



Program Guide

& Child Nutrition Survey Results Report

February 2005



San Antonio Food Bank
4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219
Ph: 210-337-3663
Fax: 210-337-2646
www.safoodbank.org



This publication contains information from the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service and the Administration on Aging. All information pertaining to the USDA FNS and the AOA is held to be accurate as of February 2005. Updated information is available on the following websites:

www.fns.usda.gov/fns/

www.aoa.gov/index.asp

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the USDA or AOA, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.





Program Guide

& Child Nutrition Survey Results Report

February 2005

Produced by:

Philip Colvin

Congressional Hunger Fellow
San Antonio Food Bank
4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219

Produced for:

Eric Cooper

Executive Director
San Antonio Food Bank
4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219

Paco Velez

Director of Services
San Antonio Food Bank
4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219

Kristin Anderson

Co-Director
National Hunger Fellows Program
Congressional Hunger Center
229½ Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003



Fighting Hunger by Developing Leaders

Table of Contents

Summary	1
San Antonio Food Bank Facts.....	2
Programs of the San Antonio Food Bank.....	4
Warehouse Distribution Program.....	5
Second Servings Program.....	6
Kids Cafe Program.....	7
Fresh Produce Program.....	8
Summer Food Service Program.....	9
Project HOPE Program.....	10
Food Fair Program.....	11
Food Endowment Program.....	12
Community Kitchen Program.....	13
Nutrition Education Program.....	14
Food Stamp Outreach Program	15
Second Chance Program.....	16
Child Nutrition Survey Results.....	17
Conclusions	35
Recommendations	37
Appendices	
Appendix 1: Child Nutrition Survey	39
Appendix 2: Child Nutrition Survey Database	41
Appendix 3: Figures	50
Appendix 4: USDA Nutrition Assistance Programs	68
Appendix 5: Congressional Hunger Center	82

Summary

The mission of the San Antonio Food Bank is to acquire and distribute at the lowest possible cost adequate and nutritious food and related products to charitable organizations that provide for needy individuals and families.

In 2004, the San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) increased distribution to its partner agencies by more than 13%. This increase represents a greater demand for emergency food assistance in the sixteen counties served by the Food Bank. Along with this increase come major funding cuts for emergency food assistance on all levels: Federal, State, and Local. Many agencies have found it more difficult to raise funds both from the public and private arena. A slow economy has prevented many people from making contributions to non-profit organizations and large corporations are showing net-losses quarter after quarter making their contribution dwindle as well.

The SAFB has been able to meet only some of the need by distributing more than 25,000,000 lbs. of food in FY 2004 to its' partner agencies through numerous programs that provide food, education, and outreach. Some of these programs are unique to the SAFB, while others are smaller efforts in conjunction with larger Local, State, and Federal programs. The SAFB estimates that more than 40,000,000 lbs. of food must be distributed to meet the 10% of the need in Food Bank's Service area.

After meeting with directors of local member agencies,

conducting a child nutrition survey, and interviewing clients, the Food Bank has become aware of the fact that not all member agencies of the SAFB know about all of the programs that are provided by the Food Bank. Nor do these member agencies know about all the Local, State, and Federal programs available to them.

In response to learning this information, the SAFB has determined that the best way in which to inform member agencies of the programs of both the SAFB and the government is through a resource guide that identifies each program, who it intends to serve, and what the benefits of each program are to its' clients.

This document was designed with the intention of providing a way for the San Antonio Food Bank to inform its member agencies of all the assistance that is available to them, whether food, funding, or volunteers. The Food Bank wishes to be a resource in and of itself to our agencies and encourages any agency to contact us whenever they have a concern or just wish to learn more about the benefits of being a member agency of the San Antonio Food Bank.

(210) 337-FOOD

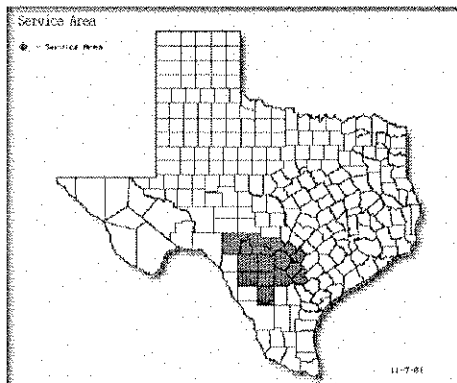
San Antonio Food Bank Facts

The San Antonio Food Bank service area reaches north to Kerrville, south to LaSalle County, west to Uvalde, and east to Seguin. This large territory includes the following 16 counties:

- Atascosa
- Bandera
- Bexar
- Comal
- Edwards
- Frio
- Guadalupe
- Karnes
- Kendall
- Kerr
- La Salle
- Medina
- Real
- Uvalde
- Wilson
- Zavala

What is the San Antonio Food Bank?

The SAFB is a non-profit organization that serves as a clearinghouse by receiving and storing truckloads of donated food, produce, and other grocery products. The SAFB distributes these items in manageable quantities to 325+ human service agencies that help people in need.



Why is it needed?

Nearly one out of every five adults and one out of every four children in the State of Texas lives in poverty and has difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs. Sixty-five percent of the people requesting emergency food have children. Senior citizens and those living on a fixed income often have limited funds for a consistent grocery budget. Meanwhile, enormous quantities of surplus food are available from the food industry, food manufacturers, and farmers.

Why is food donated?

Who donates it?

Most of the food comes from the major brands of the food industry. Often, the reason is overproduction or inventory control. Other reasons include packaging errors, changes in product formulas, the expiration of coupons or approaching sell-by dates. The United States Department of Agriculture donates commodities, while Texas farmers supply fresh produce through the SAFB's Fresh Produce Program. The public, through numerous community food drives, also donates food to the SAFB.

How does the San Antonio Food Bank confront hunger and food insecurity in our community?

This year, the SAFB will distribute over 25 million pounds of food, produce, and grocery products to 325+ human service agencies that help southwest Texans in 16 counties. By partnering with the SAFB, these agencies save more than \$37 million in food purchase costs. These values represent almost 1.5 million meals per month going to 40,000 poor and hungry families in the San Antonio area. In the coming year, additional partner agencies will be eligible to receive SAFB products.

San Antonio Food Bank Facts

Founded in 1980, the San Antonio Food Bank is the oldest of Texas' 19 America's Second Harvest Food Banks.

The SAFB is also one of the largest food banks in the America's Second Harvest national network of 219 food banks.

The San Antonio Food Bank is in the top 25 largest Food Banks in the U.S.

Do people who are hungry go to the SAFB for food?

No. Our partner agencies – including soup kitchens, church food pantries, neighborhood centers, rehabilitation facilities, family crisis shelters, hospice programs, orphanages, and low-income daycare facilities – provide SAFB food and grocery products to their clients. Partner agencies report that 20 to 100 percent of their food comes from the San Antonio Food Bank. Through our network of partner agencies, the SAFB served 12,500,000 meals to poor and hungry individuals and families this year.

How is the Food Bank funded?

Donations are received from local businesses, churches, foundations, corporations, government, civic groups and individuals. When you make a donation toward SAFB operating funds, your gift is used to acquire and distribute donated food, including the operation of our warehouse; utilities to run our huge freezers and coolers; and fuel and maintenance for our refrigerated trucks. A donation to the SAFB will ensure the stability of the Food Bank for years to come, at a time when the economy might not be strong and when the need for services is more in demand than ever before.

What are some of the issues that cause hunger in the San Antonio area?

The SAFB's 16-county area is affected by high rates of hunger, poor nutrition, and related health problems. Overcrowded, sub-standard housing is the norm, not the exception, and problems like broken families, homelessness, substance abuse, unemployment, crime, and adolescent pregnancies round out this picture of hopelessness.

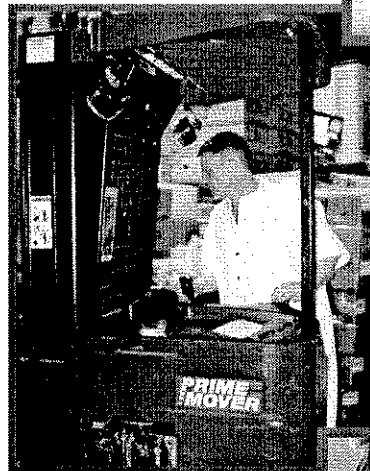
Does the SAFB meet the needs of all those in need of food assistance in our service area?

No. Due to the stagnant economy and area layoffs, the SA Food Bank is swamped with requests for emergency food. Even though the SAFB is salvaging and distributing more food than ever before (25,000,000 lbs. in FY 2004), census and poverty statistics clearly show the SA Food Bank is a long way from meeting the need. Meeting the need in our area, using respected methodology, equates to recovering and distributing a little over 40,000,000 lbs. of food to the area's hungry and poor.

Programs of the San Antonio Food Bank

In collaboration with our partner agencies the SAFB distributes food to over 40,000 families every month, educates hundreds of people on the importance of good nutrition and helps those in need of emergency assistance through the following programs:

- Warehouse Distribution Program
- Second Servings Program
- Kids Cafe Program
- Fresh Produce Program
- Summer Food Service Program
- Project HOPE Program
- Food Fair Program
- Food Endowment Program
- Community Kitchen Program
- Nutrition Education Program
- Food Stamp Outreach Program
- Texas Second Chance Program



Warehouse Distribution Program

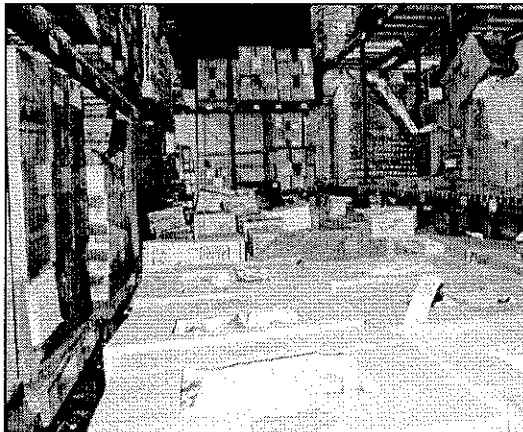
Food Distribution Programs

The Food Bank distributes fresh, frozen, canned, and boxed food to needy families through 325+ member agencies - senior citizen centers, church pantry programs, soup kitchens, emergency shelters, orphanages, after school programs, day care centers, and rehabilitation facilities.

By partnering with the SAFB, these agencies save more than \$37 million in food purchase costs. These values represent 1.4 million meals monthly going to 40,000 poor and hungry families in the San Antonio area.

What is the Warehouse Distribution Program?

The warehouse distribution program is our largest food assistance program with the exception of USDA commodities. This program includes all food and other grocery products that flow through the warehouse. Food drive, purchased food and product donations are accounted for in this program.



A handling fee of 15 cents per pound is charged to the client agencies, which is used to offset warehouse, utility, equipment repair, personnel costs, etc. No handling fee is charged for fresh produce and baked goods.

The San Antonio Food Bank receives food and grocery products from all over the United States. These products are inspected and housed at the Food Bank's main warehouse.

How much food is distributed by the SAFB?

In fiscal year 2004, an average of 2,086,512 pounds of food came into the Food Bank's main warehouse each month. The areas involved in receiving and distributing these items are the warehouse, the Fresh Produce Program in Pearsall, Second Servings program, Project H.O.P.E., the Food Endowment Program, and the Food Fairs.

The San Antonio Food Bank warehouse is literally bursting at the seams!

How do agencies know what food is available?

An inventory list is sent out each week to more than 325 member agencies, letting them know what products are available. The agencies then fax their orders in and the Food Bank has it ready for them on their scheduled pick up date. The agencies load the products into their vehicles, take it back to their locations and distribute it to the hungry people in their area.

Second Servings Program

Food Distribution Programs

What is the Second Servings Program?

The Second Servings Program is an effort to collect prepared and perishable food from over 100 area restaurants, hotels, caterers, country clubs, hospitals, and privately owned food establishments to distribute immediately to the hungry at on-site feeding agencies. Throughout the year, large donations are also collected from professional food conventions held in San Antonio. The SAFB's Second Servings Program has grown from 42,794 pounds distributed in its first year of operation in 1992 to nearly 1,000,000 pounds in 2000.

