	MD	21087	Howard
Homecoming	P.O. Box 1190	Bel Air	MD	21014	Howard
House of Manna	2530 Conowingo Rd.	Bel Air	MD	21014	Howard
Inner County Outreach	529 Edmund St.	Aberdeen	MD	21001	Howard
Mason-Dixon Community Services	P.O. Box 34	Street	MD	21154	Howard
St. Francis de Sales	3701 Swift Run Ct.	Abingdon	MD	21009	Howard
St. George's Episcopal Church	2304 Tide Circle	Havre de Grace	MD	21078	Howard
St. Joan of Arc	624 Rowe Dr.	Aberdeen	MD	21001	Howard
St. Matthew's Church	716 Chamber Circle	Bel Air	MD	21014	Howard

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Agency Number	Agency Name	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	County
C11067	Agape Harvester Ch.	16726 Leppers Rd.	Williamsport	MD			
C16017	American Red Cross	400 Cumberland St	Cumberland	MD			
C30908	Archway Station Inc. - Long View Apts	P.O. Box 1579	Cumberland	MD			
C30006	Archway The Club	121 Memorial Ave	Cumberland	MD			
C30603	Auxiliary of Thomas B. Finan Center	P.O. Box 1722	Cumberland	MD			
C30022	B.U.M.F.S. - Auxiliary	230 Baker St	Keyser	MD			
C30023	B.U.M.F.S. - Kitzmiller	P.O. Box 96	Burlington	MD			
C30020	B.U.M.F.S. - Keyser Group Home	Rt 4 Box 17	Keyser	MD			
C20045	Bedford Road Baptist Church	12900 Bedford Rd	Cumberland	MD			
C30023	Burlington Craig House	P.O. Box 96	Burlington	MD			
C30028	C.E.C.A.	416 S Conococheague St	Williamsport	MD			
C20031	Calvary Methodist Church	29 Knebley Rd	Ridgeley	MD			
C10002	Christ United Methodist Church	Race & Fourth Streets	Cumberland	MD			
C10032	Christian Center Paw Paw	P.O.Box 70	Paw Paw	MD			

C10005	Church of our Lord Jesus Christ	635 E. Oldtown Rd	Cumberland	MD
C10034	Church Triumphant	RR 2 Box 124	Ridgeley	MD
C20040	Community Fellowship Church EDA	HC 60 Box 76 A	Levels	MD
C10006	Community Fellowship Church Pantry	HC 60 Box 76 A	Levels	MD
C40009	Cumberland Moose #271	100 Beall Street	Cumberland	MD
C10013	Evergreen Southern Baptist Church	P.O. Box 163	Terra Alta	MD
C40015	Family Junction	P.O. Box 1745	Cumberland	MD
C10001	First Church of the Nazarene	508 Oldtown Rd	Cumberland	MD
C10020	First Wesleyan Church	P.O. Box 5145	Creskoplum	MD
C20006	Friedentheim	18543 Blitinger Rd	Gransville	MD
C10004	Friendship Haven Chapel	930 Gay Street	Cumberland	MD
C10012	Frostburg Church of the Nazarene	150 Center Street	Frostburg	MD
C40006	Frostburg UMC Camp Hope	48. W. Main Street	Frostburg	MD
C20018	Holy Cross United Methodist Church	P.O. Box 431	Ridgeley	MD
C20049	Hope Station	6 Pershing Street	Cumberland	MD
C30017	HRDC Homeless Services	16 Arch Street	Cumberland	MD
C30042	IFC/Housing Authority	701 Furnace Street	Cumberland	MD

C10033	Interfaith Community Food Pantry	301 Cumberland Street	Cumberland	MD
C36037	Jefferson School	10102 Country Club R	Cumberland	MD
C30037	Jefferson School	10102 Country Club R	Cumberland	MD
C10019	LaVale Assembly Of God	525 National Hwy	LaVale	MD
C16007	LaVale Christian Center	25 Davis Street	LaVale	MD
C16022	LaVale United Methodist Church	565 National Hwy	LaVale	MD
C10029	Lighthouse Church of God Prophecy	307 Wallace Street	Cumberland	MD
C28003	Love's Way Christian Fellowship	103 Mustaphal Dr.	LaVale	MD
C10030	Metro A.M.E. Church	309 Frederick Street	Cumberland	MD
C20038	Moscow Church of the Nazarene	23021 Redemption Rd	Barton	MD
C10008	Mt. Top Pantry	47 Old Crestin Rd	Oakland	MD
C10023	Mt. Zion Methodist	2704 Green Lantern Rd	Frostburg	MD
C20011	New Beginnings Church of God	407 W. Industrial Blvd.	Cumberland	MD
C40013	Oak Park Church of the Brethren	110 Church Lane	Oakland	MD
C10009	Oldfields Southern Baptist Church	P.O. Box 10	Oldfields	MD
C20005	Oldtown Baptist Fellowship	Main Street	Oldtown	MD

C30007	Project Home Thomas B. Finan Center	55 Sunset Vista	Frostburg	MD
C20033	Queen City Towers Pantry	235 Paca Street	Cumberland	MD
C30036	Ray of Hope	766 Maryland Avenue	Cumberland	MD
C30038	Ray of Hope	801 Tampley Ave	Cumberland	MD
C30041	Ray of Hope	801 Tampley Ave	Cumberland	MD
C30040	Ray of Hope ISS	15811 Edits Mill Lane	Cumberland	MD
C20042	Salvation Army Booth Towers	220 Somerville Avenue	Cumberland	MD
C10010	Salvation Army Corps	701 E. First Street	Cumberland	MD
C10014	Second Baptist Church	1 Grand Avenue	Cumberland	MD
C10015	Seventh-Day Adventist Church	62 West College Ave	Frostburg	MD
C20030	Seventh-Day Adventist Community Service	700 Hill Top Dr	Cumberland	MD
C40003	Shawnee Girl Scout	300 E. Oldtown Rd	Cumberland	MD
C10011	Soul's Harbor Church	1308 River Ave	Cumberland	MD
C10016	South Preston Pantry	P.O. Box 278	Rowlesburg	MD
C20044	St. Matthews Church of Christ	12400 Bowling St SW	Cumberland	MD
C30025	Target Inc.	400 Sawmill Hollow Rd	Swanton	MD
C30029	UCP Corriganville	11109 Potbaugh Rd	Corriganville	MD

C30039	UCP Day Program	12512 Nave's Crossroads	Cumberland	MD
C30030	UCP Oakland	214 N. 11th St	Oakland	MD
C30027	United Cerebral Palsy	12512 Nave's Crossroads	Cumberland	MD
C30032	UPC Blackiston Ave	38 Blackiston Ave	Cumberland	MD
C30031	UPC Penn. Ave	449 Pennsylvania Ave	Cumberland	MD
C10027	Wesley Chapel UMC	Rt. 2 Box 421	Ridgeley	MD
C40012	Western Maryland AHEC	11 Columbia Street	Cumberland	MD
C20047	Western Maryland Christian Center	827 First Avenue	Friensville	MD
C40014	YMCA After School	601 Kelly Road	Cumberland	MD
C10035	Zion UCC	405 N. Mechanic St	Cumberland	MD
C20020	Zion United Church of Christ	405-407 N Mechanic St	Cumberland	MD

Salisbury

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AGENCY #	AGENCY NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	FOOD POUNDAGE
E 003	A Helping Hand	1012 Locust St.	Cambridge	50
E071	A.B.C. Child Development Center	P.O. Box 207	Federalsburg	100
E212	Abulahab Temple Helping the Hungry	517 Rose St.	Salisbury	100
E042	Adventist Brown Bag	RT.2, Box 374	Deimar	
E006	Agape Harvester Ch.	4205 Messick Rd.	Rhodesdale	
E067	Community Outreach	11748 Campbelltown Rd.	Bishopville	100
E086	Community Relief Fund	136 S. Fourth St.	Crisfield	100
E087	Cornerstone Mission	1011 Jimson Rd.	Cambridge	50
E066	Crisfield Ch. Of God	134 Maryland Ave.	Crisfield	50
E088	Current Testament	7925 Circle Rd.	Whaleyville	50
E047	Daily Blessings	646 Suffolk Court	Salisbury	
E200	Diakonia	12747 Old Bridge Rd.	Ocean City	50
E069	Easton Outreach	706 Shiloh St.	Salisbury	50
E181	Eat With Us	9032 Point Lane	Cherstertown	50
E048	Ebenzer Hunger Action	4341 Market St.	Snow Hill	100
E049	Ebony & Ivory Reachout	1405 Flamingo Dr.	Salisbury	
E090	Eden Allen Road Mission	P.O. Box 200	Eden	
E210	Eleven Matthew 28, 29,30	6605 Morris Rd.	Pillsville	50
E092	Emergency Pantry of Glorious Ch.	706 10th St., Apt. 501	Pocomoke	50
E093	Emmanuel Wesleyan Food Pantry	142 Shamrock Dr.	Salisbury	50
E004	Evangelistic Outreach	RT. 6, Box 448	Seaford	50
E015	Faith Apostolic Outreach Ministry	737 Hemlock St.	Salisbury	
E094	Faith Christian	P.O. Box 42	Deal Island	100
E213	Faith Christian Ministries	500 E. Lincoln Ave.	Salisbury	50
E097	First Baptist Ch. Of Berlin	613 William St.	Berlin	
E180	First Baptist Food Ministry	1109 Mineola Ave.	Salisbury	50
E050	First Ch. Of God Food Pantry	101 Bloomingdale Ave.	Federalsburg	
E171	For I Was Hungry	1514 Old Ocean City Rd.	Salisbury	100
E099	Friendship Community Church	4339 American Corner Rd.	Federalsburg	100
E100	Fruitland Baptist Church	409 Hayward Ave.	Fruitland	100
E051	Gateway Village Food Min.	501 Village Court	Salisbury	
E170	God's Helping Hand	23541 Cemetery Rd.	Chance	Or see log-in
E172	God's Kitchen-Grace U.M.C.	635 E. Church St.	Salisbury	
E173	God's Kitchen-The Lazarus Fund	402 E. Vine St.	Salisbury	
E102	Greater Hebron Area Food Pantry	P.O. Box 29	Hebron	100
E103	Greensboro Penecostal Ch.	13149 Greensboro Rd.	Greensboro	50
E104	Hands of Love	1021 Wagner Pl. Rd.	Cambridge	100
E208	Hebron Community Kitchen	P.O. Box 29	Hebron	100
E106	Help Is On The Way	P.O. Box 564	Crisfield	50
E107	Helping Hand Outreach Ministry	701 Ocean Highway	Pocomoke	100
E206	Helping Hand Soup Kitchen	701 Ocean Highway	Pocomoke	
E024	Helping Hands	5648 Springdale Rd.	Market	100
E207	Higher Hope Community Outreach	513 Hammond St.	Salisbury	
E109	Holy Commandment Ch. Of God	P.O. Box 656	Fruitland	100
E110	Holy Temple Outreach	635 W. Main St.	Salisbury	
E111	Hooper's Island Pantry	2326 Hooper's Island Rd.	Fishing Creek	50
E053	House of Bounty	31453 Old Ocean City Rd.	Salisbury	
E209	Immanuel U.M. Ch. Soup Kitchen	206 W. Main St.	Crisfield	100
E112	Immanuel U.M. Ch. Food Pantry	206 W. Main St.	Crisfield	100
E113	In His Service	6724 Keyes Lane	Salisbury	50
E054	Joint Feeding	4894 Old Route 50	Venna	100

Salisbury

E114	Jones Club	25713 Elzey Brown Loop	Marcola	
E169	Joseph House Crisis Center	P.O. Box 1755	Salisbury	
E204	Kiddie Christian Kollege	105 E. College Ave.	Salisbury	50
E055	Kids Count	31882 Quail Ridge Dr.	Salisbury	
E205	King's Kids Academy	500 E. Lincoln Ave.	Salisbury	100
E115	Lazarus Food Pantry	402 E. Vine St.	Salisbury	
E211	Learning Center-Salvation Army	407 Oak St., P.O. Box 3235	Salisbury	100
E023	Leonard Apartments	800 Booth St.	Salisbury	
E116	Life Crisis Center Safe Home	P.O. Box 387	Salisbury	100
E024	Lighthouse of Faith	2402 Paleo Lane	Salisbury	50
E117	Living Water Community Food Pantry	P.O. Box 212, 218 Island Plaza	Stevensville	100
E118	Living Word Tabernacle	567 Oak Point School Rd.	Wyoming	100
E056	Logos	8595 West Marlboro Drive	Delmar	100
E119	Love Enterprises	4448-2 Elwood Camp Rd.	Hurlock	
E120	Loving Hands Ministry	1103 Tusacola Ave.	Salisbury	100
E214	Lower Shore Family YMCA	600 Market St., P.O. Box 501	Pocomoke	100
E121	M.H.G.F. Project Outreach	Rt. 3, Box 185	Greenwood	50
E122	Macedonia U.M. Church	1338 Mitchell Rd.	Salisbury	
E123	Manna House Food Pantry	P.O. Box 328	Crisfield	50
E124	Mardela Outreach	706 Satch St.	Salisbury	50
E026	Mission Hill	121 Interfaith Ave.	Federalsburg	
E126	Mt. Hope AME Food Pantry	30790 Hampden Ave.	Princess Anne	
E027	Mt. Zion Food Ministry	7300 Levin DeShiell Rd.	Hebron	50
E129	Neighborhood Service Center	125 Port St.	Easton	
E130	New Life Apostolic Ch.	31193 Mt. Hermon Rd.	Salisbury	100
E030	New Psalmist N. Church	8925 Old Princess Anne Rd.	Westover	
E069	Noah's Ark Child Care	28430 Nanticoke Rd.	Salisbury	
E131	Ocean City Baptist Crisis Intervention	102 N. Division St.	Ocean City	50
E132	Our Brothers Keeper Food Pantry Mission	28586 Old Quantico Rd.	Salisbury	
E134	P.A.C.A. Enterprises Food Pantry	5564 Market St., P.O. Box 216	Snow Hill	100
E135	Pathway of Christ Church	4870 Ocean Gateway	Vienna	100
E136	Pentecostal Mission	P.O. Box 697	Berlin	50
E174	Pentecostal Mission Soup Kitchen	517 South Main St.	Berlin	
E137	Powellville Methodist Church	P.O. Box 8	Powellville	
E031	Prime Timers Brown Bag	136 N. Somerset Ave.	Crisfield	
E138	Queen Annes Co. Dept. SS	120 Broadway	Centreville	50
E139	Rescue the Perishing Food Pantry	313 Chestnut Tree Rd.	Hebron	
E140	Salisbury 7th Day Adventist	800 Bailey Lane, P.O. Box 1623	Salisbury	
E142	Salisbury Evangelistic Ch. Of Del.	P.O. Box 315	Upper Hill	
E175	Salvation Army - Seniors	407 Oak St.	Salisbury	100
E201	Samaritan Ministries	P.O. Box 661	Pocomoke	100
E176	Saturday Feeding Program	1405 Flamingo Drive	Salisbury	
E142	Seaford Community Food Closet	512 Hickory Lane	Seaford	
E188	Second Wind Halfway House	309 Newton St.	Salisbury	50
HS E033	Selon Center	P.O. Box 401	Princess Anne	50
E143	Shechinah	204 S. Railroad Ave.	Georgetown	100
E144	Shining Star Baptist Ch.	1510 Windham Court	Salisbury	
E184	Shore Up - Lakeview AMDC	500 Snow Hill Rd.	Salisbury	50
E185	Shore Up - Parkview AMDC	510 Snow Hill Rd.	Salisbury	50
E186	Shore Up - Pine Bluff AMDC	1508 Riverside Dr.	Salisbury	
E187	Shore Up - Westover AMDC	8435 Old Westover Rd.	Westover	50
E034	Showers of Blessings Too	27421 Edgewood Circle	Salisbury	50

Salisbury

E202	Somerset Co. Library After School Progr	11767 Beechwood St.	Princess Anne	
E183	Son Spot Ministries	P.O. Box 756	Ocean City	100
E177	Son Spot Ministries	P.O. Box 756	Ocean City	
E145	Sonlife Food Pantry	216 Mildale Drive	Salisbury	50
E198	Sonshine Club	219 N. Division St.	Salisbury	100
E146	Southside Baptist Church	4904 S. DuPont Highway	Dover	100
E147	St. James UMC - Food Pantry	8370 Crisfield Highway	Westover	50
E040	St. Mary's Little Kitchen	31105 Perry Rankin Rd.	Princess Anne	
E203	St. Mary's Soup Kitchen	12255 Pete's Hill Rd.	Princess Anne	
E149	St. Paul AME Zion Church	410 Delaware Ave., Box 274	Salisbury	
E070	St. Paul AME Zion Day Care	410 Delaware Ave.	Salisbury	
E150	Sussex Care Committee	24080 Concord Pond Rd.	Seaford	100
E151	Telamon Corp.	237 Florida Ave.	Salisbury	100
E063	The Angel's Rainbow	P.O. Box 485	Sharptown	50
E037	The Beacon Mission	9762 Woodyard Road	Greenwood	100
E038	The Body of Christ Jesus	1003 Race St.	Cambridge	
E152	The Good Sheperd	207-9 Unit 2 Maryland Ave.	Salisbury	50
E153	Trinity Food Program	816 Seminole Blvd.	Salisbury	
E154	United Faith Ch. Of Del.	1003 Chippewa Blvd.	Salisbury	50
E155	United Fellowship Ministries	143 S. Governor's Ave.	Dover	
E156	United Methodist Women Organization	8089 Woods Lane, P.O. 188	Westover	
E085	Vass Kitchen	723 8th Street	Pocomoke	50
E158	Victory Chapel	1653 Autumn Moon Lane	Magnolia	
E159	Victory Ministries	203 W. Division St.	Dover	100
E160	Weeping Mary Baptist Ch.	Shavox Rd., P.O. Box 3010	Salisbury	
E161	Wesley Temple Hunger Action	29191 Waller Rd.	Delmar	100
E178	Wesley Temple Soup Kitchen	1512 Jersey Rd.	Salisbury	50
E162	Wesleyan U. M. Church	P.O. Box 51	Vienna	50
E179	Wicomico Presbyterian Ch.	707 Grason Lane	Fruiland	
E165	Wicomico Senior Aides	1504 Riverside Drive	Salisbury	50
E166	Willing Workers	604 Spring Garden Ave.	Salisbury	
E167	Wise's Food Pantry	825 S. Division St.	Salisbury	
E197	Worcester Co. Development Ctr.	P.O. Box 70	Newark	50
E168	Zion Mission	7540 Zion Church Rd.	Salisbury	