Top Ten Donors To Second Servings

- HEB
- Moore's Cafeteria
- Popeye's
- CH Guenther
- Marriott Properties
- CiCi's Pizza
- Oak Farms
- USAA
- Shipley's Donuts
- LC Vending



Using four bobtail trucks, food is rescued and distributed five days per week and on weekends and holidays as the need arises.

Where Does Second Servings Food Go?

Since 1992, Second Servings has provided several million pounds of food to 40 on site feeding facilities like the Children's Shelter of San Antonio, the Seton Home for Girls, First Baptist Church, the Battered Women's Shelter, the Salvation Army, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Presa Community Center. By providing this food to charities free of charge, they are able to greatly reduce their food budgets. This allows charities to use their money in other high-priority areas.

Is the Food Safe?

Absolutely! The Second Servings Program follows strict health and safety guidelines as prescribed by the local health department and the Food Bank's national association, America's Second Harvest. The relationship between the Second Servings Program and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District is close and responsive. Prior to putting prepared food in the hands of hungry people, Health District professionals inspect all SAFB agencies receiving food from Second Servings. Second Servings food handlers are certified through the completion of a food handler's course at St. Phillips Community College.

Kids Cafe Program

Food Distribution Programs

Hunger Chalk Board for Kids

It is estimated that 1.1 million, or 32%, of all children in Texas are hungry or at risk of hunger.

Every fourth child in Texas (26.8%) – more than 1.4 million children – live in a family that is poor, compared to 21 % nationally.

The poverty rate for children, ages 0-17 in Bexar County is 29.6%

Nationwide, nearly 40% of people seeking emergency food assistance have a working adult in the household; 38% are children under age 17.

Texas ranks 46th on children living in poverty. Only four states – New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi and West Virginia – fare worse.

What is a Kids Cafe?

A Kids Cafe confronts childhood hunger by serving as a direct feeding partnership between an area food bank and an after-school program. Kids Cafes are safe, nurturing places where neighborhood children can go after school and receive a hot supper as well as help with homework from caring volunteers or staff members. Most Kids Cafe participants are elementary school aged children. Younger siblings are also able to eat at Kids Cafes.



Furthermore, by volunteering for the program, older siblings and parents can dine with their children. This joint participation in Kids Cafe helps strengthen communities, as families and friends come together to share a meal.

Why are Kids Cafes Needed?

Each year in the United States, more than 25 million people visit a food bank because of hunger or food insecurity. Nearly 40 percent of emergency food clients are children. In San Antonio, one in four children experience hunger. Many children in low-income neighborhoods or rural communities do not receive well-balanced evening meals; either because their parents work late hours or they simply cannot afford good wholesome food.

Children having dinner at one of the many Kids Cafe locations in San Antonio run by the SAFB.

Where are the Kids Cafes?

Many Kids Cafes are located in central locations so that participating children can walk or bicycle to these sites after school for a hot meal and homework assistance from a caring adult. The SAFB presently supports nine Kids Cafes – and looking forward, the SAFB plans aggressive expansion of the Kids Cafe concept with up to 12 Cafes in operation by the end of 2005.

Fresh Produce Program

Food Distribution Programs

Seasonal Produce Recovered by the SAFB Fresh Produce Program

- Beets
- Broccoli
- Cabbage
- Cantaloupe
- Carrots
- Cauliflower
- Collard Greens
- Cucumbers
- Green Beans
- Jalapeno Peppers
- Mustard Greens
- Lettuce
- Okra
- Onions
- Peas
- Potatoes
- Pumpkins
- Radishes
- Spinach
- Squash
- Sweet Corn
- Sweet Peppers
- Tomatoes
- Turnip Greens
- Turnips
- Watermelons
- Zucchini

What is the Fresh Produce Program?

The Fresh Produce Program (FPP) has operated as the produce recovery division of the San Antonio Food Bank since 1997. The FPP annually salvages and distributes between two to three million pounds of fresh and nutritious produce throughout the SAFB's 16 county service area. The bulk of donated fruits and vegetables come from commercial packing sheds that collect produce from farmers. Significant poundage also stems from 150 acres planted and worked by trustees within two units of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Once the produce is washed, graded and weighed, it is made available free of charge to the 325+ agencies served by the SAFB.

How Does the Fresh Produce Program Get Free Produce?

San Antonio and the Food Bank are located just east of an agricultural production area known worldwide as the Texas Wintergarden. The SAFB's Volunteer Gleaning Program is strategically headquartered deep within the Wintergarden in a reconditioned produce shed. When market prices, drought conditions, or other outside events convince farmers that a particular product

the FPP receives a call to pick up or "glean" that product.



Dedicated volunteers distributing fresh produce.

What is the SAFB's Fresh Produce Program Shed?

This unique, award-winning facility is one of only a few nationwide. While gleaned produce is often transported directly from the donor to SAFB agencies, many times fruits and vegetables must be chilled due to field heat, culled and sorted because of mechanical harvesting, or graded and boxed for shipments to needy families or member agencies. These activities are accomplished at the SAFB's fully equipped produce shed in Pearsall, Texas. With only two paid employees, but with unlimited help from volunteers, the FPP salvages and distributes millions of pounds of nutritious produce for consumption by the poor.

Summer Food Service Program

Food Distribution Programs

Texas has nearly the worst record in the nation for children participating in the free USDA Summer Feeding Program. For every 100 eligible kids, only 8 participate. In San Antonio, it's even worse. Only 7 eligible kids out of 100 participate. Last summer, the San Antonio Food Bank's 1st Summer Feeding Program helped improve this record.

Food Research Action Center, "State-by-State Rates of Household Hunger and Food Insecurity".

What is the Summer Food Service Program?

When school is out, low-income children lose their access to regular daily school lunches and breakfasts. School lunch and breakfast typically provide during the school year at least one-third and one-fourth, respectively, of the nutrients that a child needs. Because families can't meet this need, food banks report increases in requests for emergency food during the summer when school is out.

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) fills this vacuum. It provides nutritious meals and snacks to low-income children during this time of particular need. These meals are provided to the children free of charge.

How does the SFSP address the causes of hunger?

On average, thousands of children in San Antonio receive free or reduced meals through their school's free or reduced meal program. However, during the summer months thousands of children are left undernourished and hungry, due to the absence of these meals. To address child hunger in southern Texas, the San Antonio Food Bank has expanded its Summer Feeding program to provide children in rural areas with free meals throughout the summer.

The underlying goal of the program is to promote healthy eating habits and development, by providing children with the nourishment required for adequate mental and physical health.



Volunteers prepare sandwiches for the program.

Who is being served?

Children. The Summer Feeding program targets school-aged children under the age of 18. The meals are distributed to housing developments, summer camps, daycares, and on-site feeding programs that are dedicated to providing for San Antonio's less fortunate children.

Food Endowment Program

Food Distribution Programs

In FY 2004, the Food Endowment Program became the 5th largest source of food for the SAFB, coming in at 1,046,802 lbs.

Currently, there is more than \$250,000 set aside for the Food Endowment Program.

What is the Food Endowment Program?

The Food Endowment Program is the newest food distribution program of the SAFB. Since the SAFB opened its doors in 1980, there is a need for certain products that are available only in small quantities or difficult to obtain through donations. Items such as ground meat, peanut butter and jelly, cereal, tuna fish, milk, etc. may not be readily available to our member agencies. As a way to remedy this demand for products in short supply, the Food Bank set up an endowment fund to purchase these products in bulk quantities. This allows the Food Bank to pool demand for certain products into one purchaser, eliminating the need for our member agencies purchasing food at grocery stores and smaller retailers.

How does the Food Endowment Program work?

In late 2003, the Food Bank set aside \$200,000 to purchase foods that are not readily available to our member agencies. The food is bought in such large quantities that the cost is significantly lower than what it costs to purchase the same item at a grocery store. The savings created by bulk purchasing is then passed on to the member agencies. All money from the sale

of the endowed products is then added back to the endowment. This allows the Food Bank to purchase more products for the Food Endowment Program.



Food Endowment Program Corn Flakes in Storage at the SAFB

Will the Food Endowment Program continue to increase in size?

As the demand for certain products that are not readily available at the Food Bank grows, so will the Food Endowment. The more money in the Food Endowment Program means more buying power for the Food Bank. The SAFB will continue to work with its partner agencies to ensure the demand for certain products is met with a steady supply from the Food Bank.

Member agencies are encouraged to contact the SAFB with ideas for new products to be added to the Food Endowment Program.

Project HOPE Program

Food Distribution Programs

Eligibility Criteria:

• Age Qualification

60 or older (55 or older if disabled)

• Can be eligible if on one or more of the following:
TANF/AFDC
Medicaid
Food Stamps
SSI

• Income Guidelines

(monthly / household)

- 1 person - \$1,385.00
- 2 person - \$1,869.00
- 3 person - \$2,353.00
- 4 person - \$2,837.00
- 5 person - \$3,321.00
- 6 person - \$3,805.00
- 7 person - \$4,289.00
- 8 person - \$4,773.00

What is the Project HOPE Program?

The Healthy Options Program for the Elderly, or HOPE, was started at the San Antonio Food Bank in an effort to alleviate hunger and food insecurity faced by elders in our community. With the high cost of medication, a limited income and other needs, senior citizens struggle with food insecurity and potential malnutrition.



How do seniors receive food through the HOPE Program?

Through the City of San Antonio senior service agencies and nutrition centers, the San Antonio Food Bank's Project HOPE provides the elderly with USDA commodities to supplement their food pantry. Currently there are more than 60 sites that distribute food to seniors throughout San

Antonio and many other communities serviced by the SAFB.

How many seniors has Project HOPE assisted?

Since its inception in May 2003, Project HOPE has enrolled more than 5,000 elderly people, but with the rate of poverty in our 16 county service area being 20%, we are far from reaching all eligible seniors.

Seniors receive fresh produce at one of many Project HOPE sites throughout Southwest Texas.

How often can seniors receive food through the Project HOPE Program?

Food is distributed twice each month at most Project HOPE sites. Although food differs each week, a senior receiving food should expect a 25 lbs. bag of groceries containing pasta, juice, fresh produce, beans, canned goods and vegetables, etc.

Food Fair Program

Food Distribution Programs

Texas is the 2nd most food insecure state in the nation. Only New Mexico is worse. Defined, food insecurity is when you are so limited in resources to buy food that you are running out of food, reducing the quality of food that your family eats, feeding your children unbalanced diets, or skipping meals so your children can eat. 12.4 % of Texas' population is food insecure.

Food Research Action Center, "State-by-State Rates of Household Hunger and Food Insecurity"

What is the Food Fair Program?

With the help of the Texas Health and Human Services Commission staff, the San Antonio Food Bank has set up three sites in San Antonio to distribute food to more than one thousand families in dire need on a monthly basis.

Member agencies on the south, east and west sides of town distribute food vouchers to people they deem in great need, especially those with large families.

Who staffs the Food Fairs?

SAFB staff and volunteers from many of our partner agencies fully staff each Food Fair. Volunteer jobs range from loading vehicles with cases of food, directing traffic, handing out Food Stamp Outreach and senior program information, issuing vouchers, etc.

Agencies who send volunteers to the Food Fairs are eligible to receive any extra food left over at the end of the Food Fair.



When are Food Fairs held?

On the second, third and fourth Friday's of the month, the families can redeem their voucher for more than 60 pounds of food. This massive distribution also enables us to provide information about the San Antonio Food Bank; the Food Stamp Program, Project H.O.P.E., Nutrition Education and the Community Kitchen initiative.

Volunteers help distribute cases of food at one of the SAFB's Food Fairs.

What types of food are usually distributed at a food fair?

Food differs every week, but may include products such as dry milk, fresh produce, juice, canned vegetables, pudding, frozen meats, ice cream, etc.

Community Kitchen Program

Education & Outreach Programs

Nationally in 2002:

3,016,126 meals were served by 1,065 students enrolled in Community Kitchen programs.

665 of the students enrolled completed their Community Kitchen training, for an overall program retention rate of 62%.

72% of graduates were placed in jobs within one month of completing the program. The average three-month job retention rate was 76%.

The average six-month job retention rate was 68%.

All Community Kitchen programs offer food safety training to their students.

89% of all students who took the ServSafe® food safety examination passed it, with an avg. score of 86.