Southern MD

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Agency Number	Agency Name	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	County
S4-0005	Emmanuel S.D.A.Church	105 Kingsberry Ct.	St.Leonard	MD			
S4-0013	FreeWill Baptist	4030 Old washington	Waldorf	MD			
S1-0007	Grace Lutheran FISH	P.O.Box 446	LaPlata	MD			
S2-0005	Hope of Southern MD	Great Mills Rd	Lexington Park	MD			
S1-0009	Hughesville Baptist Churc	8505 Leonardtown rd	Hughesville	MD			
S1-0003	Meiswood	12705 Country Lane	Waldorf	MD			
S2-0008	Saint Paul's UM Church	P.O.Box 95	Leonardtown	MD			
S3-0002	Smile	10280 H.G.Truemannrd	Solomons	MD			
S4-0003	St. Clements Family	P.O.Box 113	Avenue	MD			
S3-0006	St Anthony's	8823 Chesapeakeave	north Beach	MD			
S4-0006	The Jude House	9505 crain highway s	Eol Alton	MD			
S2-0001	Zion UMC food pantry	P.O.Box 341	Lexington Park	MD			

WASHINGTON COUNTY AGENCIES LIST

ID #	AGENCY NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	FOOD POUNDAGE COMPLETED
W11001	Adventist Community Services	27 West Franklin St.	Hagerstown	100 YES
W13007	Community Food Bank St. Marks	1535 Dual Highway	Hagerstown	50 YES
W13214	Community Living, Inc.	620 B Research Drive	Frederick	100 YES
W73314	Elizabeth Court Apts.	55 E Wash. St. # 315	Hagerstown	
W13214	Faith Assembly, Retreat Shelter.	Route 2 Box 1465	Warfordsburg	50 YES
W16026	Faith Chapel, Inc.	14 S. Potomac St.	Hagerstown	50 YES
W18080	Farmers & Hunters Feeding	17605 Forrest Glen Circle	Hagerstown	100 YES
W16070	Fellowship Circle-Cedar Lawn	17303 W. Wash. Street	Hagerstown	
W28201	Frederick Food Bank	100 South Market Street	Frederick	50 YES
W16219	Frederick Rescue Mission	419 West South Street	Frederick	50 YES
W16203	Frederick Soup Kitchen	100 S. Market Street	Frederick	50 YES
W17221	Gale House, Inc.	608 East Patrick Street	Frederick	50 YES
W29064	Girl Scouts of Shawnee Inc.	901 Pope Ave. # 3	Hagerstown	
W18011	Girls, INC.	626 Washington Avenue	Hagerstown	100 YES
W26210	Glade Valley Food Bank	P.O. Box 43	Walkersville	50 YES
W18012	Hancock Food Bank	14507 Heavenly Acres Rd.	Hancock	100 YES
W18077	HCC Child Learning Center	11400 Robinwood Drive	Hagerstown	50 YES
W18029	Head Start	131 W. North Street	Hagerstown	YES
W-	Hot Spots	60 North Burnhans Blvd.	Hagerstown	100 YES
W30707	Inter-Faith Service Coalition	P.O. Box 181	Hancock	100 YES
W30063	Jack Barr SMCH	8504 Mapleville Rd.	Boonsboro	50 YES
W-	Jefferson Food Bank	P.O. Box 637	Jefferson	50 YES
W99908	MD Food Bank	241 N. Frankintown Rd.	Baltimore	
W23224	MD Sheriff's Youth Ranch	P.O. Box 42	Buckeystown	100 YES
W23055	Mental Health Center	401 East Antietam Street	Hagerstown	50 YES
W28209	Middletown Food Bank	7108 Emerald Court	Middletown	50 YES
W23013	Mount Hope, Inc.	25 Summit Avenue	Hagerstown	
W23075	Mt. Lena Food Bank	21234 Mt. Lena Rd.	Boonsboro	
W23073	Mt. View Baptist Church	12107 Walnut Point Rd.	Hagerstown	100 YES
W28014	Oak Hill House	12806 Independence Rd.	Clear Spring	50 YES
W26068	Parent/Child Center	115 W. Washington St.	Hagerstown	
W28065	Raven House	32 East Ave.	Hagerstown	100 YES
W28076	Reach Cold Weather Shelter	P.O. Box 2196	Hagerstown	
W28206	Religious Coalition Emgncy.	100 E. All Saints Street	Frederick	
W29217	Salvation Army-Frederick	223 W. 5th. Street	Frederick	
W29015	Salvation Army-Wash. Co.	P.O. Box 747	Hagerstown	50 YES
W29061	San Mar Children's Home	8504 Mapleville Rd.	Boonsboro	
W29223	Sanctuary Prog. Comm. Ch.	206-210 E. 4th. Street	Frederick	
W18057	Senior Living Alternative	268 S. Potomac Street	Hagerstown	50 YES
W24017	Shining Tree Children's Home	P.O. Box 1307	Hagerstown	100 YES
W28031	Smithsburg Food Bank	17 Grove Creek Circle	Smithsburg	50 YES
W29079	Smithsburg V. Baptist Church	6108 Clevelandtown Rd.	Boonsboro	
W29018	South County Food Bank	4331 Trego Road	Keedysville	
W29050	St. Paul's U.M. Church	11404 Tedrick Drive	Big Pool	100 YES
W50011	The Planning Council	P.O. Box 3760	Hagerstown	50 YES

W30305	There's Room at the Inn B.R.	R.R. 2 Box 1605	Warfordsburg		
W-	Thru the Heart Ministries	Rt.# 1 Box 372	Hedgesville		
W28025	Thurmont Food bank	32 Water Street	Thurmont		
W30072	Trinity Lutheran Church	15 Randolph Ave.	Hagerstown	100	YES
W30085	Turning Point of Wash. Co.	25 E. North Ave.	Hagerstown	100	YES
W31083	UMBC Shriver Center	109 West Franklin Street	Hagerstown	100	YES
W31021	Union Rescue Mission	125 N. Prospect Street	Hagerstown	50	YES
W31081	United Cerebral Palsy	600 Salem Avenue	Hagerstown	100	YES
W31222	Up-County Family Center	303 W. Lincoln Ave.	Emmitsburg	100	YES
W33023	W.C.A.R.C.	820 Florida Ave.	Hagerstown		
W33036	W. House Foundation	37 E. Antietam St.	Hagerstown	100	YES
W33036	WCARC Day Program	P.O. Box 60	Chewsville		
W11067	Western Maryland Food Bank	P.O. Box 243	Cumberland		
W33024	Williamsport Food Bank	35 West Polomac Street	Williamsport		
W36082	Zion Evang. & Reformed Ch.	201 N. Potomac Street	Hagerstown	100	YES

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Distribution Summary by County
 Maryland Food Bank

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FBC County Code: ANNEARUNDE. Date Filter: 01/01/08 - 12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	ANNEARUNDE			
1028	Riva Trace Baptist Church	553.00	7,125.32	2,853.00
1079	Rock & Steward Ministry Outreach	10,521.00	37,582.82	4,089.30
1502	Helping Hurtling People	1,518.00	8,914.50	637.89
1623	Full Gospel Emancipation Life	7,194.00	18,949.16	3,395.87
1782	John Wesley Outreach	1,533.00	9,046.16	1,057.19
1884	Rose Garden Pantry	11,847.00	18,025.00	1,410.17
1978	Van Bokkelen Elementary School	3.00	94.00	62.00
1991	Corkran Middle School	1,360.00	8,993.00	4,536.00
4016	BGCAA-Admiral Oaks	104.00	1,701.00	148.82
4017	BGCAA-Freetown Village	95.00	1,581.00	0.00
4018	BGCAA-Meade Village	101.00	1,577.00	0.00
4028	BGCAA-Bates	24.00	179.00	280.19
4029	BGCAA-Bywater	18.00	132.00	178.85
4030	BGCAA-Meade Village	14.00	103.00	189.70
4031	BGCAA-Freetown Village	15.00	110.00	185.37
4034	BGCAA-Meade Heights Elementary	20.00	167.00	293.24
4114	BGCAA-Bates	265.00	4,601.00	3,825.16
4139	BGCAA-Bywater	112.00	1,957.00	538.74
4200	BGCAA-Van Bokkelen Elementary	186.00	2,829.00	862.00
7017	Damascus House	152.00	3,000.00	420.83
88008	Hog Run Acres	18,336.00	19,922.00	0.00
89971	Produce People Care	18,378.00	18,378.00	125.18
County Total		80,292.00	166,436.96	25,616.74
Report Total		80,292.00	166,436.96	25,616.74

Distribution Summary by County

Maryland Food Bank

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FBC County Code: BALTIMORE, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County BALTIMORE				
1012	God's Will Apostolic Pantry	807.00	2,858.00	75.00
1024	First Baptist Church of Essex	8,463.00	33,634.80	4,068.82
1040	St Rita Church Pantry	66.00	1,384.16	29.72
1050	Women's Missionary Outreach	3,742.00	20,301.28	2,747.71
1051	Antioch Temple COGIC Outreach	1,182.00	3,238.08	588.42
1057	Middle River Assembly of God	4.00	114.00	11.38
1087	St Ursula Pantry	123.00	2,782.16	958.93
1128	Because He Lives Ministry	75.00	75.00	0.00
1133	Middle River Salvation Army	110.00	2,270.00	1,652.09
1161	Croftonville Emerg Food Ministry	7,813.00	24,442.16	4,179.58
1208	Harthorne Elementary School	161.00	1,386.80	728.44
1225	Glorious Trinity Outreach	226.00	488.00	107.93
1290	Dundalk Assembly of God	120.00	2,883.53	1,263.18
1416	American Friends of Anvey Yash	3,097.00	3,653.80	483.86
1507	New Life Fellowship	452.00	576.16	0.00
1518	Cleankeepers, Inc.	288.00	3,313.80	870.97
1531	Catonsville Baptist Church	4,265.00	14,578.04	1,732.84
1600	Project Mozart	4,808.00	8,744.00	428.48
1603	Dundalk 7th Day Adventist	6,849.00	7,125.16	567.10
1632	Greater Bethlehem Temple of GOD	74.00	1,170.00	37.53
1649	Covenant Living Fellowship FP	2,316.00	3,804.56	411.33
1657	PACT-Help Childrn w/ Spec Needs	165.00	2,258.95	441.62
1683	Pikesville SDA Church	25,580.00	82,820.16	7,208.48
1688	Union Bethel A.M.E.	319.00	7,174.08	2,448.84
1698	Light of the World Ministries	426.00	1,038.00	288.35
1703	J&C Unity Inc.	8,893.00	34,887.40	6,287.65
1717	Baltimore Highlands Elementary	183.00	3,820.00	3,187.57
1719	Shalom Ministries @ Baltimore	2,113.00	4,743.00	583.44
1750	Community Assistance Network	727.00	18,144.32	3,238.43
1752	The Amazing Grace Church Intl.	361.00	1,087.00	318.12
1756	ISKCON Emergency Food Pantry	14,051.00	18,387.08	826.48
1801	Ei Shadrul Temple Of Christ	8,688.00	21,812.17	4,005.92
1815	Life In Christ Food Pantry	114.00	1,032.08	203.83
1841	Living Waters Family Outreach	5,317.00	16,037.16	2,562.21
1863	Liberty Food Pantry	5,569.00	9,845.16	1,358.78
1973	macedonia helping hand	11,605.00	34,544.88	3,726.97
1987	Islamic Society Food Pantry	18,138.00	23,808.08	2,643.70
1988	Community Service Program Corp	4,816.00	8,418.08	421.93
2147	St. Stephen Living Faith SIK	10,072.00	33,382.16	8,714.72
2152	Food for the Spirit SIK	267.00	2,383.00	612.05
3009	Hannah More Emergency Shelter	573.00	8,505.00	1,259.92
4003	Lansdowne Church of God	488.00	2,954.80	580.28
4007	Balto Highland Elem Backpack	358.00	7,114.00	5,488.93
4020	Woodmoor PAL Center	10.00	81.00	148.35
4021	Scotts Branch PAL Center	8.00	74.00	138.05
4022	Hillendale PAL Center	8.00	68.00	119.85

Distribution Summary by County
 Maryland Food Bank

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
4024	Cockeysville PAL Center	8.00	68.00	119.85
4026	Marrs Estates PAL Center	6.00	68.00	119.85
4028	Flumming Community Center	9.00	77.00	136.33
4027	Inverness Community Center	8.00	114.00	172.06
4101	RACE - N.M.O.E. School	1,301.00	3,271.00	467.30
4129	Kids Cafe	397.00	5,273.00	3,128.00
4137	Mosher Hubbard	871.00	3,209.00	501.94
5003	Wallace Home Care	4,665.00	9,720.50	1,343.69
5049	Med Bank of Maryland	59.00	644.00	0.00
7007	New Start Inc. #2	2,051.00	8,417.00	1,099.46
7000	New Start Inc. #3	282.00	5,853.00	904.33
7087	Guido Catohaville Shelter	776.00	5,432.00	2,284.17
7187	New Start Inc.	14,420.00	30,187.00	3,487.73
7220	Gloria Brown Minisides	7,148.00	16,772.44	6,364.64
7222	Madame B. Vinson Home	27.00	478.00	177.33
7231	New Start Inc. #4	6,886.00	16,996.00	2,434.98
7284	Heavens Angels	4,145.00	5,676.94	1,112.38
7258	The Childrens Home	10,607.00	30,168.22	10,026.74
7282	NCIA Residential Program	1,488.00	22,731.00	11,427.93
7265	Iman's Love and Care	1,971.00	6,715.50	903.60
10059	Confenza at Owings Mills	8,412.00	24,495.10	3,130.51
10067	Little Sisters Of The Poor	450.00	1,368.00	84.87
35012	SWES	13,991.00	17,949.32	219.22
80005	MFB (Priority Partners)	51,606.00	139,005.00	10,066.44
80008	U.S.D.A Bonus	7,888.00	295,411.00	0.00
99992	Animal Advocates of Howard Co	2,523.00	2,523.00	0.00
99993	Business Food Solutions	120.00	1,682.00	1,368.58
99998	New Antioch Baptist Church	400.00	6,000.00	3,308.60
County Total		292,390.00	1,105,374.18	136,989.13
Report Total		292,390.00	1,105,374.18	136,989.13

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 Maryland Food Bank

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FBC County Code: CARROLL, Date Filed: 01/01/00..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	CARROLL			
1132	Carroll County Service Unit	52.00	1,314.00	847.00
1575	Westminster Church of God	3,170.00	58,350.98	7,854.65
7060	Westminster Rescue Mission	6,827.00	25,328.00	1,558.58
7150	Shoemaker Center	452.00	2,617.00	458.14
10002	Carroll Co Long Term Treatment	428.00	2,891.94	1,421.71
70001	Carroll County Food Sunday	10,300.00	155,918.80	105,508.34
County Total		21,074.00	244,418.52	117,775.12
Report Total		21,074.00	244,418.52	117,775.12

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 Maryland Food Bank

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FSC County Code: FREDERICK, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County FREDERICK				
1707	Daily Bread	1,054.00	5,502.00	592.78
35013	Frederick Comm Action Agency	10,200.00	10,200.00	0.00
80008	B.E.A.C.O.N.	11,376.00	31,220.00	1,406.45
County Total		23,230.00	47,031.00	2,079.23
Report Total		23,230.00	47,031.00	2,079.23

Distribution Summary by County
Maryland Food Bank

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FBC County Code: GARRETT, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Feet
County	GARRETT			
60003	Garrett County Community Actio	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34
	County Total	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34
	Report Total	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34

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 Maryland Food Bank

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FBC County Code: HOWARD, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	HOWARD			
1804	Bridgeway Community Cupboard	11,804.00	38,543.93	9,961.35
1088	Shalom Miracles Center	3,184.00	4,198.83	632.93
1131	Howard County Comm Service Cen	90.00	2,080.00	926.01
1638	Fish Of Howard County	1,086.00	5,021.16	1,198.80
1875	Vessel for Christ	813.00	2,091.90	378.21
1780	Mount Airy Bible Church	3,548.00	22,085.32	3,091.74
1786	STW House of Bread	477.00	1,438.00	312.28
1984	Bread for Life Food Pantry	1,011.00	2,438.87	574.27
1989	Yale Presbyterian	1,583.00	1,600.00	98.03
3008	Domestic Violence Ctr of Ho Co	185.00	1,320.79	404.27
3840	Grassroots Crisis Intervention	1,228.00	11,187.50	2,129.24
4008	Breakfast Buddies	278.00	4,954.00	5,074.22
4130	U.S. Dream Academy Afterschool	770.00	3,848.58	1,245.97
4133	Backpack Buddies Afterschool	398.00	7,039.00	4,894.55
7011	Vessel for Christ	2,162.00	8,277.00	751.02
7012	Vessel for Christ	1,732.00	4,698.00	638.79
7248	G & J Care Providers	2,747.00	6,257.13	1,244.05
78004	Howard County Food Bank	10,999.00	85,893.50	41,322.98
County Total		43,876.00	200,988.01	74,874.71
Report Total		43,876.00	200,988.01	74,874.71

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FBC County Code: WASHINGTON, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	WASHINGTON			
	70012 Food Resources Inc.	100,731.00	627,300.00	131,531.20
	80003 Food Resources (Priority Partn	7,659.00	51,704.00	4,681.20
	County Total.	108,390.00	679,004.00	136,212.40
	Report Total.	108,390.00	679,004.00	136,212.40