*America's Second Harvest
"Community Kitchens"*

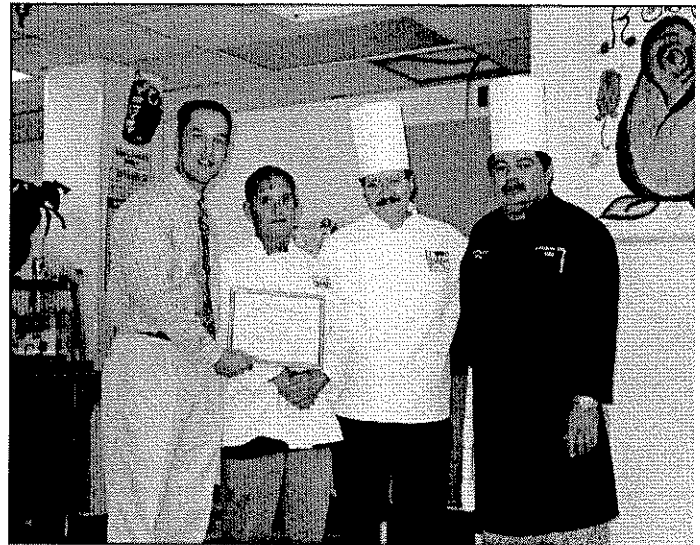
What is the Community Kitchen Program?

The SAFB Community Kitchen (CK), located in the Dwyer Overflow shelter for women and children is designed to address hunger by providing economically disadvantaged adults with the job skills they need to achieve self-sufficiency. This program is based on the belief that solving the immediate problem of hunger is only half the battle; the most common reasons that adults are forced to rely on food pantries to meet their nutritional needs are a lack of job training and the inability to find sustainable employment that pays a living wage. CK's do more than put a "band-aid" on hunger by providing a viable solution through training participants in food service skills.

Why is there a need for Community Kitchens?

The first CK began over a decade ago in Washington DC, when a food-rescue organization saw the opportunity to train low-income men and women in food production skills while transforming donated prepared and perishable food into nutritious meals for other hungry individuals and families in their communities. The program quickly grew to include not only basic

culinary instruction, but food safety and job readiness skills as well. The CK program is an innovative, exciting, and cost efficient way that we can use food to feed the hungry, train the unemployed, generate public support, create greater economies of scale, and challenge inaccurate stereotypes of the men, women, and children we serve.



Community Kitchen Graduation

Where does the food that is prepared at the Community Kitchen go?

The food they prepare at the SAFB Community Kitchen goes to feed the residents of the Dwyer street overflow shelter, the Guadalupe Community Center Kids Cafe, and many other partner agencies of the SAFB.

Nutrition Education Program

Education & Outreach Programs

The likelihood of nutrition education messages successfully changing behaviors is increased when multiple channels (your agency and the SAFB) deliver consistent and repeated messages.

Classes are short and are always presented with a cooking demonstration in which students are encouraged to actively participate.

What is the Nutrition Education Program?

The Nutrition Education Program is designed to address nutrition and healthy eating and cooking habits in a comprehensive and fun manner to appeal to groups of all ages. We promote “hands on” nutrition activities. We are interested in an effort directed to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables in different population especially among youth. In the same manner we do interventions and activities that promote healthy weight through a balance of healthy eating and active living. The focus of the Food Bank nutrition education program is:

- Health promotion (helping people to establish healthy eating habits and active lifestyle)
- Primary prevention of diseases (helping people who have or may develop risk factors for chronic disease prevent or postpone the onset of disease by establishing more active lifestyles and healthier eating habits).

What are the four core elements of Nutrition Education classes?

Dietary Quality: Applies to the nutritional value of food acquired and how well they compare to the Food Guide Pyramid and the

Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Physical activity falls within this element.

Shopping Behavior: Applies to practices related to thrifty shopping for and management of food dollars. This includes such skills as reading labels for nutritional value.



SAFB Registered Dietician

Food Security: Applies to the reality that not all people know where their next meal is coming from.

Food Safety: Applies to how the food is handled. It deals with issues such as hand washing, the length of time food may be left without refrigeration, the temperature at which food should be stored and whether food is properly and fully cooked.

Food Stamp Education & Outreach Program

Education & Outreach Programs

Eligibility Criteria:

Household Income Limits:

1 person - \$1,281
2 person - \$1,718
3 person - \$2,156
4 person - \$2,592
5 person - \$3,030
6 person - \$3,467
7 person - \$3,904
8 person - \$4,341
9 person - \$4,779
10 person - \$5,217
Each Additional Person Add \$438

Resource Limits:

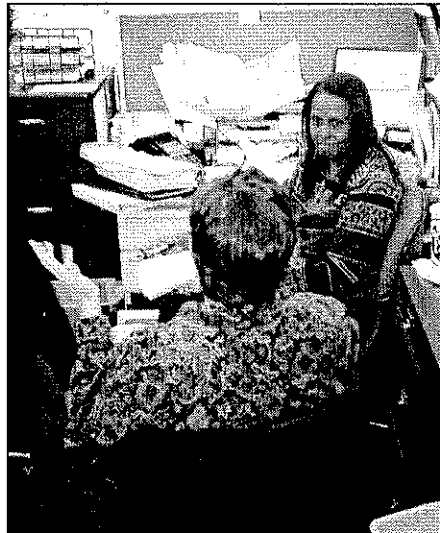
- Bank Account
\$5,000
- Vehicle
\$15,000
- Other Resources
Non-Liquid
Home
401K

Other Criteria:

- No drug convictions since August 22, 1996.
- May be on parole and still be **potentially** eligible.
- Children born in the United States to undocumented residents **may** be eligible for Food Stamp assistance.

What is the Food Stamp Education & Outreach Program?

Since March 2002, the San Antonio Food Bank has assisted more than 10,000 people with their Food Stamp applications. A new collaboration between the SAFB and the City of San Antonio will ensure that this assistance continues into the future.



Food Stamp Outreach Coordinator Assistants with an Application

In Bexar County alone, there are more than 116,000 people who potentially qualify for Food Stamp benefits but aren't accessing them, leaving about \$9 million of budgeted funding on the table. With the commitment of the SAFB staff, we are networking with the community to educate as many people and agencies as possible.

What is the Food Stamp Program?

The Food Stamp Program is a federally funded program that helps low-income families buy the nutritious food from local retailers. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) pays for food stamp benefits throughout the country, and HHSC manages and directs the program in Texas.

Low-income people with dependent children and some people who are elderly or have disabilities are eligible for food stamp benefits. There is no time limit for food stamp benefits for people with children and people who are elderly or have disabilities.

Benefits are also available to able-bodied adults (ages 18-50) who have no children. However, these individuals must work at least 20 hours a week or meet other work requirements in order to receive food stamp benefits.

How does the SAFB assist people in need of food stamps?

Anyone who thinks they may qualify for food stamps can contact the SAFB by telephone and complete their application directly over the phone. In addition, home interviews can be arranged for homebound seniors and those with disabilities.

Texas Second Chance Program

Education & Outreach Programs

When the inmates are not in class, they assist with day-to-day operations of the SAFB including:

- Sorting Food
- Assisting Clients
- Data Input
- Forklift Operation
- Receiving Product
- Cleaning the Warehouse
- Distribution of Production
- Inventory
- Pest Control

On average, inmates from Dominguez State Jail provide the Food Bank with nearly 2000 hours of service each month saving the food bank more than \$24,000 a month.

In an average month, the inmates sort and make ready for distribution close to 1 million lbs. of food.

What is the Texas Second Chance Program?

Since September of 1999, the SAFB has been host to a small group of inmates from the Fabian Dominguez State Jail through the Texas Second Chance Program (TSCP). The idea behind the program is to offer inmates who are in their final 12 months of their sentence an opportunity to participate in a work release educational program at the SAFB while developing valuable skills to use after their release.

Through the Windham School, inmates take a 100-hour course at the SAFB on Warehouse, Forklift, and Pallet Jack Operation. The course is broken down into six major topics:

- General Safety
- General Equipment Operation
- Receiving
- Distribution
- Storage and Staging
- Forklift Operation

Who teaches the TSCP classes?

Speakers from businesses and organizations all over San Antonio come to teach the class. In the past the program has had speakers from USAA, Sea World, HEB, several Churches, and many small businesses. In addition, speakers from the SAFB teach courses on nutrition and general skills that the

inmates can use when they are released.

How many inmates have participated in the TSCP?

Currently, the SAFB TSCP has graduated four classes of 15 inmates. Each graduate receives a Certificate of Accomplishment from the Windham School and a Texas State Forklift / Pallet Jack Operators License.



Inmates Sort Food Boxes For Needy Families

How often are the inmates at the SAFB?

Inmates work from 7:30am until 1:45pm at the SAFB and are accompanied by two guards M-F. Two vans transport the inmates to and from the SAFB and their meals are provided by the Salvation Army.

Child Nutrition Survey Results



Child Nutrition Survey

Fighting Hunger...
Feeding Hope

The San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) in partnership with the Congressional Hunger Center (CHC) Bill Emerson National Hunger Fellows Program have conducted a Child Nutrition Survey to improve our understanding of childhood hunger and general nutritional health so that we may better serve our member agencies and the Greater San Antonio Community. In the 16-county area serviced by the SAFB, the rate of poverty is around 20 percent. That means that 1 in 5 adults struggle with food insecurity – they literally don't know where their next meal is coming from. For children, that rate is 1 in 4. For 25 percent of our children, their only meal might be the free or reduced-rate lunch they get at school.

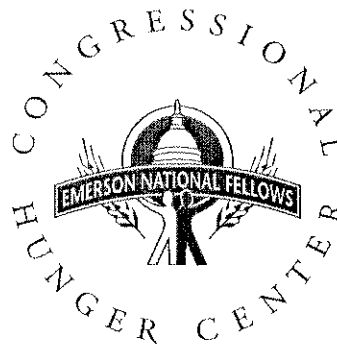
This report highlights the results of the Child Nutrition Survey conducted by the Congressional Hunger Fellows at the SAFB. The information contained in this report is taken from the results of that survey and reflect information provided by the agencies that participated in the survey. All data from agencies is assumed to be accurate as of December 2004.

All data from SAFB databases has been date filtered to contain

figures, statistics, and records pertaining to agency information that was collected from December 1, 2003 to November 30, 2004 and information pertaining to SAFB records from Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004.

The SAFB will utilize the results from the survey to evaluate and update if necessary existing programs, research and develop new programs, and gain knowledge of member agencies. The survey will also help the SAFB increase awareness of Federal Assistance Programs, State and Local hunger relief initiatives, and other public and private assistance programs.

The Food Bank recognizes that many government programs are very difficult to understand and sometimes change dramatically due to new White House administrations, bill reauthorizations, and changes in budgets. Therefore, the SAFB wants to ensure that people and agencies know their rights and have a good understanding of the government programs that they are entitled to. With this in mind, the Child Nutrition Survey Results are meant to be used as a tool to assist in the implementation and use of the SAFB and government programs.



Child Nutrition Survey Results

In early November of 2004, 73 Child Nutrition Surveys were sent to agencies throughout San Antonio and the Greater San Antonio Area. Agencies that received the survey were both members and non-members of the San Antonio Food Bank. Agencies were asked to take a few minutes, complete the survey, and return it to the SAFB by early December. Of the 73 surveys that were sent out in November, 50 were returned in December for a total of just under 70% having been completed. General information about each agency such as official name, address, etc., was updated so that the SAFB could better communicate with each agency.

Agencies were then asked which meals they served each day. This information is an important tool in understanding how agencies serve clients. Certain agencies only serve once or twice a week, other serve Monday thru Friday, whereas other serve seven days a week. In addition, certain agencies only serve meals, while others serve only snacks, and still others serve both. In an attempt to be able to ensure that a person or family in need of emergency food assistance is directed to an agency that is both

open and serving a meal at the time the client is in need of food, the SAFB must know the operating hours of all member agencies.

Below, in Figure 1, it is shown that most agencies serve seven days a week specifically if they are serving meals rather than snacks. The graph also shows that less than half of all agencies reported serving snacks. Of those that serve snacks, PM snack is the most popular. Lunch is served more often than breakfast or dinner.

Figure 1:
The chart depicts the total number of agencies that serve each meal.

Although dinner is served seven days a week more often than lunch, lunch is the most commonly served meal or snack.