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FBC County Code: HARFORD, Date Filed: 01/01/08, 12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County HARFORD				
1025	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran	123.00	2,880.00	1,052.00
1052	Mobile Pantry- C&S- Aberdeen	41,085.00	103,491.00	281.10
1078	Mobile Pantry Harford County	10,865.00	21,009.00	0.00
1514	Harford Com. Action Food Bank	152,974.00	212,658.00	38,879.58
2076	Manoa House	1,946.00	25,880.27	5,880.50
7261	Sparrow House	935.00	3,004.80	375.87
10077	Salvation Army of Harford CO.	69.00	2,318.74	1,545.84
80010	Emmhart Farm	1,926.00	1,926.00	0.00
County Total		200,213.00	373,387.01	44,995.02
Report Total		200,213.00	373,387.01	44,995.02

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FBC County Code: GARRETT, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	GARRETT			
60003	Garrett County Community Acct	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34
	County Total	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34
	Report Total	38,459.00	375,793.40	38,978.34

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FBC County Code: CHARLES, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Cost
County	CHARLES			
	79007 Southern Maryland Food Bank	20,519.00	233,922.00	33,096.71
	County Total	20,519.00	233,922.00	33,096.71
	Report Total	20,519.00	233,922.00	33,096.71

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FBC County Code: CALVERT, Date Filed: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Feet
County	CALVERT			
1296	Chesapeake Cares Food Pantry	137.00	3,330.98	614.68
3011	Silo Harbor Shelter	113.00	2,327.00	1,051.10
	County Total	250.00	5,658.98	1,665.88
	Report Total	250.00	5,658.98	1,665.88

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FBC County Code: ALLEGANY, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	ALLEGANY			
66002	Western Maryland Food Bank	73,889.00	407,454.00	36,840.40
	County Total	73,889.00	407,454.00	36,840.40
	Report Total	73,889.00	407,454.00	36,840.40

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FBC County Code: BCITY, Date Filter: 01/01/08..12/31/08

No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
County	BCITY			
1002	AGAPE HOUSE	24,548.00	89,790.00	12,471.18
1004	New All Saints Food Pantry	102.00	1,208.08	743.44
1005	Harriet Tubman Elementary	1,615.00	8,002.00	2,368.89
1006	DSSF Holy Nation Church	-8.00	-84.00	148.34
1010	Chinquapin Middle School	292.00	3,870.00	1,817.75
1011	Charitable Ladles	619.00	939.08	76.94
1014	Church of the Guardian Angel	5,353.00	19,603.00	7,410.48
1015	East Baltimore Deliverance Cen	158.00	3,140.08	385.65
1017	Echo House	14.00	241.00	0.00
1020	The Song County Pantry	1,503.00	2,117.00	193.27
1023	Family Bible Ministries	38.00	748.00	351.88
1028	First Mt. Calvary Baptist	16.00	371.00	34.58
1029	Franciscan Center	18,427.00	32,689.32	2,893.47
1034	Grace and Hope Mission	1,344.00	17,845.00	4,345.41
1036	United Church of Love Pantry	12,568.00	32,489.81	3,981.00
1038	Homestead Community Services	84.00	849.00	63.10
1039	Sharp Street Memorial U M C	38.00	611.32	0.00
1041	Second Shiloh Pantry	5,860.00	18,288.32	1,408.19
1043	Zion Hill Missionary Baptist	289.00	3,037.87	1,348.90
1044	St. Francis Academy C/D	179.00	832.00	208.42
1045	C.A.R.E.S.	839.00	12,838.16	8,702.74
1046	UMOJA Community Development	1,093.00	5,080.13	708.10
1048	Macedonia Baptist Church	11,928.00	31,883.82	4,403.50
1053	Mt. Moriah BC- Pantry	1,800.00	11,838.18	2,488.03
1054	Shepherd's Heart MBC	309.00	6,927.74	1,827.04
1055	Memorial Episcopal Church	341.00	8,629.18	4,897.18
1058	Empowerment Academy	1,163.00	4,717.00	1,289.72
1059	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	138.00	484.50	169.75
1060	G.E.Y. Food Now Pantry	1,885.00	5,509.08	540.12
1061	The Humanitarian Inc.	20,355.00	84,388.16	6,390.41
1063	Arundel Elementary School	136.00	2,483.15	1,154.38
1064	Monumental Elks Lodge #3	3,043.00	5,088.08	1,244.48
1068	Wolfe Street Academy	618.00	5,344.80	2,239.01
1089	Antioch C.D.G.I.C	45.00	894.00	309.31
1072	HCH- HUD CONNECT	112.00	2,018.00	1,889.74
1073	New Creations Love Outreach	331.00	2,058.00	958.12
1075	Baltimore Housing Comm. Center	676.00	6,710.01	3,387.53
1080	Lakewood Elementary School	185.00	1,597.00	407.80
1083	Erks and Eric Home of Care	4,714.00	14,388.00	2,475.18
1095	Silom Baptist Comm. Church	3,135.00	9,607.16	1,806.66
1101	St. Ambrose Outreach Center	14.00	330.00	0.00
1105	St. James Epls. Chrch Outreach	3,808.00	16,278.88	4,717.78
1115	St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran	181.00	2,125.00	1,392.04
1118	St. Vincent Emergency	1,424.00	17,951.24	11,710.92
1117	Lucille H. Fitzgerald O/R	8,742.00	24,835.49	3,669.01
1119	Saints Cyril Methodists/Tatry	17,784.00	20,394.24	2,869.27

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
1122	Threshold Inc.	1,402.00	14,318.15	3,471.26
1124	Trinity Presbyterian Church	2,232.00	7,291.14	3,013.48
1125	True Way Church of God F/P	4,724.00	9,129.16	1,500.60
1126	Hozekiah Movement INC.	1,651.00	7,370.94	1,484.78
1130	Manna Ministry	1,008.00	3,729.27	1,831.83
1143	Harvest Christian Worship Cen.	1,769.00	3,763.22	1,011.38
1190	Central Baptist Church	844.00	3,702.08	641.84
1193	United Brethren for Christ	620.00	1,372.50	287.44
1167	AFL CIO Community Service	290.00	6,345.80	4,297.07
1185	Mt. Pisgah C.M.E. Church Pantry	2,379.00	5,466.18	804.25
1176	United House of Prayer	11,853.00	37,574.66	4,233.56
1180	Bethel Outreach Food Pantry	209.00	1,669.32	487.20
1181	Jonah house	19,649.00	49,983.32	4,685.41
1182	Dorwell Cathedral	288.00	288.00	0.00
1184	Groceries NCJW	1,637.00	7,263.16	2,518.87
1192	Good Shepherd Bapt Food Pantry	2,410.00	9,917.74	2,054.25
1194	James McHenry Elementary School	291.00	2,630.60	933.19
1195	Isabel Baptist Church	483.00	10,727.16	3,694.27
1198	James Mosher Elementary School	518.00	3,214.00	886.34
1197	Roy of Hope Baptist Church	804.00	2,789.00	371.62
1199	Palapoco Elementary School	144.00	2,292.00	1,258.30
1200	Baltimore Freedom Academy	1.00	88.60	62.80
1201	HWR-MW Christian Fellowship	51.00	584.00	669.34
1205	Dundalk Community Church of Go	816.00	6,983.64	851.04
1216	Ames U M Church Food Pantry	871.00	4,401.82	877.17
1221	Zoe Miracle Church Food Pantry	236.00	2,288.08	669.92
1222	DSSWM Winans United Methodist	41.00	313.00	0.00
1223	St. Abraham Baptist Church	71.00	71.00	0.00
1224	Greater Grace Outreach FP	9,874.00	22,729.16	3,859.75
1226	Donald Bentley Student F/P	501.00	12,402.00	5,893.09
1235	Concord Baptist Church	1,379.00	16,288.74	5,351.56
1239	First Corinthian Baptist Chrch	243.00	2,218.10	1,428.65
1258	New Antioch Baptist Church	206.00	5,186.32	3,181.38
1269	Christ United Methodist Church	14.00	341.00	0.00
1273	Greater Zion Apostolic Church	59.00	1,302.00	257.65
1278	Greater Refuge Temple	183.00	3,568.55	1,261.86
1293	Corpus Christi Outreach Center	246.00	2,844.00	1,311.83
1308	Barclay Elementary School	189.00	2,637.14	1,161.44
1314	Church of the Redeemed of Lord	920.00	3,893.08	697.64
1317	Us Helping Us Outreach	21,447.00	36,883.18	3,737.71
1323	Fifth Church Of Jesus Christ	12,416.00	38,072.85	3,555.19
1326	The Peoples Church of Balto	2,184.00	4,028.45	1,042.91
1348	Mt. Hebron Baptist Church	1,028.00	5,377.16	2,237.89
1343	Colonial Baptist Church	314.00	2,042.08	39.28
1349	CPVSVU Community Center	116.00	388.80	77.69
1446	Trinity A.M.E. Church O/R	1,201.00	10,875.88	1,878.48
1449	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	879.00	2,990.00	248.81
1451	Open Door	675.00	1,489.80	148.16
1473	Apostolic Word of God	1,823.00	2,891.16	685.64

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
1476	Ahavas Yisrael Charity Fund	40.00	550.00	82.30
1478	Second Corinthian Baptist	409.00	1,387.85	126.84
1481	The Good Shepard COGIC	321.00	1,193.18	273.03
1496	Brooklyn Church of God Pantry	1,864.00	13,572.64	2,444.22
1503	New Second Missionary Baptist	4,400.00	13,758.68	1,451.42
1508	Feed the Spirit	866.00	3,875.16	691.63
1509	Feeding God's People	5,453.00	11,639.00	1,182.74
1512	First Apostolic Faith Church	2,378.00	12,186.86	3,723.70
1513	TRE Community Project	10,835.00	28,837.63	3,018.46
1518	Mattie B. Uzzie Center	16.00	341.00	0.00
1517	Center for Grace- Full Living	432.00	3,350.00	744.91
1520	Prisoners Aid Assoc. of MD	11.00	233.60	84.63
1524	William Paon Elementary School	289.00	3,548.00	1,525.77
1535	St. Ann's Outreach Food Center	134.00	2,853.00	1,214.71
1637	Mt. Hebron Memorial COGIC	2,186.00	8,177.74	1,264.28
1539	Christ the Good Shepherd Min	285.00	797.00	81.68
1550	Royal Light Missionary Baptist	41,883.00	85,371.16	3,182.45
1569	Central Career Center at Brisc	35.00	638.00	348.59
1562	Alexander Hamilton Elem Sch	77.00	77.00	2.95
1564	Church of the Living God	4,191.00	10,800.16	1,737.14
1568	Mt. Nebo Holy Church Inc.	314.00	1,638.00	182.54
1674	Pindico Elementary School	130.00	2,855.00	1,599.81
1577	Govans Ecumenical Development	1,086.00	2,083.50	1,951.95
1580	Govans Elementary School	501.00	5,488.24	1,416.75
1584	Harlem Park Elementary School	129.00	2,355.37	1,047.10
1590	Holy Nation Tabernacle Project	1,028.00	3,366.94	1,073.74
1608	East Baltimore Church of God	728.00	11,881.16	4,669.72
1602	Masonville Cove Community Acad	92.00	686.00	293.85
1604	Beachfield Elementary	548.00	2,580.73	922.30
1607	Christ Evangelical Outreach	474.00	1,026.00	208.98
1610	Redeemed Church of Christ	182.00	386.00	38.27
1624	Jerusalem Baptist Church	7,673.00	15,878.16	1,278.00
1627	Eutaw Mashburn Elementary Scho	381.00	3,474.70	1,411.83
1629	Community Life Worship Center	2,412.00	10,879.18	1,328.41
1640	St. Benedict's Ladies of Chry	5,078.00	20,734.11	10,232.86
1650	Baybrook Elementary School	980.00	2,264.94	800.97
1651	U.M.C.H. Food Pantry	1,380.00	21,875.32	6,696.87
1652	HCH- HUD CONNECT	285.00	6,288.18	4,578.35
1658	Calvary Baptist Church	4,684.00	18,723.08	3,484.31
1662	West Baltimore Middle School	3,315.00	8,807.00	1,485.10
1669	Deliverance Menno	806.00	2,184.13	822.58
1670	Judah Worship Center	847.00	2,588.29	382.00
1671	Johnston Square Elementary	88.00	1,411.00	738.28
1674	The Man's Center	757.00	582.00	0.00
1678	Spirit & Truth N. Testamnt. Ch.	223.00	1,088.00	382.98
1679	Belmont Elementary	1.00	80.00	52.80
1680	Ferman L. Templeton Elementary	880.00	2,220.83	878.92
1681	Cherry Hill Elementary	478.00	1,888.94	727.14
1682	Franklin Square Elementary	1.00	80.00	52.80

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
1683	Sharp Leadenthan Elementary	59.00	559.79	494.54
1688	Graceland Park O'Donnell High	93.00	1,409.80	889.40
1687	Moree Gamet Farming Elementary	181.00	1,052.00	605.52
1686	Institute of Business & Entrep	117.00	2,408.00	2,085.45
1691	William Penderhughes Elementary	28.00	603.00	384.32
1694	Trinity-New Birth International	858.00	2,025.16	315.11
1697	Abundant Life Feeding Outreach	1,094.00	2,180.00	284.41
1699	Mt. Zion COGIC	27,890.00	83,182.08	7,469.70
1699	Southern Blessings Worship	965.00	2,152.80	481.90
1700	Foundation Of Life Apostolic Pen	37.00	860.00	328.87
1704	Thurgood Marshall Middle School	104.00	104.00	4.14
1705	Ben Caddy Family Center	14.00	339.00	0.00
1708	Curtis Bay Elementary	511.00	2,468.39	1,383.62
1709	Good Shepherd Holiness Church	4,031.00	14,178.18	2,076.11
1710	Furley Elementary School	158.00	1,453.80	747.32
1711	Secord Zion/Project Adse	1,216.00	2,507.80	358.79
1712	DSS / 40 West Assistance	124.00	832.00	8.00
1713	Grove Park Elementary School	93.00	2,850.99	1,071.20
1718	Patterson High School	55.00	1,685.80	783.78
1720	The Lord's Supper	3,804.00	3,978.08	248.30
1721	Cecil Elementary School	93.00	598.00	442.80
1722	Wm. S. Barnes Sr Memorial Ch	963.00	6,773.50	854.22
1727	I Say No 2 Inc.	162.00	1,354.00	451.77
1728	Beekfield UMC	2,529.80	13,148.13	1,601.38
1729	Faith Tabernacle Church FrP	5,520.00	12,551.10	1,387.30
1730	Lyndhurst Elementary	54.00	1,240.60	718.78
1733	Woman Empowering Woman	4,482.00	12,048.18	1,684.44
1737	True Holiness Church Of Christ	2,247.00	8,489.98	1,200.68
1738	George G. Kelson Elementary	1.00	88.00	52.80
1740	Faith Hope & Charity Christian	7,262.00	17,811.48	2,120.28
1745	Rogers Heights Elementary	105.00	2,741.53	1,312.28
1748	Halstead Academy	1.00	88.00	52.80
1747	George Washington Elementary	31.00	851.00	482.83
1751	St. Bernardino's Food Pantry	14.00	339.00	0.00
1754	Fresh Daw Ministries	2,511.00	6,499.80	1,602.21
1758	Teach Nighman Elem Middle Sc	188.00	1,702.13	930.18
1759	Lois T. Murray School	27.00	578.00	408.70
1761	St. Paul Community Head Start	268.80	1,883.24	1,065.19
1763	Feed My Lambs (St. Paul COG)	110.00	811.88	204.88
1764	Freedom Missionary Food Pantry	6,938.00	13,739.18	1,580.82
1770	Hope Community Ministries	6,452.00	28,962.84	4,592.43
1771	New Mount Zion Outreach FrP	92.00	338.80	44.37
1773	Cherry Hill Community Center	591.00	2,827.58	354.88
1774	DSS/ Christ United Methodist	345.00	2,937.00	289.48
1778	DSS/ Northend Food Pantry	1,160.00	8,175.80	289.50
1778	DSS/ St. Ambrose Outreach Ctr	2,682.00	22,720.00	1,514.67
1779	DSS/ Paul's Place Outreach Ctr	2,108.00	15,869.00	812.58
1785	DSS/ New Life Baptist Pantry	5,428.00	42,374.00	1,844.85
1788	DSS/ Comm Building Partnership	3,325.00	28,521.80	567.86

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
1787	DSS/ Franciscan Center	1,327.00	12,411.00	30.80
1792	DSS/ East Baltimore Church of God	493.00	4,020.00	532.59
1793	DSS/ Perkins Square Baptist Ch	1,667.00	12,798.00	808.80
1794	DSS/ Brooklyn U.M.C.	938.00	6,015.00	178.47
1795	DSS/ CPVSU Community Center	915.00	7,973.00	548.00
1797	DSS/Judah Worship Center	801.00	6,153.00	0.00
1799	DSS/St.Veronica Church	2,057.00	16,021.00	1,260.02
1801	DSS/Faith Tabernacle Church	1,177.00	9,270.00	305.00
1802	Dr. Rayner Brown Elementary Sc	475.00	5,600.44	2,400.23
1804	Seventh Baptist Church	641.00	1,166.08	284.31
1806	Bible Day World Outreach Inc.	6,136.00	23,592.50	3,092.71
1807	Pilgrim Temple Church	5,695.00	28,030.68	3,314.53
1808	The Brothers Praise Him Crew	11,550.00	15,262.08	880.90
1810	Edmondson Heights Com. Service	239.00	3,959.18	1,540.07
1811	Progressive First Baptist	1,340.00	6,914.00	1,056.74
1813	Baltimore Spanish Church	1,184.00	5,134.00	662.08
1815	New Cornerstone Baptist FYP	302.00	2,905.08	1,110.73
1818	Wings of Victory Church Inc.	119.00	1,053.00	133.05
1825	Mt. Zion Holiness Church	407.00	3,487.50	640.13
1831	Walker P Carter Elementary Sch	81.00	1,056.00	625.04
1834	Stillmeadow Food Pantry	10,588.00	35,387.30	3,215.61
1838	Hero Resource Center	3,840.00	9,904.00	2,046.81
1842	Davis Memorial AME Church	1,079.00	1,079.00	0.00
1843	Life Celebration Center	85.00	411.00	3.00
1846	Set the Captives Free Outreach	1,380.00	2,020.00	470.20
1847	New Southwest Baptist Church	836.00	2,088.00	452.90
1852	Family Connections	1,421.00	13,107.08	2,557.21
1853	DSS / Community Building&Part.	180.00	1,350.00	0.00
1854	R.B.C.F.	10,034.00	37,326.98	4,008.90
1855	Lion Of Judah Praise Temple	4,095.00	9,289.16	1,040.74
1856	Wilson Park Christian Church	30.00	625.00	193.52
1858	New Life Fellowship Pantry	662.00	2,548.00	270.31
1859	Friedrick Elementary School	185.00	3,115.46	1,732.23
1866	Alternative Elementary School	83.00	623.50	188.16
1867	Mary E. Rodman Elementary Scho	58.00	1,117.00	605.29
1871	New Pradmist Baptist Church	2,414.00	28,750.00	11,871.90
1879	L.A.M.B., Inc.	2,572.00	8,664.16	1,521.83
1885	John Edgar Howard Elementary S	-3,832.00	3,868.41	-8,413.04
1897	Heavenly Harvest Food Pantry	23,188.00	38,924.08	5,108.70
1902	Beechfield UMC Pantry	6,987.00	45,748.06	6,588.33
1903	East Baltimore Development	1,388.00	9,003.53	4,407.81
1905	Feeding Kids in Need	65.00	1,317.00	185.40
1907	Samuel F.B. Morse Elementary S	669.00	4,785.50	1,781.72
1908	Covenant Comm Association	\$,508.00	21,757.50	2,332.93
1910	Housing Commission Baltimore	4,647.00	23,329.73	12,196.65
1911	Calverton Elem Middle School	349.00	2,988.79	1,171.48
1917	Behrens Lane Elementary School	322.00	2,722.08	1,678.88
1919	Sarah M. Roach Elementary Scho	1,108.00	6,092.92	1,812.60
1922	Liberty Elementary School	75.00	1,682.00	710.27