Question 1 - Total Meal Services by Week

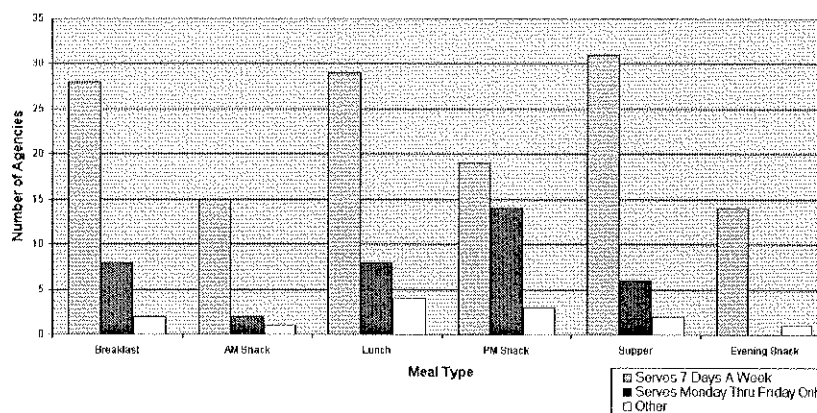


Figure 1 ¹

Thirty-two agencies serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Of those agencies, twenty-seven serve three meals a day, seven days a week. All agencies that serve breakfast also serve lunch and dinner.

¹ Refer to question 1 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p50.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Many agencies specifically serve infants, children, teenagers, adults, seniors, or a combination of age groups. This information is important when it comes to making decisions regarding meal components such as serving size, types of food, and nutritional content.

Children eat less than most adults and do not always enjoy the same types of food. Where it may seem appropriate to serve peanutbutter and jelly sandwiches to children, it may be more appropriate to serve to tunafish sandwiches to seniors. Infants, children, and seniors have diffenent nutritional needs than most adults. Children and seniors require more calcium than adults. Children and infants require more fat than adults and seniors. Therefore, in this case whole milk for a child is a healthy and nutritious drink option, whereas skim or 1% milk is a better option for an adult.

In figure 2, agencies that serve children and teenagers are much more abundant than those that serve infants, adults, and seniors. Agencies that serve seniors represent the smallest number of agencies. Of 50 total agencies only

only 17 claim to serve meals to seniors.

Looking at the numbers of seniors that live at or below 185% of poverty, the number of agencies serving seniors is inadequate. The SAFB Project HOPE Program already has more than 5,000 seniors

Figure 2:
The number of agencies that serve each age group are depicted by each segment of the graph.

Agencies that serve children and teenagers far out number those that serve adults and seniors.

Question 2 - Age Group of Clients Served by # of Agencies

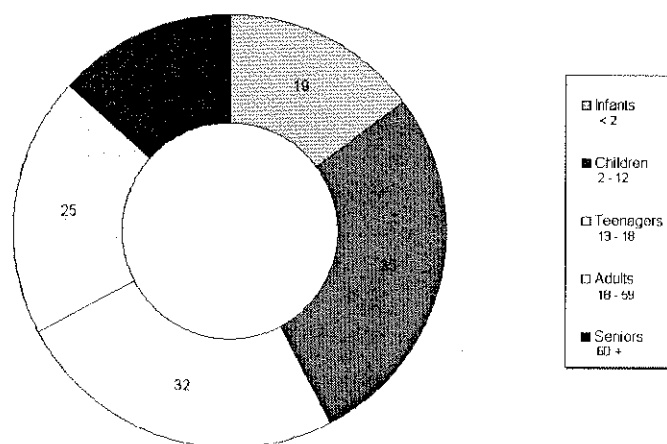


Figure 2 ²

receiving 25 lbs. bags of groceries twice a month. Most of these seniors live in senior housing complexes. Of those seniors that actually own their own home, 51% in City Council District 1 do not pay taxes on their homes because the value of the home is under \$60,000.³

² Refer to question 2 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p51.

³ Rodriguez, Ken. "Generation who would benefit from the tax freeze is neediest." San Antonio Express-News. Friday, January 21, 2005. 3A

Child Nutrition Survey Results



Figure 3:
The rear cones depict the total number of agencies while the front cones depict the percent of agencies of the total that serve each age group.

Seniors and infants are severely under served by agencies surveyed in the San Antonio area.

The total number of agencies that serve each age group may not give a clear picture of who exactly is served by agencies in the SAFB service area. Therefore, an additional graph depicts the percentage of agencies that serve each age group of clients out of the 50 agencies surveyed. The percent of agencies that serve each age group gives a better depiction of the clients served by the agencies.

As shown in Figure 3, 70% of agencies surveyed serve child ages 2-12 and 64% of agencies surveyed serve teenagers age 13-18. Only half of all agencies surveyed serve adults and the number diminishes even more dramatically for seniors of which only 34% of all agencies surveyed serve their age group.

With the number of seniors in the United States nearing 50,000,000⁴ and concerns of the reliability of the Social Security Program, a shortfall in agencies serving seniors could mean hundreds of thousands of seniors going without proper nutrition and some even going without food altogether.

⁴ "Population by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: March 2002."
<http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/age/pp1-167/tab01.xls>.

Fortunately, in addition to agencies serving seniors, the SAFB and the Federal Government each have programs to help seniors with food. At the SAFB, the Project

Question 2 - % of Agencies Serving Each Age Group

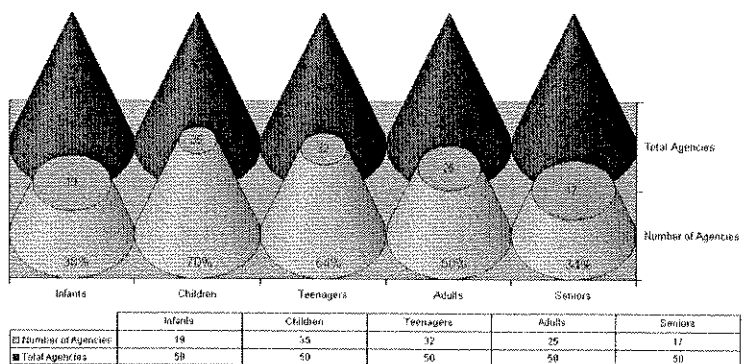


Figure 3 ⁵

HOPE Program provides thousands of seniors with a 25 lbs. bag of groceries twice a month. Through the Administration on Aging (AOA) the Federal Government operates the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP). "The NSIP is intended to provide incentives to States and Tribes for the effective delivery of nutritious meals to older adults."⁶

⁵ Refer to question 2 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p52.

⁶ "Nutrition Services Incentive Program." Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging.
http://www.aoa.gov/eldfam/Nutrition/Nutrition_services_incentive.asp.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Beyond just knowing what the age groups of the clients of each agency are, it is also advantageous to know the break down of the client type. Many of the agencies depicted in the larger graph serve multiple groups of clients rather than just one specific group.

Overall, more agencies serve women than those that serve men. Of the agencies surveyed, 41 agencies serve children and/or families for a total of 82% of agencies serving clients less than 19 years of age.

The smaller graph is a great example of information that is pertinent to helping someone in need of emergency food assistance finding an agency that will be able to serve them and hopefully meet their current nutritional needs. Some people who are in need of emergency food assistance have special needs that not all agencies are able to deal with. Clients that are mentally ill may have particular nutritional needs that are not available to them at just any agency. Similarly, agencies that serve veterans most likely have other services available to their clients that would be extremely useful. Agencies that serve battered women are usually able to offer confidential and private

assistance to women so that they are not put in any danger by receiving assistance.

Each of the specific client types are served by agencies representing approximately 20% of the total agencies surveyed. Of the other agencies many serve some or all of the client types, but do not categorize themselves as such. In this way, the agency may attract clients that would otherwise feel

Figure 4:
The larger graph shows the general client type, while the smaller graph shows a more specific break down of clients.

Many agencies offer a wide variety of additional services along with emergency food assistance to clients in hopes to provide a person with all the resources they need to get back on their feet.

Question 3 - Client Type by # of Agencies

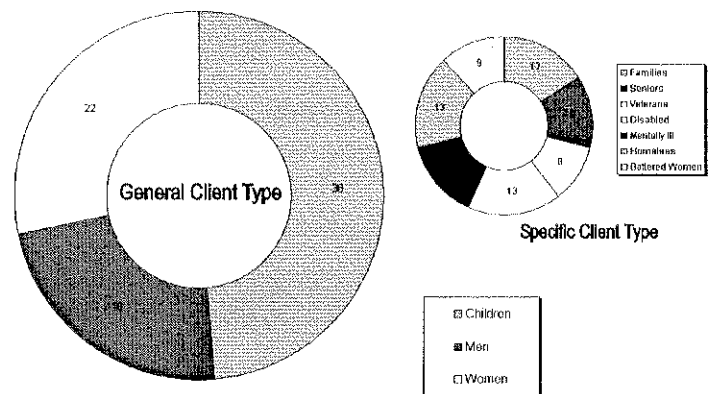


Figure 4 ⁷

excluded if their client type was specifically listed. On the other hand, some agencies use specification as a tool to attract clients. A battered woman may feel more comfortable and safer at a battered women's shelter rather than a homeless shelter.

⁷ Refer to question 3 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p53.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 5:
This graphs represents the total meals and snacks served at each sitting.

Actual meals are fairly consistent in number, whereas snacks vary throughout the week.

Knowing what meals and to whom those meals are being served is just the beginning. The number of meals served at each sitting is an integral part of determining what foods should be offered at the SAFB through the Food Endowment Program, value added products, and other distribution programs. Agencies serving primarily snacks have different needs than those that serve meals. Similarly, breakfast foods are different than dinner foods.

have a consistent number of meals throughout the week at just over 1000 meals per mealtime. Meals for children 18 and under are somewhat less constant, but are still relatively similar per mealtime.

Snacks on the other hand fluctuate greatly throughout any given week. Very few agencies provide an AM or evening snack, but quite a few agencies provide a PM snack. This is most likely a direct result of the large number

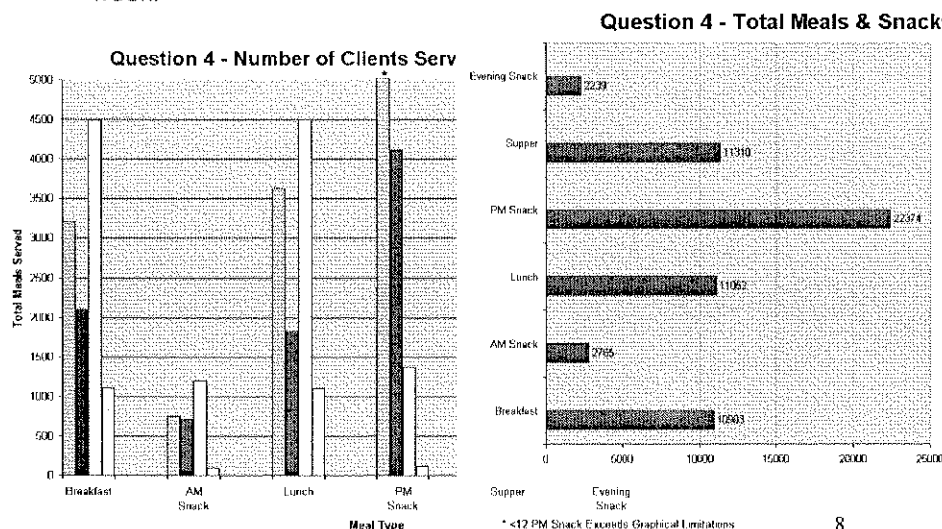


Figure 5

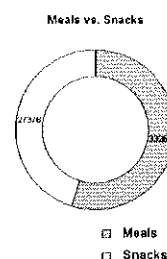
Figure 6:
This graphs represents the snacks vs. number of meals served each week.

More than 60,000 meals and snacks are served at the agencies surveyed each week.

As shown in Figure 5, meals for adults are fairly consistent throughout any given week. Approximately 4500 adults ages 19-59 receive a meal at any given meal time, whether it be breakfast, lunch, or dinner every week at the agencies surveyed. Seniors also

⁸ Refer to question 4 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p54.

Figure 6 ⁹



agencies that provide after school at risk youth programs. However, even with a large number of PM snacks being served, actual meals out number snacks

by nearly 6000 more meals served per week as shown in Figure 6.