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Cost
1929	Reheboth Church Food Pantry	4,334.00	9,003.40	982.22
1930	Kudya Pantry	3,139.00	6,196.00	647.73
1939	Hope Village Food Pantry	4,796.00	11,102.16	1,422.06
1940	Whole Life Comm. Development	56.00	1,057.50	239.40
1944	Dynamic Deliverance Pantry	20,658.00	42,248.32	5,855.07
1945	Hilton Elementary School	65.00	1,259.66	748.23
1946	Spirit of Faith Food Pantry	37,542.00	69,969.00	3,294.07
1947	Charlot Run Ministries	896.00	2,170.00	497.81
1948	Alexander Hamilton Elementary	63.00	1,127.07	608.18
1950	John Rahrah Elementary School	399.00	3,866.97	1,282.31
1961	Vivian Thomas Med. Arts Academ	2.00	120.00	105.60
1962	Alternative Directions Inc.	15.00	404.08	0.00
1954	Garrison Middle School	2,186.00	29,769.30	2,893.91
1965	Northwestern High School	296.00	3,583.73	1,218.96
1966	Agape Christian Center	421.00	2,529.00	679.27
1966	Grateful Food Pantry	1,626.00	3,824.21	641.66
1959	St. Joseph Monastery Parish	1,290.00	3,366.16	337.27
1961	Dunbar Middle School	810.00	2,461.72	1,099.32
1962	People Encouraging People	1,925.00	22,629.53	6,824.56
1968	Foundation of Hope	7,222.00	19,552.00	3,004.43
1970	Liberty Learning Center	6,649.00	13,780.18	1,546.20
1971	Jesus Saves Ministry	1,067.00	3,928.58	418.39
1972	Food for the Hungry	1,825.00	13,421.16	6,528.91
1974	Ebenezer Outreach	2,539.00	4,679.21	812.97
1979	Woman Accepting Responsibility	23.00	112.00	10.80
1979	Charitable Operations C.D.O.M.	243.00	1,279.21	249.63
1979	New Genesis Outreach Ministry	2,163.00	8,688.50	1,469.15
1982	Faith Laborer Church Pantry	5,784.00	27,022.00	6,740.64
1983	Remnant Church of God 7th Day	2,510.00	4,639.10	497.49
1985	St. Clement Food Pantry	1,713.00	17,787.16	8,134.88
1989	Brahm Madhya Food Pantry	34,784.00	38,802.00	1,713.76
1990	DSS/ New Life Fellowship	897.00	3,981.00	4.20
1992	The Church of St. Paul Pantry	956.00	3,335.18	403.32
1993	Collington Square Elementary S	52.00	1,113.42	643.70
1994	Medford Heights Elementary Sc	1,143.00	4,965.80	931.20
1995	Lockerman Bundy Elementary Sch	124.00	2,266.40	613.47
1996	Ft. Worthington Elementary Sch	946.00	3,188.00	954.68
1997	RiverView Elementary School	59.00	1,118.00	860.06
1999	Haven of Rest Sanctuary	316.00	316.00	7.24
2000	Mittle B. Uzzle Center	10.00	339.00	184.73
2002	St. Vincent de Paul/Bears/Bread	1,041.00	21,436.26	12,039.78
2003	Brown's Mem Baptist SIK	32.00	679.00	284.95
2004	Second Helping	213,516.00	213,516.00	0.00
2009	Franciscan Center	36.00	1,017.00	592.94
2014	Knox Presbyterian Church	6,060.00	15,824.74	2,853.82
2026	Catholic Charities Our Daily B	19,248.00	34,813.00	19,774.34
2028	Paul's Place	2,494.00	29,876.35	16,739.89
2029	Sharp Street Memorial U M Ccath	32,883.00	95,212.82	7,068.18
2030	Wayland Baptist Soup Kitchen	477.00	4,324.00	1,056.37

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
2048	Second Station Meal Kitchen	17,566.00	39,000.94	4,526.86
2054	Good Shepherd Bapt Soup Kitchn	1,853.00	6,734.50	1,163.87
2056	Station C C Church Soup Kitchen	10.00	339.00	134.73
2070	Christ U M C Soup Kitchen	1.00	-68.80	30.29
2080	AM. Morish BC- Soup Kitchen	2,007.00	10,170.50	2,192.09
2084	Salvation Army/Foodmore	45.00	1,462.00	701.34
2084	Ames U M Church Soup Kitchen	1,253.00	2,940.95	988.82
2114	Faith Tabernacle Apostolic Ch	738.00	4,708.00	976.93
2115	Family Kitchen	1,176.00	5,695.71	1,598.55
2117	Colonial Baptist Church	1,785.00	4,847.00	1,054.97
2120	Kenson Church Outreach	1,848.00	4,189.00	712.89
2122	New St. Mark Baptist Church	87.00	1,134.00	673.02
2136	St. Joseph Freewill Baptist Ch.	210.00	1,089.00	441.75
2139	St. James Mem. UMC Soup Kitchn	467.00	2,322.94	762.74
2193	Ebenezer Outreach	80.00	407.00	193.68
2164	My Brother's Keeper	353.00	1,201.00	366.39
3000	Red Cross Disaster Relief	27,483.00	38,015.00	2.39
3004	Asat CC's Harbor House	1,227.00	4,040.00	1,747.11
3005	Helping Up Mission	57,242.00	287,045.00	41,292.84
3006	Mallie B. Uzzle Center	740.00	1,920.00	578.40
3007	Mallie B. Uzzle Center	188.00	1,639.00	244.19
3010	Second Chance Transitional Hom	435.00	1,343.00	234.58
3012	Proj PLAGE Emergency Shelter	4,403.00	34,676.82	10,474.27
3013	Prisoners Aid Assoc. of MD	2,722.00	32,017.45	9,782.73
3014	Salvation Army Booth House	25.00	831.00	409.87
3021	Opis	1,214.00	25,141.00	2,004.81
3025	House of Ruth	287.00	3,245.00	1,312.53
3037	Maryland Cntr for Vet.	11,312.00	25,619.00	1,938.19
3122	JHR Homeless Resource Center	780.00	9,420.00	0.00
4001	Boys & Girls Club -Meko Balto	389.00	2,474.00	669.25
4002	St. Bernardine's Hd Start Cntr	1,200.00	3,375.00	433.75
4008	Show and Tell Ministries	1,509.00	7,160.00	4,506.88
4009	Cockington Square--BackPack	667.00	9,085.00	7,191.76
4010	Pleasant View Garden C/C	390.00	3,853.94	1,884.89
4011	Dr. Emerson Julian Child Care	182.00	1,024.00	241.24
4013	Excell Child Care Center	1,078.00	7,704.40	2,506.05
4019	Cherry Hill Child Care Ctr	731.00	3,488.50	1,158.64
4032	Franklin SQ Boys & Girls Club	78.00	1,225.00	359.51
4033	Hebore Youth Opportunity	17.00	231.00	213.88
4038	James McKerry Recreation Ctr.	2,852.00	8,948.00	1,065.58
4050	Westport Academy	188.00	3,580.65	1,599.89
4070	The Door Before & After School	632.00	7,214.51	3,547.64
4077	Fitness Fun & Games Youth Plac	1,480.00	5,138.87	3,475.88
4081	Charles Carroll Birmister Elem	2,660.00	5,331.00	1,319.97
4088	(PAL) Hilton	261.00	810.00	219.72
4095	(PAL) Crispus Attucks	874.00	3,124.60	521.58
4098	(PAL) Rosemont Center	52.00	493.00	203.10
4103	S.O.C.K.	371.00	1,303.00	182.25
4108	Kupenda Learning Center	839.00	4,838.16	935.51

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
4107	K.U.U.M.B.A./Morgan State	1,948.00	7,210.50	991.51
4120	Feeding Kids in Need	4,595.00	6,224.00	803.79
4123	Collington Square Afterschool	298.00	2,375.13	844.82
4136	Edmondson Afterschool Program	8,306.00	17,229.00	2,541.87
4138	Boys & Girls Club Metro Balto	89.00	1,409.00	1,852.84
4201	S4K Alexander Hamilton Elm.	423.00	8,859.00	6,100.72
4202	S4K Arlington Elementary	16.00	189.00	49.91
4203	S4K Belmont Elementary	15.00	189.00	49.91
4204	S4K Bethesda Lane Elementary	15.00	189.00	49.91
4206	S4K Fort Worthington Elm	15.00	189.00	49.91
4206	S4K Gamett Heights Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4207	S4K Gilmer Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4208	S4K Govans Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4209	S4K Holabird Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4210	S4K John Rihrah Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4211	S4K Mousya Park Elementary	14.00	176.00	48.89
4212	S4K Mt. Royal Elementary	12.00	157.00	46.43
4213	S4K Patterson Park Charter	13.00	167.00	46.83
4214	S4K Dr. Rayner Browne Elm	13.00	167.00	46.83
4215	S4K Samuel F.B. Morse Elm	13.00	167.00	46.83
4216	S4K Sarah M. Rouch Elementary	13.00	167.00	46.83
4217	S4K Wolfe Street Academy	14.00	176.00	48.89
4218	Mercer's Child Care Center	2,814.00	7,822.80	1,991.56
4219	BELL Foundation	381.00	2,238.00	190.80
4592	The Church of St. Paul Kids	1,306.00	3,928.00	410.93
6001	Forest Park Senior Center	3,358.00	68,888.00	13,402.85
6002	Fresh Dew Ministries	446.00	2,716.00	373.81
6009	Maryland Baptist Aged Home	4,018.00	4,088.00	311.65
6012	Hilldale Place	42.00	916.00	284.83
6013	Eislers Place	278.00	2,132.00	523.09
6003	Freedom to Choose	2,478.00	10,426.00	1,482.68
6031	Moveable Feast	15,180.00	188,284.55	133,801.87
6038	The Baltimore Station	18,318.00	15,010.00	2,520.16
6046	Sarah's House	882.00	7,010.00	1,158.62
7002	Changing Lives at Home Inc.	1,147.00	5,308.00	748.08
7003	Chelsea Manor	13,491.00	43,152.28	7,487.81
7004	Bethesda Assisted Living, Inc	584.00	2,662.00	1,802.22
7009	New Star Inc. #5	323.00	6,739.00	1,011.57
7010	Gwynn Oak House	400.00	2,481.50	1,048.80
7012	Boys Home Society	136.00	947.80	115.43
7014	Dreamkeepers, Inc.	318.00	1,054.13	352.21
7015	Dreamkeepers, Inc.	840.00	1,274.00	332.00
7016	Concerned Sisters United, Inc	225.00	1,146.00	383.09
7018	Destiny's Place, Inc	186.00	3,754.05	959.46
7021	Cherished Life Ministries	1,428.00	7,485.76	2,256.58
7022	MAGIC Walden Pine	378.00	2,731.00	981.25
7023	MAGIC Walden Oak	662.00	1,489.13	500.22
7024	MAGIC Purnell	108.00	933.00	475.36
7025	Friendship House	71.00	612.84	334.49

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
7085	Rosie's Assisted Living	15,489.00	36,487.14	11,674.85
7084	AIDS Infocath Residential SV	203.00	1,309.00	432.65
7113	Zedmin Christian Home Ministry	54.00	225.94	38.73
7101	De' Best Shared Housing	244.00	244.00	18.62
7103	20th St H.O.P.E. House	1,673.00	4,711.00	701.97
7185	Mariah House	788.00	2,103.20	751.46
7204	Heavenly Grace	6,919.00	22,979.55	3,695.52
7200	Tuttle's Place	1,168.00	13,779.32	4,670.24
7211	Earl's Place	213.00	2,538.88	1,602.04
7217	Challengers Independent Living	148.00	1,020.00	441.25
7218	Homeward Bound Unlimited Inc.	906.00	2,459.00	281.90
7230	Boys Rope - Girls Rope of Ball	18.00	217.00	134.16
7233	Guide Belmore II	276.00	2,195.00	335.50
7239	Personal Touch Foundation	1,358.00	3,421.00	375.02
7241	Safe Healing House	403.00	3,405.00	476.12
7242	Sentinel The Guarded Place	70.00	1,035.00	425.25
7243	Edna Cox Pathway House	5,498.00	10,774.00	1,738.53
7244	Liberty House Group Home	3,211.00	8,892.50	2,112.41
7249	Hackerman-Putz House	16.00	246.00	134.29
7252	All Together Network	1,523.00	8,895.00	1,517.26
7253	The Childrens House	100.00	1,513.00	467.61
7259	The Answer Recovery	3,288.00	6,888.00	898.34
7260	S. E. H. I., Inc.	100.00	1,371.00	268.91
7263	Oahsi Paradise Home	11,280.00	20,993.00	2,238.81
7268	Alltogether Community OIR	383.00	650.00	136.58
7267	TAEI Enterprise, Inc.	187.00	690.00	123.53
7268	The Answer Recovery	21.00	308.00	85.74
7268	The Answer Recovery	492.00	2,580.00	337.23
8001	ARC of Baltimore, Waverly	297.00	463.00	54.08
8017	Dallas F. Nicholas Elementary	684.00	3,003.94	1,362.84
9001	Homeworks - Allendale	205.00	1,987.00	260.56
9002	Homeworks - Broadway	28,810.00	64,876.00	8,842.59
9023	Homeworks - Douglass Homes	382.00	948.00	107.41
9030	Dukeland-Homeworks	8,414.00	28,568.00	4,222.04
10001	Sobriety House	1,112.00	5,835.00	1,028.03
10008	Vasley-Bridge Alcoholism Prog	381.00	1,041.00	177.31
10014	Aillente Inc.	4,213.00	15,338.00	4,297.90
10022	Recovery Network Foundation	500.00	8,254.85	4,438.77
10025	Recovery Network Foundation	2,629.00	29,811.49	12,248.01
10028	Just One Transitional Services	1,716.00	3,610.00	1,079.30
10038	Gaudenzia Inc.	7,658.00	28,051.71	4,587.60
10043	A Step Forward Inc.	1,886.00	3,200.00	569.73
10044	Bright Hope House	10,207.00	21,422.00	3,348.14
10045	I Say No 2 Inc.	164.00	164.00	9.58
10047	Mission Possible Ministries	2,527.00	5,930.08	1,054.82
10055	On Our Own Inc.	103.00	1,951.00	868.98
10060	Tueck House	3,517.00	17,988.29	8,381.22
10081	Recovery Network (Calvert St)	834.00	4,307.00	691.38
10083	Marian House	19.00	453.79	133.62

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No.	Name	Quantity	Pounds Distributed	Fees
10065	Transitioning Lives Inc.	3,799.00	14,010.00	2,405.67
10068	Christ Church Shelter	6,434.00	31,700.38	7,867.93
10072	Power Inside	449.00	1,503.00	739.30
10073	Salvation Army	21,013.00	80,900.70	30,229.50
13031	American Red Cross	6,534.00	5,534.00	0.00
35001	Carlington House	4,888.00	8,051.00	327.89
35004	YMCA of Central Maryland	1,924.00	6,940.07	1,007.40
35006	St. Peter Claver Church	261.00	5,751.15	4,311.17
35010	Knights of Columbia (Patsasco)	122.00	3,080.00	1,945.27
80001	OSS Program	11,988.00	11,369.00	1,590.24
80007	Meals on Wheels of Central MD	127.00	2,549.82	3,063.51
89093	Southwestern District	1,783.00	8,343.00	648.91
99970	Free Produce and Short Date De	542,707.00	686,900.00	4,481.25
99994	Southern Baptist Church	1,600.00	17,600.00	7,704.60
A-727	Salvation Army Adult Rehab.	15,138.00	29,209.00	9,119.58
County Total		2,808,132.00	6,091,742.61	989,782.61
Report Total		2,808,132.00	6,091,742.61	989,782.61

Requested Estimated Pounds Distributed (by County) through Eastern Shore Branch (via QB Sales Numbers)

	7/1/07 thru 6/30/08	7/1/2007 thru 1/2009	7/1/2008 thru 1/2009
Caroline	113,934	79,429	71,854
Dorchester	201,356	99,759	295,205
Kent	5,313	16,595	17,385
Queen Annes	39,289	4,397	30,300
Somerset	214,625	132,649	242,541
Talbot	28,024	14,610	39,630
Wicomico (includes all of DE)	1,784,232	1,031,665	1,448,536
Worcester	103,095	57,716	109,455



Maryland Hunger Solutions

Ending hunger and promoting well-being

Maryland Food Supplement County Data October 2008 One Year Participation Change

FOOD SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM: NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING 1 YEAR CHANGE			
(Data as of December 2008)			
Maryland Counties	October 2007	October 2008	Percent Change October 2008 vs. October 2007
Prince George's	40,188	52,177	29.8%
Anne Arundel	15,716	19,846	26.3%
Queen Anne's	1,524	1,890	24.0%
Howard	6,168	7,588	23.0%
St. Mary	6,219	7,557	21.5%
Charles	7,136	8,643	21.1%
Calvert	3,885	4,703	21.1%
Wicomico	9,350	11,242	20.2%
Montgomery	25,931	30,242	19.4%
Caroline	2,847	3,392	19.1%
Cecil	6,760	8,054	19.1%
Kent	1,413	1,669	18.1%
Dorchester	5,019	5,882	17.2%
Worcester	3,485	4,059	16.5%
Frederick	7,581	8,786	15.9%
Talbot	1,841	2,128	15.6%
Baltimore City	116,909	133,828	14.5%
Baltimore County	39,077	44,534	14.0%
Hartford	10,433	11,886	13.9%
Carroll	5,159	5,825	12.9%
Washington	11,041	12,359	11.9%
Allegany	8,745	9,783	11.9%
Somerset	3,449	3,833	11.1%
Garrett	2,819	2,986	5.9%
TOTAL	342,095	402,892	17.8%

*Based on Maryland Department of Human Resources, Family Investment Administration's statistical reports

Maryland Hunger Solutions

Policy Brief: Breakfast in Maryland's Counties

October 2008

Breakfast in Maryland's Counties: Summary

- Breakfast is the most important meal of the day for children, but only 43.7 eligible low-income Maryland children participated in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 who participated in the National School Lunch Program during the 2007-2008 school year.
- Participation varied widely from county to county, from a high of 70.88 percent in Somerset County to a low of 20.39 percent in Howard County.
- Counties with smaller populations had a greater percentage of schools participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement, a very successful state program that supports breakfast in the classroom initiatives – and had higher participation rates in school breakfast as a result.
- Maryland should considerably increase funding for Maryland Meals for Achievement to allow more schools to participate.
- Even without more or adequate state funding for this initiative, however, many schools can use federal School Breakfast Program funds to implement programs, such as serving breakfast in the classroom at the start of the school day or offering "grab and go" carts in the hallways, that are proven to boost participation.