⁹ Refer to question 4 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p55.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 7:
The percent of clients served by age group is broken down for each meal and snack period.

Consistency in emergency food assistance allows agencies to better serve their clients because agencies can anticipate the need for their services. Most agencies recognize that they will be harder hit for emergency food assistance during

40% of the meals served at the agencies surveyed go to adults between the ages of 19 and 59. Children represent a larger percentage coming in at approximately 50% for those clients ages 18 and under. Seniors, or those 60 and older represent the smallest percentage at only 10% of the clients served during each meal period.

Looking at the total population of Bexar County, the percentage for seniors served is equal to the total percentage of seniors 60 and older. For adults and children the percentages are swapped. Adults represent 60% of the population, but only 40% of clients served and children represent 30% of the population and 50 % of the clients served.¹¹

Snack services are not as consistent across the board as meals, but do form a pattern. PM snacks are served almost exclusively to children 12 and under, while evening snacks are served more often to teenagers than any other group, and seniors rarely, if ever receive a snack.

Question 4 - % of Clients Served by Age Per Meal

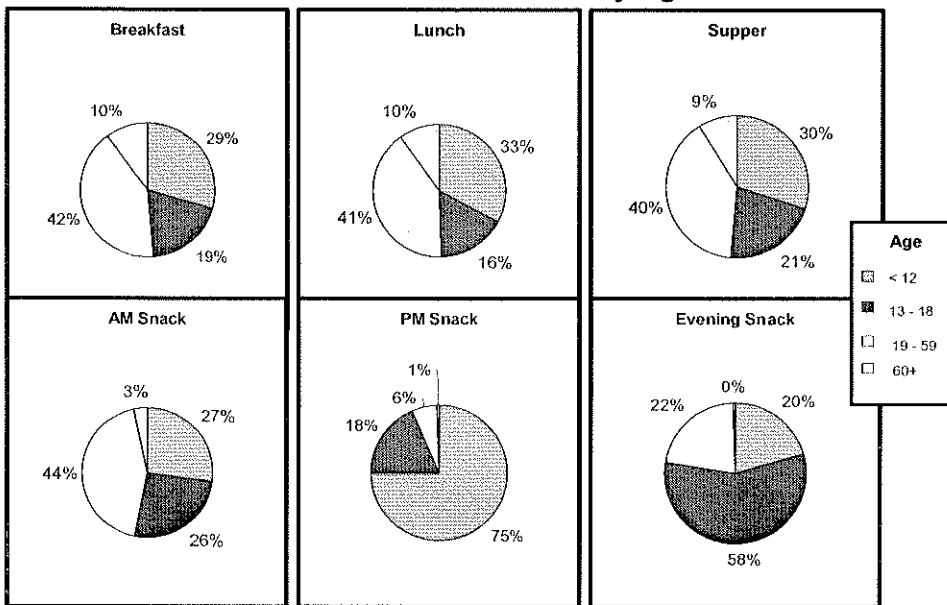


Figure 7 ¹⁰

the months of November and December due to the holidays. Agencies serving children know that after school programs must be expanded throughout the summer to full day programs when school is not in session.

Figure 7 shows that even consistency in the age of clients served is an important factor in anticipating need. On average,

Children 18 and under represent more than 50% of clients served for all meals and snacks.

¹⁰ Refer to question 4 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p56.

¹¹ "Texas Quick Facts, Bexar County, Texas."
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48029.html>.

Figure 8:

Question 5:
This graph represents the percent of agencies that prepare their meals on-site.

On-site preparation enables a site to choose their own menus, utilize leftovers more easily, and ensure quality and safety in the food served.

Question 6:
This graph represents the percent of agencies that have some sort of transportation to pickup food from the Food Bank.

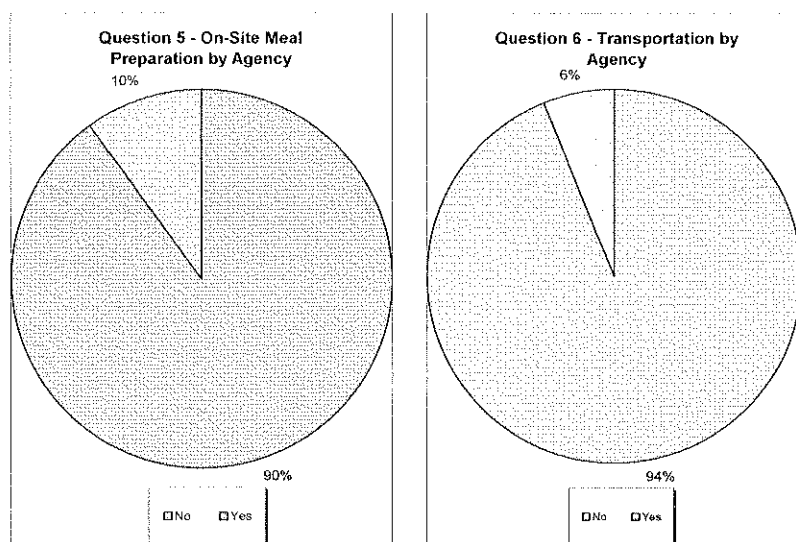
Having transportation gives an agency the ability to make last minute decisions on products whether at the Food Bank or from other sources.

There are two major resources an agency can have that make a world of difference in how that agency is run: the ability to cook meals on-site and transportation.

On-site meal preparation allows an agency to become more independent than one that relies on an outside company for their meal preparation. First and foremost, outside companies in general cost more for a non-profit agency than if they are able to cook their own meals. Many of the agencies in this survey mentioned that they have existing staff members, residents, and volunteers prepare, cook, and serve their meals. The use of volunteers and residents for these daily operations eliminate most of the operations budget for serving meals.

In addition to saving money, on-site meal preparation also allows an agency the ability to choose what meals they serve. Outside companies offer a variety of choices, but agencies that prepare their own meals can more easily use leftovers and incorporate last minute donations into their menu.

Having some form of transportation is a necessity for most emergency food assistance agencies. Without the ability to pickup food, an agency must rely on food to be delivered. Many times there is no delivery options available and if there is, it



*Figure 8*¹²

sometimes costs more to have the food delivered.

Many agencies receive offers from individuals and businesses for food donations and must decide to take the donation on very short notice. Without transportation an agency may have to decline an offer for a food donation. In either case, more than 90% of agencies served have both the ability for on-site meal preparation and transportation.

¹² Refer to questions 5 and 6 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p57.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 9:
The pie chart shows the percent of agencies that receive food from the San Antonio Food Bank.

To ensure accuracy, the survey was sent to member agencies, former member agencies, and non-member agencies of the Food Bank.

The bar graph represents the amount of money spent at the San Antonio Food Bank each month by the member agencies surveyed.

Agencies overestimated the amount they spend each month at the SAFB by more than 14%.

Of the agencies surveyed, 92% reported having received food from the SAFB. When in fact, 94% of agencies actually received food from the Food Bank between December 1, 2003 and November 30, 2004 spending a total of \$139,809.94 during that period.

Combined, agencies receiving food from the Food Bank reported spending approximately \$13,294.00 each month at the Food Bank. Through a review of each agency's file, we have found that number to be roughly 14% higher than what they really spent each month.

Many agencies due to their distance from the Food Bank or the type of agency, such as summer feeding programs or camps that only run during certain times of the year, only utilization the Food Bank a few times each year. Taking this information into consideration a more accurate rate of just over 3% was determined, but the agencies' estimates were still above the actual amount spent.

Out of the agencies that received food from the Food Bank, 2,594 orders were placed and received between December 2003

and November 2004. The average cost of each order was \$53.90 and weighed more than 1000lbs.

While it is important to most agencies to overestimate the amount they are spending on food to ensure that they will never mistakenly run out of food due to lack of funds, it is also just as important to remember that the food at the SAFB does not cost as much as the agencies estimated.

Question 7 - Agency Utilization of the SAFB

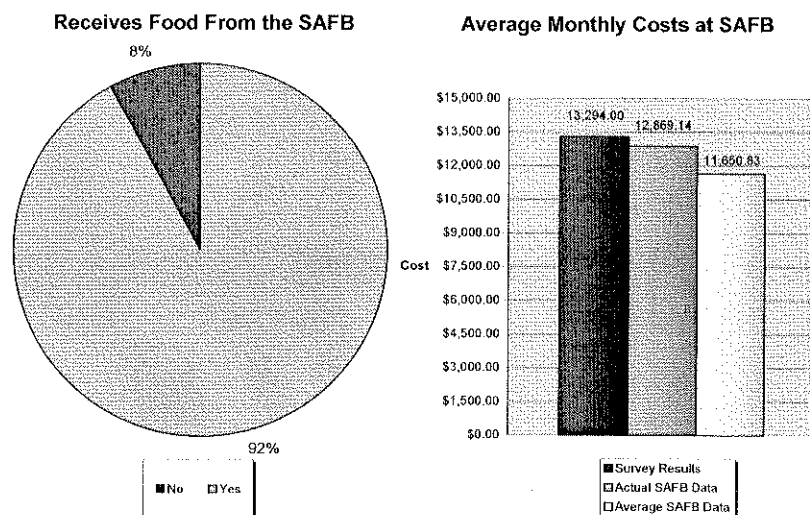


Figure 9 ¹³

Even with this large amount of food being distributed by the Food Bank agencies still rely heavily upon donations outside the Food Bank and purchasing food through commercial agencies.

¹³ Refer to question 7 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p58.

Figure 10:
The top bar represents the number of agencies that do not have another source of donated food. The bottom four bars represent the other sources of donated food.

Nearly 60% of the agencies surveyed have no other source of donated food other than the Food Bank.

With over 25,000,000 lbs. of food coming into the SAFB, it is hard to imagine that there is still a need for donated or low cost food, but unfortunately the Food Bank, even with its massive distribution warehouse and programs cannot meet the needs of all agencies. Agencies that are still in need of donated and low cost foods seek out products through a number of other sources.

Individual food drives top the list, but is closely followed by government programs. An individual food drive is a good option for an agency because it allows an agency the ability to request specific items, whereas government programs, corporate donors, and other sources most likely will have specific items. Many times, corporate donors will have a product that is not of that much value to an agency, but the agency accepts the product to maintain a good relationship with the corporate donor. Overall, most agencies depend on the San Antonio Food Bank to be their sole provider of donated and low cost foods. This can be both beneficial and detrimental to an agency.

The most beneficial aspect of using the Food Bank as the sole provider of donated and low cost foods is that this stream lines

where the food is coming from. The less trips an agency has to make to get all of the products they need to feed their clients, the less money they spend and the more time they save.

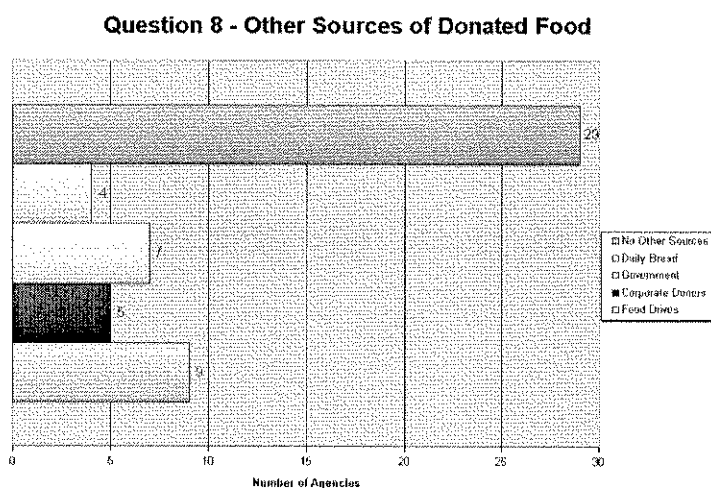


Figure 10 ¹⁴

What is detrimental about relying solely on the Food Bank for all donated and low cost food is that it limits the variety of food an agency can serve unless it is purchased at a retail store. It also restricts an agencies menu to what is currently in stock at the Food Bank. Food Banks in general are unable to provide foods that meet the needs of all agencies because agencies have clients of different ages, races, and religions which all have different nutritional needs and tastes.