Introduction

Breakfast is the most important meal of the day – especially for learning, but also for supporting health and preventing obesity. A key piece of boosting children's well-being and improving schools is to ensure that each child can start the day right with a healthy breakfast at school.

- **Breakfast helps children learn.** Numerous studies show that breakfast improves learning and attendance, and reduces absenteeism, behavior problems and tardiness. Children who eat breakfast at school – closer to test-taking time – perform better on standardized tests than those who skip breakfast or eat breakfast at home.
- **Breakfast promotes good health.** Eating breakfast at school results in fewer visits to the school nurse, improves children's diets, reduces absenteeism, and helps build healthy eating habits. Children who start the day with a good breakfast are less likely to be obese.

Yet, many children skip breakfast because their families struggle to put a meal on the table. In 2007, 10.5 percent of Maryland's children lived in poverty. For children living in these households, a filling, nutritious meal every morning is often beyond their parents' ability to provide. For others, eating breakfast is a matter of time, not money. As the

2007-2008 School Year Students Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

County	Ratio
TOP FIVE	
Somerset	70.88
Dorchester	70.87
Kent	67.89
Washington	66.93
Allegany	58.93
BOTTOM FIVE	
Baltimore City	37.73
Calvert	32.82
Chiarock	32.05
Carroll	27.13
Howard	20.39

Based on Maryland State Department of Education, 2007-2008 school year data, September – May breakfast and lunch meal counts. Calculations by Maryland Hunger Solutions.

demands on working parents have grown, and parents face longer commutes or jobs with nontraditional work hours, sitting down to a healthy breakfast is rare for many families. And, many children do not have an appetite when they first start the day, so skipping breakfast becomes an unhealthy routine for many.

The benefits of breakfast are evident, but too many children in Maryland miss out on a healthy start to their day. During the 2007-2008 school year, only 43.7 eligible low-income children across the state participated in school breakfast for

every 100 who participated in school lunch. By county, the results varied widely. Howard County had just 20.4 percent of eligible children participating, while 70.88 percent in Somerset County participated.

Because eating breakfast is essential to children's ability to learn, stay healthy, and behave in school, it is vital to monitor how well schools, school districts, counties, and the state as a whole are doing in reaching students, especially low-income students, with school breakfast.

In a time when families are struggling with rising food costs and a weakened economy, expanding the reach of the School Breakfast Program in Maryland not only can reduce hunger and boost learning among low-income children, it can help struggling families and allow the state to access more federal dollars.

Key Findings

In the 2007-2008 school year, almost 91,000 low-income children in Maryland participated in the national School Breakfast Program on an average school day. When children who paid for their meals (as do households with income above 185 percent of the federal poverty level) are included, total participation rose to nearly 130,000 children on an average morning.

When compared against school lunch participation in Maryland, however, breakfast participation fell far short. Because there is very broad participation in the National School Lunch Program, Maryland Hunger Solutions uses it as a benchmark against which to measure participation in

2007-2008 School Year Top Five Counties In Lost Federal Funds: Amounts Forgone Because Counties Fall Short of Reaching 70 Free and Reduced Price (F&RP) Students in the School Breakfast Program per 100 F&RP Students in National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

County	Additional Students Who Would Be Served	Dollars Lost
Baltimore City	13,117	\$2,834,140
Prince George's	12,840	\$2,705,473
Montgomery	7,410	\$1,597,494
Baltimore	6,591	\$1,435,962
Anne Arundel	2,468	\$543,237

Based on Maryland State Department of Education, 2007-2008 school year data, September - May breakfast and lunch meal counts. Calculations by Maryland Hunger Solutions.

school breakfast. During the 2007-2008 school year, 43.7 low-income students received free or reduced price school breakfast for every 100 that received free or reduced price school lunch. While the state's breakfast participation rate has followed the national trend and slowly risen over the last five years, Maryland has consistently remained below the national participation rate each year.

In counties across the state, the rate of student participation in the School Breakfast Program varied widely. Ten counties reached at least 50 of their eligible low-income children with breakfast for every 100 eating lunch, with Dorchester County and Somerset County reaching nearly 70 children for every 100 eating lunch.

Participation in many counties lagged badly, with the bottom five counties all serving fewer than 40 eligible low-income children for every 100 eating lunch. Four of these counties -

The Basics of School Breakfast

The School Breakfast Program is administered at the federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and at the state level by the Maryland State Department of Education. The federal government provides reimbursements to local school food authorities for each breakfast served. During the 2007-2008 school year, schools were reimbursed \$1.35 for each free breakfast served, \$1.03 for each reduced-price breakfast served, and \$0.24 for each paid breakfast served. Schools that serve at least 40 percent free and reduced-price lunches are considered to be "severe need." Severe need schools are eligible for an additional \$0.25 in federal funding for each free or reduced-price breakfast served.

Any public school, nonprofit private school or residential child care institution can participate. Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. The amount the school is reimbursed by the federal government depends on the student's family income. Families must complete an application, or be cross-certified by their eligibility in another means tested program, to determine eligibility for free or reduced-price meals. Based on their family income, children fall into one of three groups:

- **Free:** Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level eat at no cost to their families.
- **Reduced-Price:** Children from families with incomes between 130 percent (currently \$22,321 for a family of three) and 185% (\$31,765 for a family of three) of poverty can be charged no more than \$.30 per breakfast.
- **Paid:** Children with family incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level pay for most of the cost of their meals at rates set by the schools.

*Students who are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals are considered "low-income" in this report.

Calvert, Charles, Carroll and Howard – served fewer than 35 low-income children breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. These four counties also had some of the highest median incomes in 2007 and are among the wealthiest in the country. Since we are measuring their relative ability to reach their low-income children, however, their affluence does not explain poor participation rates.

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program has real consequences, both for the children who are not receiving a healthy meal and for education budgets. In 2007-2008, Maryland schools lost \$1.35 every day in federal funding for every child who would have received a free breakfast and \$1.05 for every child who would have received a reduced-price breakfast, but was not served. If those children attended a "severe" need school – one in which at least 40 percent of lunches served were free or reduced-price – an additional \$0.26 per child was forfeited.

Those meals add up to millions of dollars in federal child nutrition funding going unclaimed by Maryland every year.

In the 2007-2008 school year, if Maryland reached a reasonable target of 70 children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch, almost 55,000 more children would have received a healthy school breakfast every day, and Maryland would have received an additional \$11.8 million in federal child nutrition funding (not counting additional "severe need" funds). Most of this money was lost by the counties with larger populations. Five areas around the state – Baltimore City, Prince George's County, Montgomery County, Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County – together lost more than \$9 million.

The Impact of Maryland Meals for Achievement

Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA) is an important state-funded breakfast program. First started in 1998 in several Maryland elementary schools, MMFA allows schools to offer breakfast for free to all students in the classroom regardless of their family income. MMFA in-classroom breakfast increases breakfast participation among all students, but most importantly among those eligible for free

2007-2008 School Year Low-Income Student Participation in Free and Reduced-Price (F&RP) School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP)

County	F&RP* SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank in State	Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch	Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch
Allegany	2,130	3,614	58.93	1	400	\$84,499
Anne Arundel	4,925	10,561	46.63	12	2,468	\$513,237
Baltimore	14,858	26,355	41.99	14	6,591	\$1,435,962
Calvert	550	1,677	32.82	21	623	\$134,733
Caroline	825	1,875	44.00	15	457	\$105,325
Carroll	650	2,396	27.13	23	1,027	\$221,880
Cecil	1,797	3,289	54.63	7	505	\$110,253
Charles	1,475	4,604	32.05	22	1,747	\$379,463
Dorchester	1,155	3,772	30.61	24	N/A	N/A
Frederick	2,363	5,146	45.92	13	1,239	\$258,157
Garrett	786	1,862	42.20	18	228	\$47,636
Harford	2,810	6,422	43.76	16	1,685	\$361,200
Howard	961	4,710	20.39	24	2,336	\$505,192
Kent	489	721	67.89	3	15	\$3,335
Montgomery	11,166	26,536	42.08	19	7,410	\$1,597,494
Prince George's	20,610	47,370	43.51	17	12,549	\$2,705,473
Queen Anne's	390	948	41.14	18	253	\$52,895
St. Mary's	1,563	2,922	53.49	6	412	\$88,259
Somerset	855	1,206	70.88	2	N/A	N/A
Talbot	474	932	50.83	10	179	\$38,165
Washington	3,985	5,954	66.93	4	183	\$39,770
Wicomico	2,724	5,258	51.80	9	957	\$212,180
Worcester	829	1,702	48.68	11	362	\$79,222
Baltimore City	15,337	40,648	37.73	20	13,117	\$2,834,140
State Total	90,815	207,950	43.70		54,774	\$11,832,420

* F&RP stands for Free and Reduced-Price. Based on Maryland State Department of Education, 2007-2008 school year data, September – May breakfast and lunch meal counts and days of service. Calculations by Maryland Hunger Solutions.

2007-2008 Maryland Meals for Achievement Program

District	Total Number of Schools in District	Number of Schools Eligible for MMFA	Number of Schools Participating in MMFA	Percent of Schools Eligible for MMFA	Percent of Eligible Schools Participating in MMFA	Percent of All Schools Participating in MMFA
Allegany	24	19	9	79.17%	47.37%	37.50%
Anne Arundel	118	25	17	21.19%	68.00%	14.41%
Baltimore	164	71	23	43.29%	32.39%	14.02%
Calvert	23	0	0	0.00%	N/A	0.00%
Caroline	11	7	3	63.64%	42.86%	27.27%
Carroll	41	1	1	2.44%	100.00%	2.44%
Cecil	30	7	7	23.33%	100.00%	23.33%
Charles	35	6	4	17.14%	66.67%	11.43%
Dorchester	13	8	6	61.54%	75.00%	46.15%
Frederick	65	6	6	9.23%	100.00%	9.23%
Garrett	16	10	7	62.50%	70.00%	43.75%
Harford	55	7	6	12.73%	85.71%	10.91%
Howard	71	1	1	1.41%	100.00%	1.41%
Kent	8	4	4	50.00%	100.00%	50.00%
Montgomery	209	61	29	29.19%	47.54%	13.68%
Prince George's	214	141	24	65.89%	17.02%	11.21%
Queen Anne's	19	2	2	10.53%	100.00%	10.53%
St. Mary's	24	6	5	25.00%	83.33%	20.83%
Somerset	9	7	4	87.50%	57.14%	50.00%
Talbot	11	1	1	9.09%	100.00%	9.09%
Washington	43	19	16	44.19%	84.21%	37.21%
Wicomico	26	18	5	69.23%	27.78%	19.23%
Worcester	19	7	0	36.84%	57.14%	21.05%
Baltimore City	203	197	9	97.04%	4.57%	4.43%
State Total*	1445	631	193	43.67%	30.59%	13.35%

Based on Maryland State Department of Education Free and Reduced Price enrollment data as of October 31, 2006. Calculations by Maryland Hunger Solutions.
www.marylandhunger.com/MSDE/programs/schoolnutrition/factsheets/Free+and+Reduced+Price+Data
 *Does not include non-public schools

and reduced-price meals. It plays a considerable role in improving children's learning and achievement.

Maryland Meals for Achievement was legislated after private foundations, including The Abell Foundation, studied the impact of serving breakfast in the classroom at the beginning of the school day to all students regardless of family income. The study demonstrated a dramatic increase in breakfast participation – from about 18 percent before the pilot began to 85 percent within two months of serving breakfast in the classroom.

The initiative sought to reduce the stigma children may feel about participating in a program that's seen as only "for poor kids" by serving breakfast to all students, and it sought to make it easier to serve breakfast to students who may have been unable to participate in the cafeteria before the school day began by serving breakfast in the classroom early in the school day. An evaluation by researchers from Harvard University found that MMFA schools reported a decrease in

tardiness and suspensions and an increase in Maryland School Performance Program (MSPAP) scores and grades.

Schools with more than 40 percent free and reduced-price meal enrollment can apply for the limited state MMFA funding. The state seeks applications from all schools that are eligible. Factors taken into consideration include geographic diversity and varying rates of free and reduced price school enrollment. The state provides funding to the schools for the meal costs or proportion of meal costs that are not reimbursed by the federal government. For the 2007-2008 school year, 196 schools across Maryland were funded to participate in the MMFA program.

Counties with a higher percentage of MMFA schools also tend to have higher general breakfast participation. Somerset, Dorchester, Kent, Washington and Allegany counties had the highest breakfast participation rates and had MMFA programs in more than one-third of their schools. In a number of smaller counties, all of their schools eligible

for the MMFA program participated in the program. Larger counties were more likely to have a lower percentage of eligible schools that participated in MMFA.

The benefits of MMFA are clear – higher breakfast participation and a positive impact on education. Across the state, more than 630 schools were eligible for MMFA in theory for the 2007-2008 school year, but the state funding level did not cover all of these schools. For the 2008-2009 school year, the program was funded at \$3.1 million dollars – enough funding to cover just one-third of eligible schools. Moreover, because of the state's budget deficit, the Maryland Board of Public Works recently approved the governor's proposed budget cuts, which included a 10 percent cut to the MMFA program for the 2008-2009 school year.

These cuts are alarming not only because of the harm to children but because funding for MMFA yields a significant return on investment to the state. As the Maryland State Department of Education projected costs to the state against the federal school breakfast reimbursements coming into the state for each school receiving MMFA, they determined that for every \$1 that the state invested in MMFA, the state received more than \$3 in federal school breakfast reimbursements.

Increasing Breakfast Participation in Schools without MMFA

Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA) does not reach all the schools that need it. However, school district officials that are committed to increasing breakfast participation can still use the lessons learned from the MMFA experience. Schools can implement universal breakfast programs (breakfast at no cost to all students) and offer breakfast in

the classroom – strategies proven to boost breakfast participation.

Schools that serve a large percentage of students who are eligible for free and reduced-priced school meals can break even when they serve breakfast at no charge to all students – even without MMFA. The increased participation brings in a sufficient amount of revenue to cover the additional costs.

School districts also may want to consider offering meals for free to students who are eligible for reduced price meals. Washington County has eliminated the reduced price meal category and serves breakfast for free to all students whose family income falls under 185 percent of the federal poverty level. Prior to eliminating this category during the 2002-2003 school year, approximately 12 percent of those students ate breakfast. During the 2007-2008 school year 28 percent of these students were eating breakfast. Although a small change, this has made it easier for more students to eat breakfast in Washington County.

Additionally, schools can use methods such as "grab and go" where meals are served from the hallway or cafeteria and then taken to the classroom or (especially in high schools during breaks) to common areas to be eaten. Anne Arundel County has instituted "Breakfast with Class" for some of their schools that were not eligible for Maryland Meals for Achievement. "Breakfast with Class" is an innovative breakfast delivery program that allows students to receive breakfast in the cafeteria but eat breakfast in the classroom. During the allotted time set for school breakfast, students stream through the cafeteria serving line with personal bags in which to place their breakfast items. Students still pay according to eligibility. They then bring

Baltimore City: A District Nutrition Program in Transition

During the 2007-2008 school year, Baltimore City began offering universal breakfast (in which all children, regardless of income, can eat at no cost) to reach more children with a healthy morning meal. Despite making this improvement, Baltimore continued to have a low rate of breakfast participation. After a breakfast to lunch ratio of 37.7:100 during the 2007-2008 school year, Baltimore City school officials were eager to take added steps to grow participation and feed all of their students.

During the 2008-2009 school year, Baltimore City schools and the new Food and Nutrition Director, Anthony Geraci, began working with the community, the state, local businesses and the anti-hunger community to make Baltimore a model for school breakfast. With grant assistance funded by an alliance including East Side Entrees, the Clinton Global Initiative, the "got breakfast" Foundation, the National Dairy Council and other food suppliers, Baltimore City is focusing on ways to boost participation by introducing new breakfast packages and intense marketing to help turn the participation rate around. School officials started the year with several media events that highlighted breakfast in the schools. They have also started marketing "breakfast boxes" that include incentives to encourage students to eat breakfast. Additionally, the district is reaching out to school principals around the city to support them in using innovative ways to serve breakfast that will increase participation.

With these efforts, Baltimore City has significant potential to deliver breakfast to a large number of low-income students.

their bags to their classrooms and eat breakfast in the classroom. Teachers also are offered breakfast and are encouraged to join with their students. Anne Arundel has seen higher breakfast participation rates for schools that have "Breakfast with Class" than schools that do not.

Recommendations

Schools should make increased availability and participation in school breakfast one of their highest priorities in order to reduce hunger and support the educational and health potential of their students, particularly low-income students. Adequate nutrition and freedom from hunger are absolutely essential for good health and academic achievement, and yet these goals are not always achievable for families who are struggling to make ends meet. School breakfast programs make critical contributions to children's nutrition, education and health.

Maryland should increase funding for the Maryland Meals for Achievement in-classroom breakfast program to serve more schools. MMFA has demonstrated its success by increasing breakfast participation among all students, but most importantly those eligible for free and reduced-price meals.

Schools should ensure their students start the day with a healthy breakfast by implementing universal breakfast programs (breakfast at no cost to all students) and flexible

serving methods, such as serving breakfast in the classroom at the start of the school day or offering "grab and go" carts in the hallways. These models are proven to maximize participation by low-income students. It is possible for some schools that serve a large percentage of students who are eligible for free and reduced-priced school meals to break even when they serve breakfast at no charge to all students – even without MMFA. The increased participation brings in a sufficient amount of revenue to cover the additional costs.

District leaders should support and provide leadership in implementing programs. When district leaders put their full support behind a universal breakfast program with alternative service strategies, participation reaches its fullest potential.

School districts, anti-hunger organizations and state agencies should collaborate to provide the technical assistance and support that schools need to maximize breakfast participation.

To meet this goal, Maryland Hunger Solutions can share best practices and help develop a breakfast service model that will work in each school. Visit Maryland Hunger Solutions' Web site www.mdhungersolutions.org.

Resources

Maryland Hunger Solutions, an anti-hunger and nutrition organization, is dedicated to ending hunger in Maryland by raising awareness of the problem among the public, media, and policymakers, and changing policy and practice to connect struggling families to the School Breakfast Program and other federal nutrition programs. Maryland Hunger Solutions is an initiative of the Food Research and Action Center.

www.mdhungersolutions.org

The Food Research and Action Center, a national anti-hunger nonprofit organization, has information and resources on the School Breakfast Program and other federal nutrition programs, including state-by-state data and a toolkit on ways to expand breakfast participation.

www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/sbp.html

The Maryland State Department of Education's Eat Smart Maryland Web site has an overview of the child nutrition programs available to state residents, including school breakfast.

www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/programs/schoolnutrition/

USDA has a toolkit for schools and advocates to help start and maintain successful breakfast programs.

www.fns.usda.gov/cdd/Breakfast/toolkit

The National Dairy Council's Nutrition Explorations Web site has information on the School Breakfast program, including helpful suggestions on how to start up a program.

www.nutritionexplorations.org/sfs/programs_breakfast.asp

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Breakfast in Maryland's Counties: Summary

- Breakfast is the most important meal of the day for children, but only 43.7 eligible low-income Maryland children participated in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 who participated in the National School Lunch Program during the 2007-2008 school year.
- Participation varied widely from county to county, from a high of 70.86 percent in Somerset County to a low of 20.39 percent in Howard County.
- Counties with smaller populations had a greater percentage of schools participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement – a very successful state program that supports breakfast in the classroom initiatives – and had higher participation rates in school breakfast as a result.
- Maryland should considerably increase funding for Maryland Meals for Achievement to allow more schools to participate.
- Even without more or adequate state funding for this initiative, however, many schools can use federal School Breakfast Program funds to implement programs, such as serving breakfast in the classroom at the start of the school day or offering "grab and go" carts in the hallways, that are proven to boost participation.

Introduction

Breakfast is the most important meal of the day – especially for learning, but also for supporting health and preventing obesity. A key piece of boosting children's well-being and improving schools is to ensure that each child can start the day right with a healthy breakfast at school.

- **Breakfast helps children learn.** Numerous studies show that breakfast improves learning and attendance, and reduces absenteeism, behavior problems and tardiness. Children who eat breakfast at school – closer to test-taking time – perform better on standardized tests than those who skip breakfast or eat breakfast at home.
- **Breakfast promotes good health.** Eating breakfast at school results in fewer visits to the school nurse, improves children's diets, reduces absenteeism, and helps build healthy eating habits. Children who start the day with a good breakfast are less likely to be obese.

Yet, many children skip breakfast because their families struggle to put a meal on the table. In 2007, 10.5 percent of Maryland's children lived in poverty. For children living in these households, a filling, nutritious meal every morning is often beyond their parents' ability to provide. For others, eating breakfast is a matter of time, not money. As the



School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2007-2008

FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER

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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition.

For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest, visit www.frac.org. For information about school meals, go to http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/federal_index.html.

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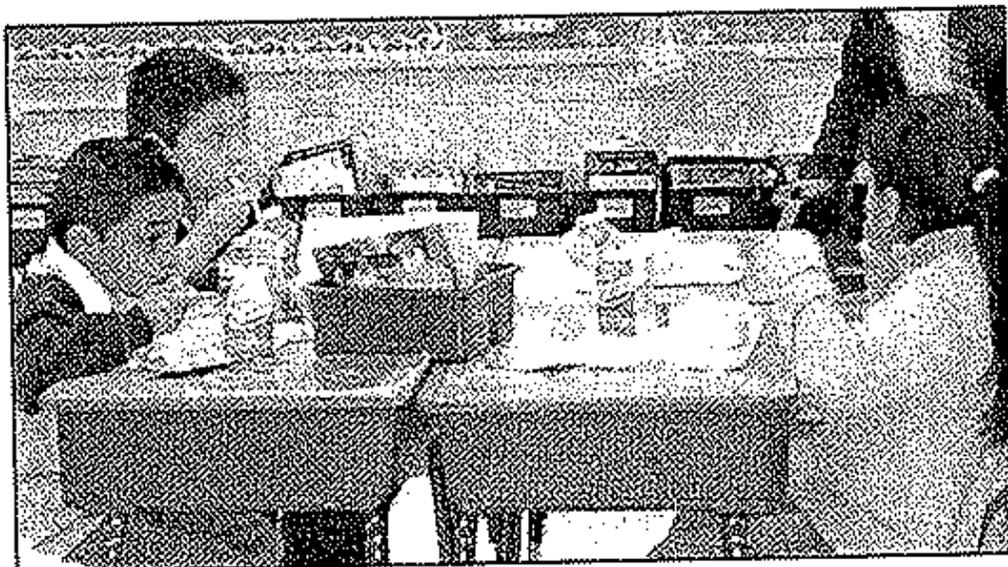
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Land O'Lakes Foundation
A.L. Mailman Family Foundation

MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger
The Moriah Fund
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
New Directions Foundation
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Presbyterian Hunger Program
Pritzker Early Childhood Foundation
Public Welfare Foundation
Taste of the NFL



Executive Summary

The School Breakfast Program plays an invaluable role in reducing childhood hunger and improving nutrition, as well as supporting a range of positive outcomes that advance key national priorities. School breakfast supports child development, improves health, boosts student achievement and student behavior, and reduces obesity. But with less than half of eligible low-income children participating in the breakfast program now, and as substantial numbers of new children become eligible as families lose jobs or see their incomes reduced dramatically during this recession, it is essential to reduce barriers to participation and accelerate the expansion of school breakfast participation.

Key Findings for 2008

- In 2007-2008 8.5 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day, an increase of 327,000 children or 4 percent compared to the prior school year.
- In 2007-2008, the National School Lunch Program reached 18.4 million low-income children on an average day, an increase of 2.5 percent compared to the prior year. Nationally, comparing free and reduced-price school breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation, 45.9 low-income children ate breakfast for every 100 children who ate lunch in school year 2007-2008. This was up from a ratio of 45.3:100 in 2006-2007, and 40.9:100 in school year 1997-1998.
- Nationally, if the school breakfast to lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, 2.5 million more children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states would have received an additional \$561 million in federal child nutrition funding in school year 2007-2008.
- South Carolina joined New Mexico in exceeding the ratio of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. Seven other states – West Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Idaho and Vermont – surpassed the ratio of 55 low-income children for every 100 eating lunch.
- The lowest ranked states continued to be Illinois, Utah, Alaska, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.
- The new Administration, Congress, states and local school districts all have an important role to play in expanding the participation of low-income children in the School Breakfast Program.

Key School Breakfast Program Policy Recommendations for Child Nutrition Reauthorization

- Provide funding to start up and sustain universal classroom breakfast programs (free for all students), especially in schools that qualify for "severe need" breakfast reimbursement.
- Provide funding for outreach activities so that more children receive the nutrition they need.
- Raise the income eligibility cut-off for free school breakfast to 185 percent of poverty and eliminate the reduced-price copayment.
- Provide USDA commodities to schools for breakfast meals.
- Require USDA to issue proposed regulations updating the school meal patterns within 18 months of publication of the Institute of Medicine report.
- Provide funding to improve the quality of school breakfast (and all school meals).
- Strengthen the local school wellness policies to improve their impact at the local school level.

Introduction

At a time when the nation is in a recession that likely will be longer and deeper than any in recent decades, federal nutrition programs like the School Breakfast Program are more indispensable than ever to the economic security, health and well-being of low-income children and their families.

The School Breakfast Program is a miracle of good public policy. It not only reduces hunger, but it has a range of other positive outcomes that advance key priorities outlined by President-elect Obama during his campaign. The School Breakfast Program supports child development, improves health, boosts school achievement and student behavior, and reduces obesity.

In this year's report, the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) finds that student participation in the School Breakfast Program continued modest but steady growth in school year 2007-2008. A record 10.5 million students ate breakfast at school on an average day in the last academic year; 8.5 million of those children came from low-income families. This represents a 4 percent increase in school breakfast participation since 2006-2007 by low-income children.

Overall, participation by schools in the School Breakfast Program grew by 1.1 percent last year, with 85.7 percent of schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program offering breakfast as well.

With this growth, nationally the School Breakfast Program reaches on an average day 45.9 low-income children for every 100 reached by the National School Lunch Program. There is considerable room for improvement. If every state had met an attainable goal of serving breakfast to 60 low-income children for every 100 eating lunch, as New Mexico and South Carolina showed was possible, 2.5 million more needy children would have been served nationally and states would have collected an additional \$561 million in federal child nutrition funding last year.

School breakfast also is a prime example of the potential of the nutrition programs to mitigate the serious negative effects of an economic recession. Because it is an entitlement, the program can be particularly responsive during times of economic downturn: the program can grow when the economy is weak and more children need help. But

with less than half of eligible low-income children taking advantage of the breakfast program now, and as substantial numbers of new children become eligible when families lose jobs or have their incomes cut during this recession, it is essential to accelerate the expansion of school breakfast participation.

FRAC publishes this annual School Breakfast Scorecard to document the current state of the program as well as to present recommendations on administrative and legislative improvements that can be undertaken at the local, state, and national level to immediately get healthy school breakfasts to more of our nation's children.

Who is Eligible for School Breakfast?

- Any public school, nonprofit private school or residential child care institution can choose to participate in the School Breakfast Program, which is funded through and administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. The amount the school is reimbursed by the federal government depends on the student's family income.
- Families must complete an application, or be "directly certified," to determine eligibility for free or reduced-price meals through the National School Lunch Program. Based on their family income, children fall into one of three groups:
 - **Free:** Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level eat at no cost. Also, children directly certified because of their participation in TANF, EDCIP, or SNAP/Food Stamp Program eat at no cost.
 - **Reduced-Price:** Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty can be charged no more than 30 cents per meal.
 - **Paid:** Children with family incomes above 185 percent of poverty pay the charges which are set by the school, but schools are reimbursed 24 cents per meal by USDA.

Why School Breakfast is Important

Even before the recent rapid economic downturn, in 2007 approximately 12.4 million American children, or one in six, lived in food insecure households. These are the most recent U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data. Food insecurity means the households faced a constant struggle against hunger. Although experts agree that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, for children living in these struggling households a filling, nutritious meal every morning is often beyond their parents' ability to provide.

For millions of other children, the barriers to eating breakfast at home are a matter of time, transportation, or physiology, not money. As demands on working parents have grown, and parents face longer commutes to distant jobs or jobs with non-traditional work hours, or children face long bus rides, sitting down to a healthy breakfast has become a rare event for many families. Along with the early morning rush, many children do not have an appetite when they first start the day, so skipping breakfast becomes an unhealthy routine for many.

During his campaign, President-elect Obama pledged to end childhood hunger by 2015 as well as to improve schools, raise educational achievement, improve child nutrition and tackle childhood obesity. Investing in the expansion of the School Breakfast Program is a key tool in meeting all of these goals.

Eating Breakfast Improves School Performance

As schools work to raise their students' academic performance and test scores, making sure every child has eaten a nourishing breakfast is an important but often overlooked tool. Researchers report that children who skip breakfast have more difficulty distinguishing among similar images, show increased errors, and have slower memory recall. Studies also show that children who live in families that experience hunger have lower math scores, are more likely to repeat a grade, and receive more special education services.

Eating a healthy breakfast helps to lay the groundwork children need to learn. Eating breakfast improves math grades, vocabulary skills and memory. Children who eat breakfast at school – closer to class and test-taking time – perform

better on standardized tests than those who skip breakfast or eat breakfast hours earlier at home.

U.S. Census Bureau Data: Family Breakfast not the Norm

Only **35 percent** of parents of children ages 6 to 11 report eating breakfast each day with their children, according to statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation show that most American families of school-age children do not eat breakfast together every day. On average, only 22 percent of parents of middle- and high-school aged students report eating breakfast daily with their children. More than twice as many parents report eating dinner with their children each day. These percentages are similar across income levels, race, areas of the country, and community type (urban, suburban, or rural). These figures demonstrate how important it can be for schools to provide breakfast to ensure that all children have the opportunity to eat a nourishing meal so they can learn and thrive.

Eating Breakfast Reduces Behavioral Problems

As any parent knows, a hungry child is much more likely to be irritable and poorly behaved. Research has confirmed this connection. For example, teenagers experiencing hunger are more likely to be suspended from school, have difficulty getting along with other children, and to have few friends. In addition, hungry children are more likely to be absent and tardy.

Encouraging participation in the School Breakfast Program is a good way to improve school attendance and discipline. Studies have shown that students who participate in school breakfast have lower rates of absence and tardiness and exhibit decreased behavioral and psychological problems. Researchers have discovered that children who eat school breakfast have fewer discipline problems and visit school nurses' offices less often.

School Breakfast Improves Children's Diets

Many children in the United States grow up surrounded by "junk food," and many have developed unhealthy eating habits. In contrast, breakfasts served as part of the School Breakfast Program are required to provide one-fourth or more of the key nutrients children need every day, and contain no more than 30 percent of calories from fat and 10 percent of calories from saturated fat.

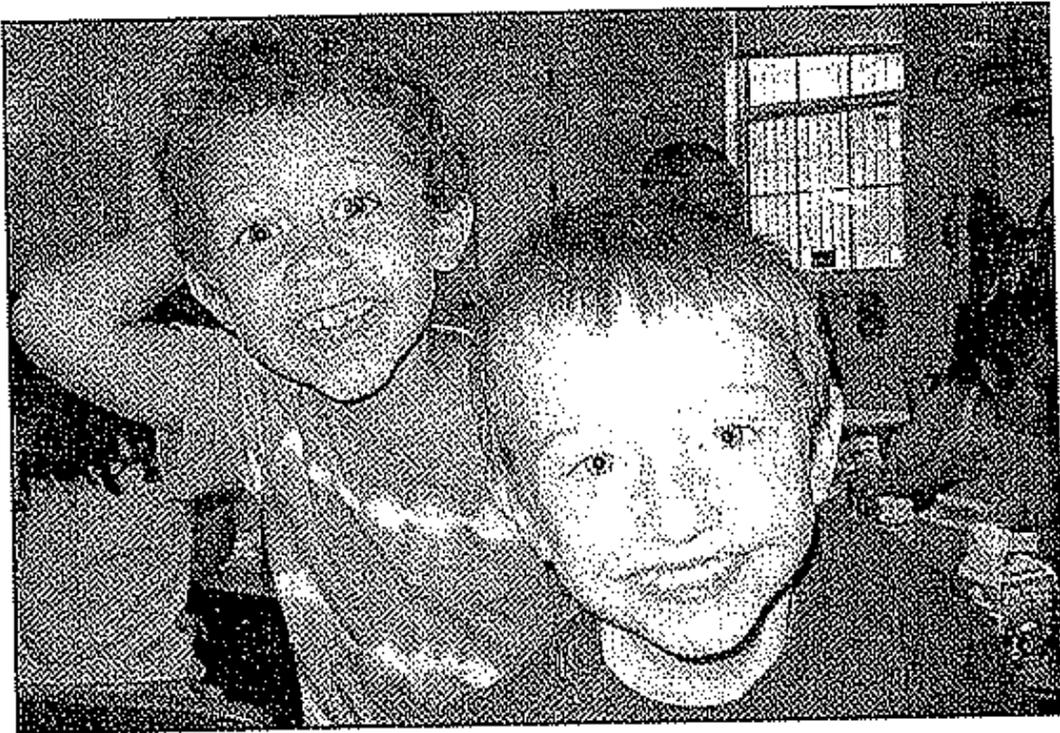
USDA reports that children with access to school breakfast eat a better overall diet, less fat, and more magnesium, vitamin C and folate. Other USDA research shows that children who participate in school breakfast eat more fruits, drink more milk, and consume a wider variety of foods than those who do not eat school breakfast or who have breakfast at home.