¹⁴ Refer to question 8 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p59.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 11:

The red bar represents the amount of money the agencies surveyed spend outside the SAFB. The green bar represents the number of pounds that amount of money can purchase outside the SAFB and the blue bar represents the number of pounds that amount of money can purchase at the SAFB.

On average, the agencies surveyed spend 900% more money on food purchased outside the San Antonio Food Bank than on food purchased at the Food Bank.

Availability of product, variety, special needs, and menu control all contribute to the need for agencies to seek products outside the Food Bank. Many times an agency has no other choice than to go out and purchase food at a retail store.

The agencies surveyed reported spending \$103,755.00 on food purchased outside the Food Bank every month. Over the course of one year this adds up to \$1,245,060.00 spent on food outside the Food Bank. This is a surprisingly large number when it is compared to the \$139,809.94 that the same agencies spent at the Food Bank between December 2003 and November 2004. More than 900% more money is spent on food outside the Food Bank than is spent on food at the Food Bank!

If this money was to be spent at the Food Bank rather than outside the Food Bank, programs such as the Food Endowment Program could be expanded to include a more expansive selection at lower costs. Food that is being purchased outside the Food Bank would then be available at the Food Bank and would more likely than not be cheaper than its counterpart in a retail store.

Figure 11 speaks for itself. For just over \$103,000.00 agencies purchased approximately 65,000 lbs. of food outside the Food Bank. For that same \$103,000.00, the Food Bank could supply these agencies with just over 2,000,000 lbs. of food. That works out to more than 32 times the amount of food for the same amount of money.

Question 9 - Total Lbs. of Food Purchased

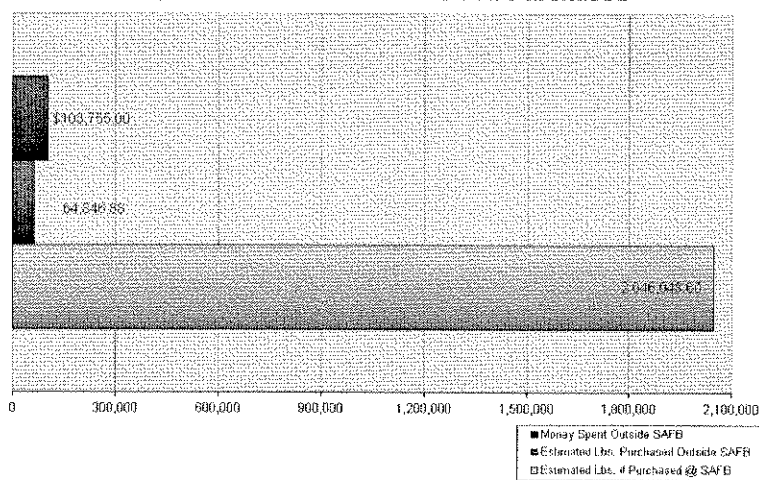


Figure 11 ¹⁵

In the reverse direction, if the amount of food was kept constant, agencies could purchase approximately 65,000 lbs. of food at the Food Bank for just under \$3,300.00.

¹⁵ Refer to question 9 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p60.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 12:

The red bars represent the total amount of money each agency surveyed reported spending outside the SAFB each month. The blue bars represent an estimate of how much the same amount of food would cost at the San Antonio Food Bank.

On average, food at the Food Bank costs \$0.05 per lbs. whereas food at a grocery store averages \$1.60 per lbs.

By individual agency, the numbers are the same. Each individual agency could save a large portion of the money spent on food by purchasing food at the Food Bank. Averaging \$0.05 per lbs. at the Food Bank, food is much less expensive than it is at a grocery store.

Food at the SAFB is separated into three major categories Shared Maintenance Product (SMP), No Cost Product (NCP), and all other foods, which will be categorized as VAP for the sake of this report, but does not represent just Value Added Products.

Below, in Figure 12, each individual agency is represented by its' own bar. The red portion of

the bar represents the total amount of money each agency has reported spending outside the Food Bank every month. Smaller agencies and Kids Cafes spend little or no money outside the Food Bank on food, while larger agencies spend tens of thousands of dollars outside the Food Bank every month.

The blue bar, which is visible only on about half of the agency bars, represents the amount of money it would cost that agency if they had purchased the same amount of food at the Food Bank instead of at a grocery or retail store. Even warehouse and discount stores will cost more per pound of food than the Food Bank.

The agencies without a blue bar either spent no money outside the Food Bank, or the amount it would cost them to purchase the food at the Food Bank is so small it does not register on the graph. No agency surveyed would spend more than \$600.00 a month on food if it were purchased at the Food Bank.

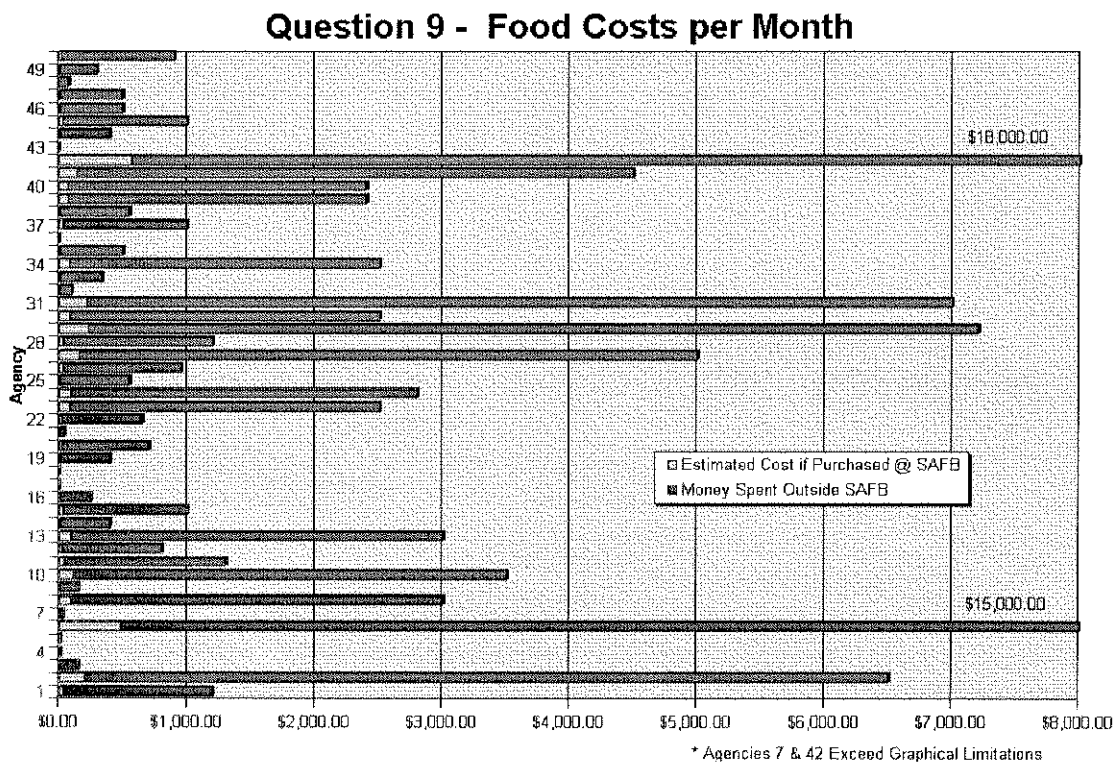


Figure 12 ¹⁶

¹⁶ Refer to question 9 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p61.

Figure 13:
Of the agencies that purchase food outside the Food Bank, the bars in this graph represent where outside food is purchased.

By far, H.E.B. and Wal-Mart are the leaders in the source of food purchased outside the Food Bank.

The decision to purchase food outside the Food bank is not always the agencies choice. Many times an agency must purchase some products outside the Food Bank that are either not available at the Food Bank or are currently out of stock at the Food Bank. What an agency can make a decision regarding is where that food is purchased. San Antonio and the rest of the Food Bank's service area have a limited choice in grocery stores and wholesale distributors.

Most agencies choose grocery stores over wholesale distributors due to the fact that they can purchase smaller quantities at the last minute. Wholesale distributors tend to be delivery services that arrive within 48 hours of placing an order, but do not offer the option of same day delivery or actual stores that someone can go and purchase food at. In addition, whole distributors are able to offer products at a lower cost, but in greater quantities.

Figure 13 illustrates where agencies shop for food outside the

Food Bank. H.E.B. and Wal-Mart represent the grocery stores, while Sysco, Oak Farms, Ben E. Keith, and Labatt represent the wholesale distributors. The agencies that use the wholesale distributors tend to be the larger agencies because they have staff members who plan meals weeks, sometimes months, in advance and they have larger storage areas and refrigeration that can handle larger quantities of food at one time.

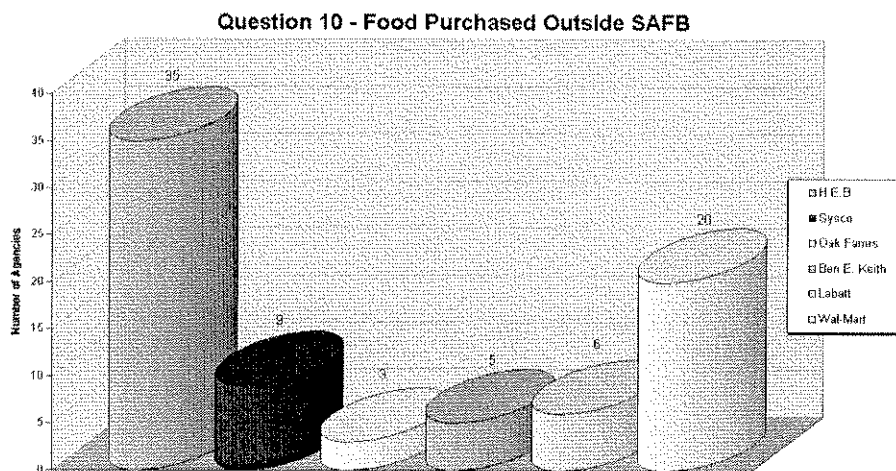


Figure 13 ¹⁷

Other factors that lead agencies to choose grocery stores over Wholesale distributors are the physical characteristics of the building that houses the agency. Some wholesale distributors only deliver to agencies with loading docks or parking lots large enough to handle large trucks.

¹⁷ Refer to question 10 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p62.

Figure 14:
This graph illustrates what products are most often needed at agencies and purchased somewhere other than the Food Bank.

A majority of the products that agencies reported purchasing outside the Food Bank are available all of the time at the Food Bank.

What does the \$1,245,060.00 that is spent by the agencies surveyed each year purchase?

The money spent outside the Food Bank is spent on a good number of products that are readily available at the Food Bank. Products such as milk, bread, and pasta are available every day at the San Antonio Food Bank. Of the top six products agencies reported purchasing outside the Food Bank, half of those are available everyday at the Food Bank.

Other products such as fresh produce and meat are available periodically. The Fresh Produce Program at the SAFB brings in more than 1,000,000 lbs of fresh produce every year. That produce

is then made available to agencies of the Food Bank at no cost. The Food Endowment Program also makes available products that agencies purchase outside the Food Bank. Ground turkey, tuna fish, salmon, peanut butter, jelly, and cereal are just a few. The Food Endowment Program products are more expensive than the Shared Maintenance Product, but the products are still cheaper than if they were purchased at a grocery store or wholesale distributor. The more agencies that participate in the program the more products can be made available.

In total, 8 out of the 14 products that agencies reported purchasing outside the Food Bank

on the survey are available all of the time and 2 additional products are available more often than not. More than 70% of the products agencies purchase outside the Food Bank are available at the Food Bank.