School Breakfast Can Help Reduce Obesity

Childhood obesity is a major public health epidemic. The Institute of Medicine reports that

fully one third of America's children are obese or at risk of obesity. Obesity rates have doubled among young children and tripled among adolescents over the past 20 years. Most troubling, they translate into increased risks of premature death and an overall lower quality of life because obesity is associated with greater risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma, osteoarthritis, cancer and even psychological disorders.

Children and adolescents who eat breakfast are significantly less likely to be overweight, while skipping breakfast is associated with a higher risk of obesity. Researchers suggest that people who do not eat breakfast get very hungry later on in the day and tend to overeat as a result — consuming more calories each day than they would if they had eaten breakfast in the morning. School breakfast helps ensure that children will not be tempted to overeat at other meals or snack before lunch. School breakfast also helps to build lifelong healthy eating habits.



Student Participation

In 2007-2008, 8.5 million low-income children participated in the national School Breakfast Program on an average school day, an increase of 327,000 children or 4 percent compared to the prior school year. Combined with the previous year's increase of 391,000 children, participation in the School Breakfast Program among low-income children has grown by 9.3 percent since 2005-2006.

When children who received paid meals (those with family incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level) are included, total participation in the School Breakfast Program rose to 10.5 million children on an average morning in the 2007-2008 school year, a 4.2 percent increase overall from 2006-2007.

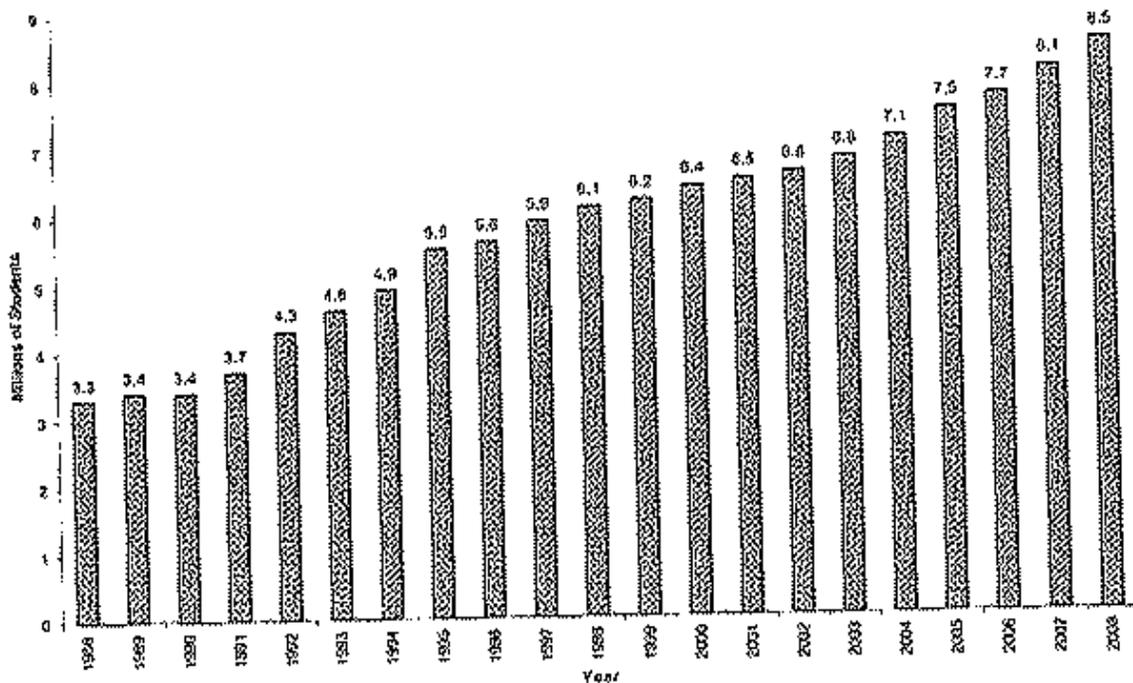
Because there is very broad participation in the National School Lunch Program by low-income students who receive the meal for free or at a reduced price, FRAC uses lunch participation as a benchmark against which to measure participation in school breakfast. In the 2007-2008 school year,

18.4 million low-income children ate a school lunch each day, 447,000 more than the year before, an increase of 2.5 percent.

Comparing free and reduced-price breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation, for every 100 children in the U.S. who ate lunch, 45.9 children ate breakfast in school year 2007-2008. This is an improvement from the previous year, when the ratio of breakfast to lunch participation was 45.3. Compared to a decade ago, the national ratio of breakfast participation has grown substantially, from 40.9 students in breakfast for every 100 in lunch in 1998 to 45.9 children now.

But with less than half of eligible low-income children taking advantage of the breakfast program now, and as substantial numbers of new children become eligible as families lose jobs or have their incomes cut during this recession, it is essential to reduce barriers to participation and accelerate the expansion of school breakfast participation.

Figure 1: Student Participation in the Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast Program



Student Participation by State

Numbers of Students

Forty-nine states saw an increase in the number of free and reduced-price children eating breakfast, but wide variation among states in the underlying performance of their School Breakfast Programs continues to exist. In general, increases in low-income student breakfast participation were modest - 5 percent or less compared to the prior year. However, Rhode Island, Indiana, Delaware, Wisconsin, and Colorado led the states in participation growth, with Rhode Island achieving a 12 percent growth rate. This is the second year in a row that Wisconsin has been in the top five states in percentage increase.

While program growth was negligible in Oklahoma, Florida and Vermont, only Alaska and Oregon experienced an actual decrease.

Change in Number of Children Eating Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast School Year 2006-2007 to School Year 2007-2008

State	Percent Change
Top 5 States	
Rhode Island	12.0%
Indiana	10.7%
Delaware	8.5%
Wisconsin	8.1%
Colorado	8.0%
Bottom 5 States	
Oklahoma	0.6%
Florida	0.4%
Vermont	0.0%
Alaska	-0.6%
Oregon	-1.4%

Forty-two states also had increased breakfast participation by children receiving paid meals. Only Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Vermont had a decrease in the number of paid children in 2007-2008 compared to the prior year.

Ratios

When comparing states' ratios of student participation in the School Breakfast Program to the National School Lunch Program, most states' ratios improved, yet wide disparities remain. The 16 highest-performing states reach at least half of their eligible low-income children with breakfast, with New Mexico reaching 62.9 children for every 100 eating lunch. But participation in many states

still lags, with the bottom 14 states all serving fewer than 40 eligible low-income children and three states - Alaska, Utah, and Illinois - serving fewer than 35 low-income children breakfast for every 100 eating lunch.

Overall, 46 states improved their participation ratios in 2007-2008, with the largest increase, 3.2 points, happening in the District of Columbia, which moved to 16th place in 2007-2008 with a ratio of 50:100.

New Mexico retained the number one ranking, with a ratio of 62.9:100 in school year 2007-2008, while South Carolina became only the second state to surpass the goal of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch with a ratio of 60.2:100. Arkansas replaced Oregon among the top ten states based on breakfast-to-lunch ratios.

Although most showed some improvement, the overall list of the ten lowest performing states is unchanged from last year, except for some changes in order. The worst performing state, Illinois, reached a dismal 33.4 children for every 100 eating lunch.

Students Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

State	Ratio
Top 10 States	
New Mexico	62.9
South Carolina	60.2
West Virginia	57.4
Oklahoma	57.2
Kentucky	57.0
Mississippi	56.3
Georgia	55.8
Idaho	55.4
Vermont	55.4
Arkansas	53.9
Bottom 10 States:	
Colorado	37.8
Wisconsin	37.6
Iowa	37.1
Nebraska	36.9
New Jersey	36.7
Connecticut	35.7
New Hampshire	35.0
Alaska	34.7
Utah	34.0
Illinois	33.4

School Participation

In order for hungry children to have access to school breakfast, their school must participate in the program. While any school participating in the National School Lunch Program can also offer the School Breakfast Program, in the past many such schools failed to do so.

Over time, however, there has been a major shift. Nationally the percentage of schools offering breakfast as compared to lunch has grown from 48.8 percent in 1991 when FRAC initiated this scorecard, to 85.7 percent in 2007-2008. Last year 900 more schools across the country instituted a breakfast program, an increase of 1.1 percent from 2006-2007 in the number of schools, raising the ratio from 84.8 to 85.7. One in seven schools that offer the School Lunch Program still fails to offer its students this important meal.

School Participation in the States

The rate of school participation in the School Breakfast Program varies widely from state to state. In 2007-2008, 27 states had more than 90 percent of their schools with lunch programs also participating in the breakfast program. Twelve states operated breakfast in at least 95 percent of such schools, and Alabama actually served breakfast in more schools than lunch. Most of these high-performing states also have high student participation rates, reinforcing the fact that increasing school participation is a key way to boost the number of children eating breakfast every day.

Eight states served breakfast in less than 75 percent of their schools participating in lunch, with Connecticut covering an abysmally low 52 percent of schools.

While the large majority of states continued to improve their school participation rates from 2006-2007 to 2007-2008, 14 states lost ground, with the largest percentage changes occurring in New York, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Washington and Kentucky.

School Breakfast Program (SBP) Schools as a Percentage of National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Schools

State	Percentage
Top 10 States:	
Alabama*	100.3%
Texas	99.5%
North Carolina	99.2%
South Carolina	99.2%
Florida	99.2%
West Virginia	98.8%
Delaware	97.9%
Georgia	96.7%
New Mexico	96.6%
Rhode Island	96.5%
Bottom 10 States:	
South Dakota	79.2%
Minnesota	75.2%
Ohio	71.5%
Massachusetts	70.5%
Illinois	70.0%
Alaska	69.0%
Nebraska	69.0%
New Jersey	65.1%
Wisconsin	61.8%
Connecticut	52.0%

*Alabama served breakfast in more schools than lunch.



The Cost of Low Participation Rates

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program has real consequences, particularly for the children who are not getting to eat a healthy meal, but also for state budgets. For each day a low-income child was not being served breakfast in school year 2007-2008, states lost at least \$1.35 in federal funding for every child who would have received a free breakfast, and \$1.05 for every child who would have received a reduced-price breakfast. If those children attended a "severe need" school – one in which at least 40 percent of lunches served were free or reduced-price – an additional \$0.26 per meal was forfeited.

Reimbursement Rate for the School Breakfast Program (2007-2008)

	Non-Severe Need School	Severe Need School	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.35	\$1.61	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.05	\$1.31	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.24	\$0.24	varies

Those meals add up to hundreds of millions of dollars in federal child nutrition funding going unclaimed by the states every year.

Each year FRAC sets a benchmark for estimating a reasonable participation goal for states, and the dollars being lost to those states with participation in school breakfast below that goal. Based on the participation rates of the top-performing states, FRAC has set the achievable goal of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. (Two states were above that ratio in school year 2007-2008, and three states were within three points of that.) By calculating the additional number of children that would be reached if this goal were met, and multiplying by the appropriate reimbursement rate for the national average number of school days breakfast is served, we can estimate of the amount of federal funding being lost by each state. (This method is conservative, as it does not include the

additional severe need funds for which a state would qualify).

In the 2007-2008 school year, nationally, if the school breakfast-to-lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, versus the actual rate of 45.9, 2.5 million more low-income children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states would have received an additional \$561 million in federal child nutrition funding. While much of this money was lost by states with larger populations, (e.g., more than \$94 million in California, \$53 million in New York and nearly \$43 million in Illinois), 14 states each forfeited more than \$10 million in federal funding, and 30 states lost more than \$5 million.

In any time, leaving federal dollars to feed low-income children untapped is fiscally irresponsible and poor public policy. It is especially shortsighted in times such as these when states have severe budget problems and families are struggling with hard economic times.

Top Ten States in Lost Federal Funds (Amounts Foregone Because State Falls Short of Reaching 60 Free and Reduced Price Students in the School Breakfast Program per 100 Such Students in the School Lunch Program)

State	Additional Students	Dollars Lost
California	426,062	\$94,450,100
New York	240,127	\$53,461,219
Illinois	189,668	\$42,655,714
Florida	156,300	\$34,671,483
Texas	136,494	\$30,463,459
Pennsylvania	114,676	\$25,560,996
Michigan	99,900	\$22,370,943
Ohio	82,233	\$18,388,832
Arizona	79,198	\$17,609,906
New Jersey	78,990	\$17,588,755

Responding to the Growing Need: An Agenda for Reform at the National, State and Local Level

Participation in school breakfast around the nation simply is too low, and the responsibility for that is shared at the federal, state, and local levels. The new Administration, Congress, states, and local school districts all have important roles to play in substantially raising breakfast participation levels and improving nutrition quality.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization

The School Breakfast Program, along with all of the other child nutrition programs, is scheduled to be reauthorized by Congress in 2009. That means that Congress will review and should strengthen the laws governing the child nutrition programs. A well-conceived and adequately financed reauthorization bill, focused on the right program improvements, can increase participation in school nutrition programs, do much to ease hunger, and improve nutrition for America's children. The new Administration and Congress will need to work together to develop and enact a reauthorization that focuses on better meeting the needs of the low-income children who are meant to be the primary beneficiaries of the child nutrition programs. The reauthorization should make the following improvements to the School Breakfast Program:

Provide funding to start up and sustain universal classroom breakfast programs (free for all students), especially in schools that qualify for "severe need" breakfast reimbursement. The traditional means-tested school breakfast served in the cafeteria before school (in which the meal is free or the child pays, depending on family income) creates a sense among the children that the program is just "for poor kids." Universal breakfast reduces the stigma, making school breakfast more attractive to children who need it, and providing all children the opportunity to start the school day ready to learn. Universal breakfast has proven to be an effective strategy for increasing student participation and also for enabling the implementation of breakfast in the classroom, which has an even larger impact on participation. Breakfast in the classroom helps reach children whose school bus or parent commuting schedules, or lines at school security keep them from getting to a cafeteria-based program on time, or who

aren't ready to settle down until class begins. Universal and in-classroom strategies can be implemented most easily in schools that serve large numbers of low-income students, designated as "severe need" schools by USDA. These are schools where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during a preceding school year were free or reduced price; they receive a slightly higher reimbursement for each free and reduced-price breakfast they serve.

Federal support is needed for:

- one-time start up costs for equipment, materials and staff training to implement in-classroom programs;
- on-going subsidies for low-income schools to offset the lost revenue that they would otherwise receive for breakfasts served to students that qualify for reduced-price and paid meals;
- administrative funding to allow USDA and state agencies to provide additional technical assistance and support to school districts as they implement classroom breakfast models.

Provide funding for outreach activities so that more children receive the nutrition they need. Outreach activities to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program draw more children into healthier eating environments and make the provision of healthier foods more feasible through greater economies of scale. Increasing outreach and improving program access ultimately will have a positive impact not only on the health of children, but also on the ability of school districts to afford healthier foods by profiting from economies of scale.

Raise the income eligibility cut-off for free school breakfast to 185 percent of poverty and eliminate the reduced-price copayment. Universal breakfast, in-classroom breakfast and outreach are essential ways to bring more children into the program, but they are particularly important because, when targeted, they reach many of the poorest children. But the benefits of school breakfast in improving nutrition, health and school achievement are so powerful that it is "penny-wise and pound-foolish" to require a copayment for near-poor families which so many parents can't afford. This results in many

such children (with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty line) not benefiting from the program. Improving school breakfast access for near-poor children by eliminating the reduced-price category will reduce hunger and improve educational and health outcomes.

Provide USDA commodities to schools for breakfast meals. Currently, school districts are entitled to a federal commodity contribution for each lunch served, but not for breakfast. Most schools struggle to provide a healthy breakfast to their students without losing money. If commodity support is expanded to breakfasts, schools will have more resources to provide healthy breakfasts and can use fresh fruit and vegetable commodities to improve the quality of the meals.

Require USDA to issue proposed regulations updating the school meal patterns within 18 months of publication of the Institute of Medicine report. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) will release in 2009 recommendations for a revision of the school meal nutrition standards, including breakfast, to bring them into compliance with the 2005 Dietary Guidelines. These important updates must be implemented as soon as possible to insure that school meals meet the criteria of advancing nutrition science and the needs of the current generation of children. A reasonable time frame for USDA would be to issue new regulations within 18 months of receiving the final IOM report.

Provide funding to improve the quality of school breakfast (and all school meals). School breakfast helps build healthy eating habits in children, which can help prevent obesity and other nutrition-related diseases. Increasing the availability and consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains, and moving to lower fat dairy products are central to strengthening the quality of school breakfast. As new standards for school meal patterns are implemented, school nutrition programs will need additional resources to make these important changes.

Strengthen the local school wellness policies to improve their impact at the local school level. The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 required all school districts to develop policies to improve the nutrition and physical activity environment in each school building. While these policies are having a positive impact in many schools, there is still much to be done to realize their full potential to

improve the health of American youth. School wellness policies can be strengthened by requiring school districts to: include policies to promote participation in school, afterschool and summer meal programs; notify and make easily accessible their wellness policies and their implementation plans to parents, school staff, and state officials; periodically assess implementation and update policies as appropriate; maintain standing local wellness policy committees (or work within existing school health committees) to lead implementation and assessment of school wellness policies; and strengthening enforcement mechanisms.



Federal Administrative Changes

In addition to improving the School Breakfast Program through legislation, the new Administration can implement important initiatives administratively that can significantly improve low-income children's access to school breakfast:

Expand a pilot project that allows high-poverty school districts to provide free school meals to all students based on statistically reliable household sampling rather than collecting paper applications from all families. The current family application process requires a great deal of paperwork by schools and parents, and keeps some low-income families from participating in the program. Years ago Congress authorized USDA to allow districts to pilot other methods. Of those original pilots, one has continued: a paperless system successfully piloted by the School District of Philadelphia. It has significantly increased participation and reduced the district's administrative work, while at the same time providing a reliable way to determine reimbursement levels. USDA recently disapproved its continuation. Philadelphia should be allowed to continue operating the pilot and USDA should allow additional large, high-poverty school districts to pilot this and similar approaches.