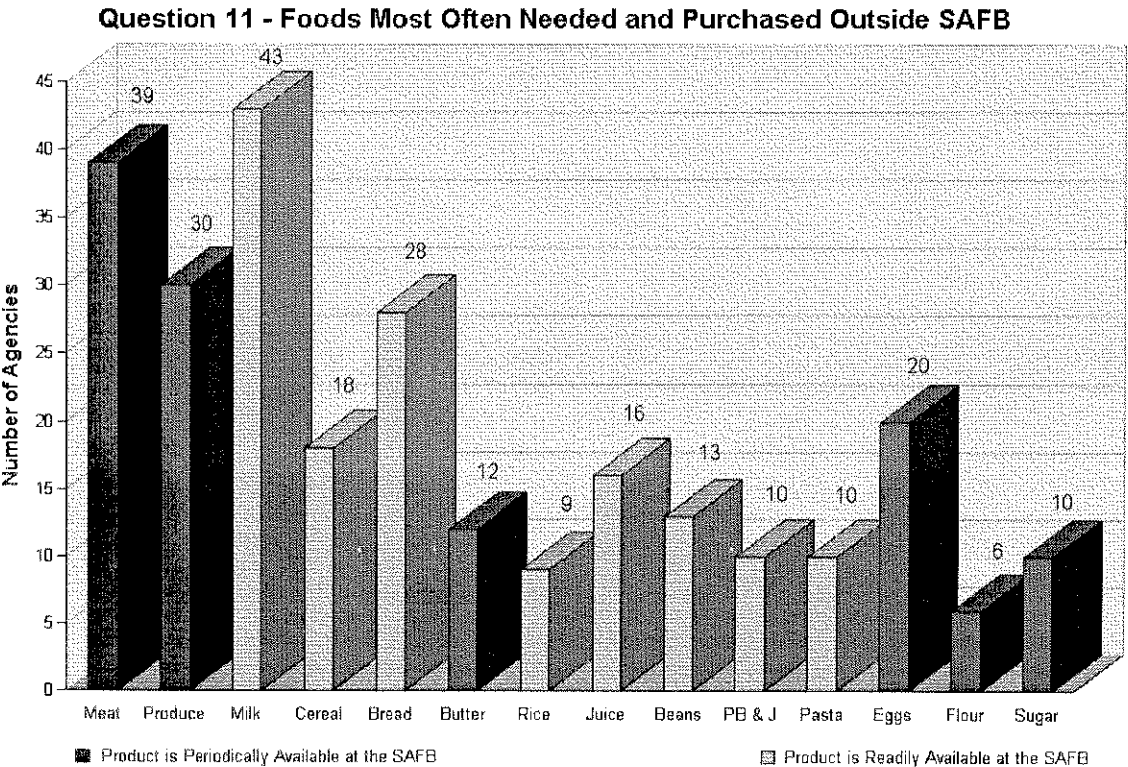


Figure 14 ¹⁸

¹⁸ Refer to question 11 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p63.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

An estimated total of \$1,384,869.94 is spent by the agencies surveyed on food each year. Where do the funds for this food come from?

A majority of agencies reported that private donors and investors play a major role in funding the emergency food assistance programs at their agencies. Nearly 60% of agencies claim to have private donors and investors. Of those agencies, 34% of them rely solely on private donors and investors.

The most beneficial aspect of having a good base of private donors and investors is that this method of receiving funds tends to have less paperwork than the others. Funding sources such as grants, foundations, and the government may overwhelm some agencies with the large amount of paperwork that is necessary to be awarded this source of funding. Private funding sources also tend to be unrestricted, meaning the agency can use those funds for general costs rather than having the funds earmarked.

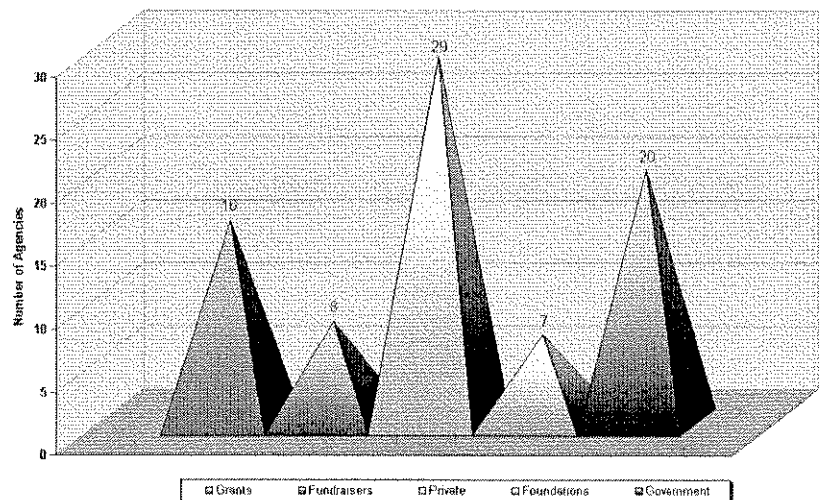
The downfall of relying on private donors and investors is that

those funds are not as dependable as grants, foundations, and the government. Private donors and investors may hit a period of economic hardship or find another agency that they like better.

Figure 15:
Each pyramid represents the number of agencies that receive funding from the sources at the bottom of the graph.

Private donations are the largest source of funding for the agencies surveyed, but private donations fluctuate constantly and are not a reliable source of income.

Question 12 - Funding Sources



*Figure 15*²⁰

Surprisingly, a majority of agencies surveyed do not conduct their own fundraisers. Running a fundraiser is beneficial to agencies beyond just collecting funds because it acts as a means of advertising for agencies. The more people that know about an agency, the more likely the agency is to run a successful fundraiser. It allows the agency the ability to run fundraisers more often without donors feeling overwhelmed.

²⁰ Refer to question 12 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p64.

Figure 16:
Each bar represents who prepares the meals at each agency by the percent of agencies.

Paid staff and chefs represent the largest percentages, while the non-paid volunteers and residents represent the smallest. In addition, some agencies have no preparation of their food.

There are many other costs associated with serving a meal other than the cost of the food. The agencies surveyed already spend \$1,384,869.94 every year on food alone. Further costs include owning or renting a building, utilities, cleaning supplies, and staff members, specifically someone to cook the food.

Smaller agencies can get by using staff members to prepare their meals, while the larger agencies have to have someone on staff that is specifically designated as a cook. Also, agencies that serve three or more meals a day should have a cook on staff.

The use of an actual cook on staff aids in a number of ways. A cook will know more about creating a menu and using the foods that are in the pantry better than a staff member or volunteer. Additionally, a cook will be trained in more specialized skills that are useful in the kitchen such as food safety, equipment use, and cooking techniques.

The downfall of both a cook and staff members preparing meals is that they cost money to have. Using volunteers and residents help defray some of the costs associated with serving meals, but using volunteers and residents also has setbacks. Volunteers though, are sometimes difficult to hold on to.

Question 13 - Food Preparation by % of Agencies

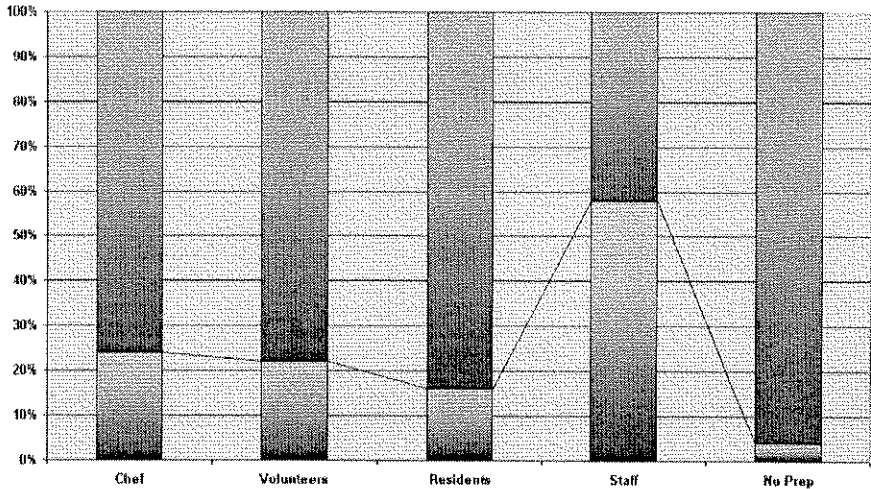


Figure 16 ²¹

Residents may not know enough about cooking to use some of the items that the agency receives from the Food Bank.

Staff members are the most popular source of people to prepare food at the agencies surveyed, but their time could be more valuable if it were spend doing other activities for the agency.

²¹ Refer to question 13 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p65.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Figure 17:
Each dot
represents some
sort of meal or
snack and what
time that meal or
snack is served.

Most meals and
snacks are served
at similar times
throughout the day
except for
breakfast and
evening snack.

Agencies choose what time to serve their meals and snacks. Different times attract different clients. Breakfast that is served at 7:00 AM may be more beneficial for adults who have children or who are searching for a job because they are able to get up and ready for the day earlier than if the breakfast was served at 9:00 AM.

Similarly, an AM Snack served too early at a daycare center may cause some children to not want the snack because they just finished breakfast not more than an hour before.

Lunch and PM snack are the two times that are most important to choose the correct time. If lunch is served too early or too late, people who have jobs may not be able to come because it does not

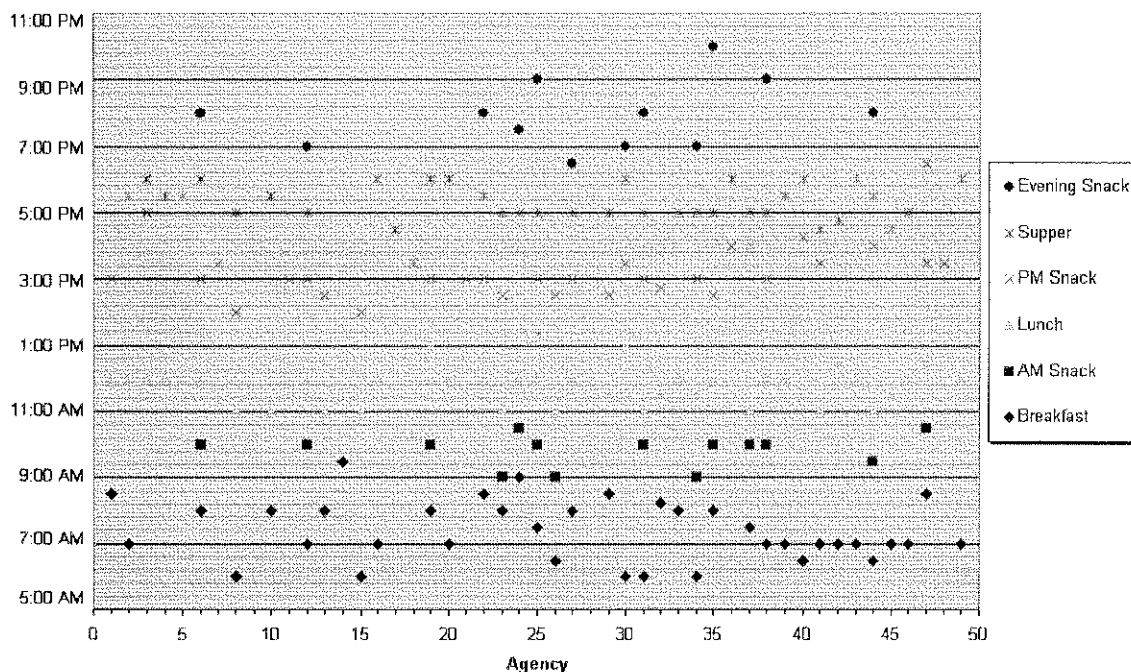
fall into their lunch period. While a PM snack that is served too early may exclude children who are still in school and one that is too late will exclude children who were finished with school hours earlier.

Agencies must determine who their clients are and when the best time to feed those clients is. As seen in Figure 17, some agencies' breakfast coincide with other agencies' AM snack. A number of agencies serve their PM snack less than 45 minutes before other agencies serve their dinner.

An important factor in choosing what time to serve a meal or snack is to know what other agencies exist in the same area your agency exists. If, for example, you operate an after school at risk snack program

located near a site that serves dinner you would not want to serve your snack so late that it coincides with the dinner at the other agency in case some of the children at your site also receive dinner at the other site.

Question 14 - Meal Service Start Time



²² Refer to question 14 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p66.

Figure 18:

The pink bar represents meals served cafeteria style, the blue bar represents meals served family style, and the green bar represents agencies that serve both styles.

Both meal styles have advantages and disadvantages, depending on the clients of an agency one type may work better than another.

The manner in which a meal is served also attracts different clients. Some people enjoy the interaction that a family style meal brings to the table, especially if they are a family. Or they may just miss eating a meal the way families do. Other clients prefer to be undisturbed while eating and do not enjoy the interaction a family style meal brings to the table.

Family style meals offer other components than just interaction among the people at the table. A family style meal is a good format in which children learn table manners. Saying please and thank you when asking for food, not reaching across the table, and taking only as much as you are going to eat are all skills that children learn by eating with other people. A family style meal also allows the client to choose what and how much of each item served he or she wants. In this way, a person who does not like a particular food does not have to take it thus leaving less waste.

One major disadvantage of a family style meal is that it usually has to be served at one time, whereas a cafeteria-style meal can be served for hours at a time. Clients can decide when they would like to eat.

Question 15 - Meal Style

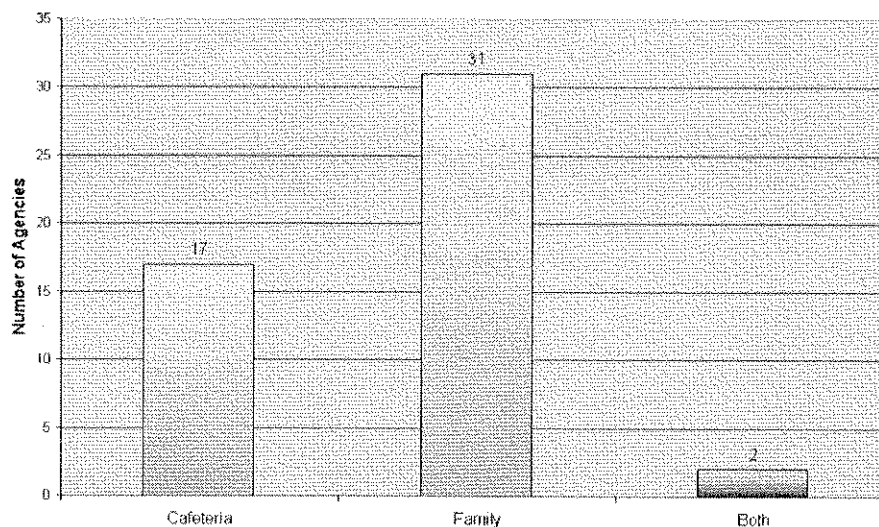


Figure 18 ²³

Other advantages of the cafeteria style meal is that portion size can be controlled by the person serving the food, but by the same means a person who enjoys one food that is being served, but not another will have to deal with having both foods on his or her plate.

²³ Refer to question 15 in Appendix 2 for more detail. Full page graph p67.

Conclusions

Currently, the SAFB operates 9 Kids Cafes throughout San Antonio serving more than 600 meals to at risk youth every day.

Since its inception in May 2003, the SAFB's Project HOPE has enrolled more than 5000 seniors who now receive a 25lbs. bag of groceries twice each month.

The San Antonio Food Bank has grown tremendously over the last five years. Numerous programs have been added to distribute food and educate the people of San Antonio, Bexar County, and the 15 other counties served by the Food Bank on the importance of good nutrition and a healthy lifestyle. Innovative outreach initiatives to promote Federal emergency food assistance programs have led to thousands more people receiving benefits throughout South Texas just by calling the Food Bank. An increase in demand for food has positioned the Food Bank to think on a broader scale. Within the next year, the Food Bank will break ground on the construction of a new \$8,000,000 facility that will increase warehouse capacity to more than 90,000 square feet allowing the Food Bank to assist more agencies, provide more variety, and improve and increase programs.

Through the Child Nutrition Survey the San Antonio Food Bank has found:

A majority of the clients served are children under the age of 19. In South Texas, one in five adults is food insecure, for children that number increases to one in four. A child who does not

receive adequate nutrition cannot function properly in school, develops slower, and is more likely to develop chronic diseases that are preventable such as type 2 diabetes.

Despite the fact that many agencies serve the homeless, most clients are not homeless. At any given time there are just below 2000 homeless people in San Antonio. Of the 50 agencies surveyed, they provide more than 2000 meals per meal period and they represent only a small percentage of the 325+ member agencies of the Food Bank and all the other agencies that serve meals to those in need.

Seniors 60+, even though they are a high-risk group, represent the smallest percentage of clients served. Seniors represent less than 10% of the total meals served and roughly 1% of the snacks served by emergency food assistance agencies in Bexar County. As medical and prescription costs continue to increase and Social Security and Medicaid benefits decline, seniors will be harder hit with the burden of providing themselves with housing and food. Unfortunately, food is ultimately the most flexible cost in a person's budget.

Conclusions

Nearly 60% of all agencies have no other source of donated or low cost food than the food they receive from the Food bank.

For \$103,000 agencies can purchase 65,000 lbs. of food at a grocery store or 2,046, 049 lbs. at the Food Bank.

Roughly 92% of the agencies surveyed use food from the Food Bank, have a method of transportation, and prepare their meals on-site. For an agency to operate to the best of its abilities, it must rely on the three factors stated above. Without transportation it is very difficult for an agency to get the food needed to operate on a daily basis. Without a partnership with the Food bank, the cost of food would be much higher. Without on-site meal preparation an agency must rely on an outside provider, which can be very expensive.

More than 900% more money is spent on food outside the Food Bank than is spent on food at the Food Bank. More than 1.2 million dollars is spent on food outside the Food Bank each year by the agencies surveyed. On average, food at the Food Bank costs \$0.05 per lbs. whereas food at a grocery store averages \$1.60 per lbs. If this money were to be spent at the Food Bank, agencies could receive up to 32 times more food for the same amount of money.

H.E.B. and Wal-Mart are by far the most popular sources of food outside the Food Bank. Even with numerous wholesale distributors that deliver bulk food at lower costs than grocery stores, many agencies still prefer to use

the convenience of a more expensive grocery store.

More than 70% of the products agencies purchase outside the Food Bank are actually available at the Food Bank. Milk, cereal, bread, rice, juice, beans, peanut butter, jelly, and pasta are all available at the Food Bank all of the time. Other products such as meat and produce are available most of the time, but due to the high demand run out quickly.

Very few agencies host their own fundraisers or food drives even though they are a quick and beneficial way to raise food and funds. In addition to raising food and funds, fundraisers offer a stage for advertising the agency to the public. The more people that know who the agency is and what the agency does, the more food and funds can be raised during a food and fund drive.

While agencies know what services they offer, most agencies do not know what services are offered by other agencies in their neighborhood. Instead of working together, agencies tend to operate independently. This only hurts the clients who may be in need of services offered by an agency down the road, but not publicized by the agency they are currently in.

Recommendations

CACFP reimbursements to the Food Bank could add up to more than \$20,000 in 2005 alone.

One in four children in Texas is food insecure. One out of every two clients at the agencies surveyed was a child under the age of 19.

After reviewing the information received through the survey and interviews, the following recommendations are given with the intent of improving the access to and involvement with the SAFB by the member agencies and the greater San Antonio Community:

Create a better the member agency / Food Bank relationship. By allowing an agency to become a member agency of the Food Bank more than just a distribution warehouse is now available to them. Unfortunately, many agencies know few, if any of the numerous programs offered to them by the Food Bank. Similarly, the Food bank is unaware of many of the services each member agency offers to their clients other than the emergency food assistance programs. By increasing knowledge between the Food Bank and its member agencies more opportunities for clients to become self-sufficient will be available.

Increase the size of the Food Endowment Program so that a larger variety of foods can be offered. Most agencies stated that deli meats and ground beef were two items that were purchased most often outside the Food Bank. If these two items

were to be purchased at the SAFB, less money would be spent at the more expensive grocery stores and more money could be designated to the Food Endowment Program. A questionnaire about what products are purchased, specifically brand names, and where they are purchased could assist the Food Bank in adding new products to the Food Endowment Program.

Open the Food Bank agencies receiving Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) reimbursements. More than 50% of the clients at the agencies surveyed were children. Therefore, it is a necessity to increase access to emergency food assistance to children.

First and foremost, all Kids Cafes operated by the SAFB should be claiming the CACFP snack reimbursement for all meals served. If the 2000+ meals served a week by Kids Cafes were reimbursed, it would equal nearly \$20,000 each year. With an additional \$20,000 a year, the Food bank would have the funds to open more Kids Café locations across San Antonio and possibly into the larger service area of the Food bank. A goal of the SAFB by the end of 2005 should include operating 12-15 Kids Cafes with locations in New Braunfels, Kerrville, and Seguin.

Recommendations

Daycare centers and homes receiving a CACFP reimbursement already fall under most of SAFB the guidelines for member agencies.

Many agencies do not know about Federal programs that could assist them with food and funds.

In addition to attaining reimbursements from the CACFP for the Kids Cafes, the Food Bank should also open its doors to any daycare, whether it be private or public, non-profit or for-profit, center or family home if that daycare receives a CACFP reimbursements for meals.

By using the CACFP reimbursement as a benchmark, the Food Bank will ensure that children who qualify for emergency food assistance receive the benefit in its fullest form. To receive a CACFP reimbursement, a daycare must already meet non-profit standards or provide care to a group of children where at least 25% qualify for CACFP.

Daycare centers should be allowed to become individual agencies that have full privileges to SAFB food product and possibly to USDA food product. The family daycare homes would have to be handled slightly differently.

Family daycare homes would have to be bundled into smaller groups in similar areas, similarly to the groups of foster homes that are already members of the Food Bank. Each group would consist of 5-10 family daycare homes, with one person acting as the group leader. Each home could take turns completing the actual shopping, but only one person

would act as the main contact to the Food Bank. The food would then be distributed by the group leader to the other family daycare homes in the group.

Expand the Food Stamp Outreach Program to include other Federal emergency food assistance programs. With the success of the Food Stamp Outreach Program at the SAFB, it is only logical to expand the program to include more Federal programs. Agencies such as shelters and at risk after school snack programs might be eligible for CACFP, school meals, and the Special Milk Program, but many are unaware that they qualify and sometimes do not even know the programs exist. Senior centers and homes may qualify for NCIP (Nutrition Services Incentives Program), but again many agencies are unaware the program even exists. If the Food bank were able to increase participation in Federal food assistance programs the amount of Federal dollars coming in to San Antonio and the service area of the San Antonio Food Bank could increase significantly over the next few years.



4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219



Child Nutrition Survey

Fighting Hunger...
Feeding Hope

Please Return by:
December 3, 2004

Child Nutrition Survey Goal and Instructions

In the 16-county area serviced by the San Antonio Food Bank, the rate of poverty is around 20 percent. That means that 1 in 5 adults struggle with food insecurity — they literally don't know where their next meal is coming from. For children, that rate is 1 in 4. For 25 percent of our children, their only meal might be the free or reduced-rate lunch they get at school.

This survey is designed to help the San Antonio Food Bank better serve our member agencies and the Greater San Antonio Community.

The information gathered in this survey is confidential, but a report based upon the information collected will be available to all agencies that participated in the survey.

Please complete the survey to the best of your knowledge, staple the survey closed, and send it back to the San Antonio Food Bank no later than December 3, 2004. The survey is already addressed and stamped. No additional postage is necessary.

Agency Information

Agency Name: _____

Current San Antonio Food Bank Member Agency? _____

? Yes - Agency # _____

? No _____

Administrative Office Address: _____

Administrative Office Phone/Fax: _____

Ph: _____

Fax: _____

Food Service Business Address
(if different from Administrative): _____

Ph: _____

Food Service Contact Person: _____

Name: _____

Ph: _____

E-Mail: _____

Agency Web Address: _____

Food Service and Meal Information

Please check the correct box for each of the following questions. Some question may have more than one answer.

1.) What meals do you serve each day?

	Su	M	T	W	R	F	Sa
Breakfast							
AM Snack							
Lunch							
PM Snack							
Supper							
Evening Snack							

2.) What age are your clients?

- ☐ Infants (under 2)
☐ Children (ages 2-12)
☐ Teenagers (ages 13-18)
☐ Adults (ages 19-59)
☐ Seniors (ages 60+)

3.) Who are your clients?

- ☐ Children ☐ Veterans
☐ Men ☐ Disabled
☐ Women ☐ Mentally Ill
☐ Families ☐ Homeless / Runaways
☐ Seniors ☐ Battered Women

4.) How many meals do you serve per week by age group?

Ages: <12 13-18 19-59 60+

Breakfast				
AM Snack				
Lunch				
PM Snack				
Supper				
Evening Snack				

5.) Do you prepare your meals on-site?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If "No" where do you get prepared food?

6.) Do you have transportation available to pick-up food?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If "No" how does your food get to your site?

7.) Does your site receive food from the San