Require all states to use the best (and most cost-effective) method for direct certification – computer data matching conducted at the state level – to help insure that more eligible families are enrolled for free school meals. Federal law requires that all school districts "directly certify" students who receive SNAP/Food Stamp or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation benefits. (Schools also can directly certify children from households receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.) This means that families do not have to fill out a paper application to be processed by the school for determination of eligibility for free or reduced-price meals. Despite this requirement, the systems in place in too many states are not the most effective, or efficient, resulting in many children not being seamlessly qualified for school meals.

States should be required to implement systems where school enrollment and SNAP/Food Stamp participation data are matched at the state level, with easy access by local school districts. Data matches can be updated monthly, with school districts regularly checking for newly eligible

students. This is especially important for assuring access by the most vulnerable families, including those who may experience temporary homelessness or housing problems during the school year. The alternate "letter system" should be discontinued because it is much less effective in insuring that all eligible families are directly certified.

Require that school districts effectively communicate with all parents and legal guardians about school meals benefits. This requirement was included in the 2004 Child Nutrition Reauthorization, but the Bush Administration failed to issue guidance that outlines the steps school districts must take. The new Administration should require school districts: to identify the primary languages of the households that might be eligible for free or reduced-price school meals; to provide written translations of application, certification, and verification materials in those languages, to the greatest extent possible; to provide oral translation services in a parent's primary language, including for parents who do not read at all; and to use plain language in all written application and verification materials to make them more comprehensible to parents who have difficulty reading.



State Level Changes

States need not and should not wait for the federal government to act in order to improve low-income children's access to the School Breakfast Program. States should make a range of policy improvements and investments in school breakfast, including:

Provide state funding to support universal and in-classroom breakfast programs. Twenty-five states provide some funds to supplement the federal dollars for the School Breakfast Program. More should do so, and all states should use their supplementary state funding to support policy priorities. For example, five states provide funding specifically for universal breakfast programs, two support classroom breakfast, and four provide funding to eliminate the reduced-price copayment for breakfast so that all children from households whose income is below 185 percent of the poverty line are able to receive a free breakfast.

Enact a state mandate that requires schools to operate the School Breakfast Program or strengthen the existing state mandate to increase the number of schools that are required to provide breakfast. The number of schools offering breakfast has grown significantly in the past 20 years; 85 percent of schools now offer breakfast. This is due in substantial part to the large number of states that have passed mandates. Twenty-seven states require that all or some of their schools participate in the program. Generally, requirements are linked to the schools' percentage of low-income students, defined by the proportion of students who apply and are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, or by the proportion of students receiving free or reduced-price lunches. The percentage required before the school must offer a breakfast program varies widely. Typical requirements are set at 25 or 30 percent – the lower, the better.

Improve the state process for direct certification. Direct certification is the process of qualifying children automatically for free school meals if they receive benefits through the SNAP/Food Stamp Program, the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. The best method for conducting direct certification is computer data matching conducted at the state level with easy access by local school districts. Therefore, each state's child nutrition agency has an important

role to play in ensuring the effectiveness of the direct certification process.

States should assess their direct certification processes and make the necessary improvements. This is particularly urgent now at a time of substantial growth in the number of children on SNAP/Food Stamps. States without a state data match system should implement one as soon as possible, and those with such systems should look at updating the data more frequently so that districts can access up-to-date data throughout the school year. Pennsylvania, for example, has recently announced that it will conduct a second state match in January to insure that its system responds to the increase in the number of families newly enrolled in the SNAP/Food Stamp Program.

Step up efforts to monitor for compliance, and encourage best practices in school district food service programs to improve the nutrition quality of school breakfast. State child nutrition agencies are responsible for monitoring school nutrition programs for compliance with federal regulations, including all nutrition requirements. States also are required to help districts improve their programs to better meet standards and best practices. They should increase their efforts to provide training and technical assistance resources to school districts to help them revise menus and recipes to reduce fat and sodium, increase fiber, offer more of the foods that children typically need to improve their diets, and adhere to the nutrition standards districts set for themselves when they adopted wellness policies in 2006.

School District Level Changes

School districts, like states, do not have to wait and should not for action by Congress or USDA to increase participation in their school breakfast programs. District-level initiatives should:

Offer a breakfast program in all schools to insure that children can access this important meal and start their day ready to learn. School districts should implement a breakfast program at each of their schools and structure it in a way that encourages participation. Every student in the district should be able to eat a healthy breakfast at school, regardless of which school building he or she attends.

Offer universal breakfast (free for all students) in the classroom, especially in schools with high percentages of free and reduced-price students. School districts with large percentages of free and reduced-price eligible students can implement universal breakfast programs without experiencing a significant negative impact – or, often, any impact – on their bottom line. Indeed, USDA studies suggest that expanding breakfast participation can help food service programs cover their indirect as well as direct costs. Districts can take advantage of "Provision 2" to help cut down on paperwork by reducing the requirements for meal counting and claiming procedures. The increased participation and resulting federal reimbursements, coupled with the reduced administrative efforts spent on recovering unpaid fees, helps districts break even. Studies have found that providing breakfast in the classroom at no charge to all students also results in higher attendance, lower absenteeism, reduced behavior problems, fewer visits to the school nurse, and higher student achievement.

Implement automated payment systems so that students receiving free or reduced-price meals are not overtly identified. Students who feel singled out as "poor" are less likely to participate in school breakfast and miss out on possibly the most nutritious meal of their day. "Point of service" systems create a centralized location for the tabulation of meals served, and the collection of fees by school food service staff. Each student receives an individual identification number that is entered into a computer as he or she goes through the serving line. This eliminates the stigma that keeps many low-income students from participating in the program.

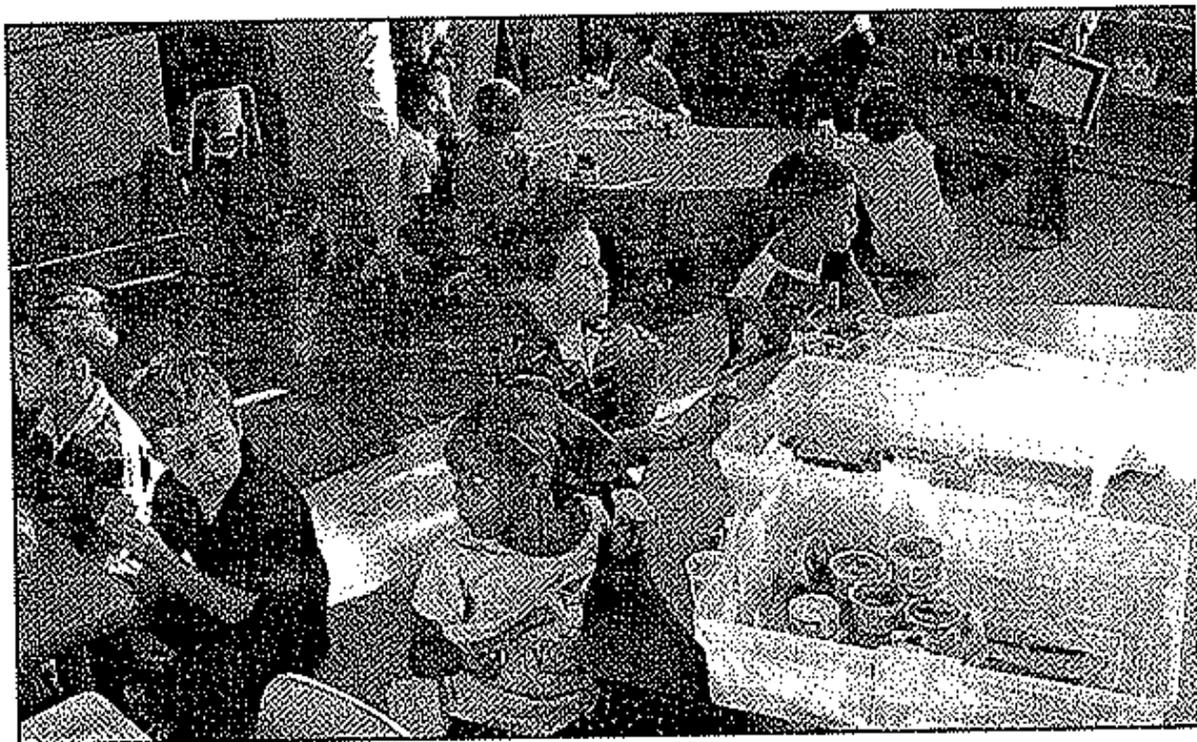
Improve nutrition quality by increasing the availability and consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains, and serving lower-fat dairy products. Districts' food service programs should already be implementing the 2005 Dietary Guidelines to better meet the nutrition needs of their students. Districts can utilize the multiple training resources available from their state child nutrition agency, as well as from the USDA to revise menus and recipes to reduce fat and sodium, increase fiber and offer more of the foods that children typically need to improve their diets. Districts can also enhance the nutrition profile of school meals by improving their use of USDA commodities. (For a full discussion of the role of commodities see FRAC's report at www.frac.org/pdf/commodities08.pdf.)

Improve direct certification at the district level. Many school districts have opted to use direct certification for years, but all school districts now are required to do so. Districts should continue to work with their state programs (and in the case of very large districts, even local programs) for TANF and SNAP/Food Stamps to insure that the most frequent data matching occurs. Districts should advocate with state agencies to improve data matching on the state level and assure that their local computer capacity allows them to take full advantage of these systems.

Promote school breakfast to make sure that students and their families know that it's for everyone. All schools should conduct breakfast promotion activities regularly to make sure that students and their families are aware of the program and its benefits. These activities can include flyers sent home in children's backpacks, public service announcements, contests that reward student participation, and incentives to principals to increase participation in their school buildings. There are many resources available for promoting school breakfast programs including the USDA School Breakfast Tool Kit, (www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Breakfast/toolkit/Default.htm) FRAC's website (www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/sbp.html) and state agency materials.

Increase participation and enhance the school breakfast experience through educational enrichment activities. School breakfast can be a time to enhance learning and build on the curriculum. Schools can increase participation in breakfast while increasing

students' interest in reading by establishing a reading program in conjunction with the breakfast program. Some strategies include giving books to children who participate on a regular basis, having "celebrity readers" to read out loud to children during breakfast, and creating a library in the cafeteria and allowing students to read while they are eating breakfast. Schools also have had success with creating a story time which takes place after children eat and before the start of school.



Income Guidelines & Reimbursement Rates for the School Breakfast Program

Income Guidelines for School Year 2007 - 2008¹

Household Size	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced-Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$13,273	\$1,107	\$256	\$18,889	\$1,575	\$364
2	19,797	1,649	343	25,327	2,111	488
3	27,371	2,281	450	31,765	2,648	611
4	36,345	3,028	517	38,203	3,184	735
5	41,269	3,415	604	44,641	3,721	859
6	45,893	3,802	691	51,079	4,257	983
7	49,417	4,189	778	57,517	4,794	1,107
8	44,941	3,746	865	63,955	5,330	1,230
Add for each additional	+4,524	+377	+87	+6,438	+537	+124

Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2007 - 2008²

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.35	\$1.61	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.05	\$1.31	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.24	\$0.24	Varies

Income Guidelines for School Year 2008 - 2009⁴

Household Size	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced-Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$13,520	\$1,127	\$260	\$19,240	\$1,604	\$370
2	20,200	1,617	350	25,900	2,159	499
3	27,880	2,307	440	32,560	2,714	627
4	37,560	3,097	530	39,220	3,269	755
5	42,240	3,487	620	45,880	3,824	883
6	46,920	3,877	710	52,540	4,379	1,011
7	41,600	3,467	800	59,200	4,934	1,139
8	46,280	3,857	890	65,860	5,489	1,267
Add for each additional	+4,680	+390	+90	+6,660	+555	+129

Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2008 - 2009⁵

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.40	\$1.68	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.10	\$1.38	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.25	\$0.25	Varies

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 38, 2/27/07, pp. 8685-8688. These guidelines apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii have higher maximum income limits.

² Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 131, 7/10/07, pp. 37508-37511. These reimbursement rates apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii receive higher rates.

³ Schools where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced price qualify for extra "severe need" school breakfast reimbursements. New schools may qualify if it is determined that the 40 percent free or reduced price requirement would have been met in the second preceding year [7 C.F.R. 220.9 (d)].

⁴ Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 69, 4/09/08, pp. 19186-19187.

⁵ Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 130, 7/7/08, pp. 38392-38394.

⁶ According to the School Nutrition Association, the 2006-2007 national average for a school lunch was \$1.80 (\$1.66 for elementary schools; \$1.85 for middle schools and \$1.90 for high schools).

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by FRAC. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Student Participation

Student participation data for the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 school years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by the USDA.

States report to the USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or other estimates become confirmed. For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states; but states have the option to revise numbers further at any time after this point. USDA applies a formula (divide by 0.927) to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation by students who are absent from school on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month.

School Participation

The number of participating schools is reported by states to the USDA in October of the relevant school year. The number includes not only public schools but also private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meal programs. FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard uses the October number which is verified by FRAC with state officials.

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children, on an average day, receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC set a benchmark of every state reaching an average ratio of 60 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

FRAC calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 60-to-100 ratio. FRAC then multiplied this "unserved" population by the reimbursement rate for 169 school days of breakfast. (While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2007-2008 school year, 169 was the national average.) FRAC assumed each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumed that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the higher rate that "severe need" schools receive.

M: State mandate S: State funding	R: Reporting requirement S: Scheduling requirement	U: Universal breakfast funding O: Outreach requirement
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Maryland	M	School breakfast is required in public elementary schools, but those schools with less than 15 percent F&RP eligible students may be exempted. MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-701 and §7-702
		Each public school must provide a subsidized or free lunch program. MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-603
	\$	The State provides \$0.1325 for F&RP breakfasts in non-severe need schools and \$0.05 in severe need schools. For the 2007-2008 school year, LEAs receive State funding for lunch of approximately \$0.0462 per lunch.
	U	The State sponsors Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. [MD. CODE. ANN., EDUC. § 7-704] The allocation has been approximately \$3 million annually since school year 2006-2007.
Massachusetts	M	School lunch is required in all public schools. School breakfast is required in public schools in severe need schools and where more than 50 F&RP meal applications are on file from the preceding school year. MASS. GEN. LAWS ch.69 §1C
	\$	Mandated schools receive an additional \$0.14 for F&RP meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.
	U	The State provides \$2 million to support universal breakfast in elementary schools with 60 percent or more free and reduced-price eligible students. The State requires schools that receive these funds to use Provision 2 as well. Participating schools receive approximately \$0.42 per breakfast if costs exceed other reimbursements (this reimbursement is separate from the additional \$0.10 for mandated schools).
Michigan	M	School lunch is required in all schools. School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more F&RP eligible students during the immediately preceding school year. MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272a
	\$	The State provides per meal reimbursements, subject to annual appropriation, to cover the lesser of actual costs or 100 percent of the cost of an efficiently operated program. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272d] \$9.625 million was appropriated for FY 2008.
Minnesota	M	School breakfast is required in public schools at which 33 percent of school lunches were served free or at reduced-price in the second preceding year. MINN. STAT. § 124D.117
	\$	The State provides each elementary and secondary school that participates in the SBP with a state reimbursement of \$0.30 for each fully paid breakfast and for each free and reduced price breakfast not eligible for the "severe need" rate. In addition, each school year the state must reimburse schools \$0.55 for each free and reduced price breakfast not eligible for the "severe need" rate if between 33 and 40 percent of the school lunches served during the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price. MINN. STAT. §124D.1158
Mississippi		The state provided each elementary and secondary school that participates in the national school lunch program \$0.105 in 2006-2007 for each full paid, reduced and free lunch served to students. This payment was increased to \$0.12 in 2007-2008. MINN. STAT. §124D.111
Mississippi		NONE

Service Area Requirements

- **Guidelines for Determining Inadequate Service**
 - **Through June 30, 2010, a service area may be declared inadequately served if the level of service fails to meet each of the following tests:**
 - The total pounds distributed in the previous twelve months by the MFB (pounds actually distributed in the Service Area) divided by the number of people in poverty equals or exceeds 50% of the Network service area median. $\text{MFB Total lbs.} \div \# \text{ in poverty} = \text{or} < 50\% \text{ of the statewide poverty median}$
 - If Member fails to comply with the first bullet point, this Member must be able to demonstrate that, for the past two completed calendar years, the Member has increased the total pounds distributed in the Service Area by at least an average of 5% greater than the Network median during that time period.

Service Area Cont'd

- Guidelines for Determining Inadequate Service
 - As of July 1, 2010, a Service Area may be declared inadequately served if the level of service provided fails to meet each of the following three tests
 - The total pounds distributed in the previous 12 months by the Member(s) **in each county** of the Service Area divided by the number of people in poverty in each county equals or exceeds 50% of the Network Service Area Median.

Service Area Cont'd

- In the case where the Member does not comply with the first bullet point above for every county, this Member can demonstrate that the Member has increased total pounds distributed **in the county** for each of the past two calendar years.
- In the case where the Member does not comply with either the first or second bullet point above, the National Office shall determine if there exists extenuating circumstances despite the Member's best efforts to serve all the Counties in their Service Area

Service Area Cont'd

- Should the review by the National Office or its designated committee fail to find compelling extenuating circumstances, the Member shall be deemed out of compliance.
- County-Level Service Standards
 - The Member will complete the annual pounds per person in poverty tool

Jenifer Patterson

From: Stephany Whitaker [swhitaker@hungercenter.org]
Sent: Tuesday, February 17, 2009 4:59 PM
To: Jenifer Patterson

Estimate Your Community's Charity Food Needs

To know the impact of your efforts you need to measure your results. Are you meeting 10 percent of the need or 85 percent? The only way to know is to determine what 100 percent of the problem equals, which in this case means:

Calculate the number of pounds of food aid needed per year.

This simple formula should predict within a few percentage points the number of pounds of food aid per year required to reach your area's needy families.

Multiply the number of people in the area who have incomes at or below the poverty level times 234 pounds.

Number of people in poverty X 234 pounds of food = the amount of annual food aid needed in your community

The two simplest ways to estimate the number of people in poverty in your community are to:

- * Call the reference desk at your local public library
- * Visit the U.S. Census Bureau Web site.

<http://www.endhungerinamerica.org/estimate.html>

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This email was Anti Virus checked by Astaro Security Gateway. <http://www.astaro.com>

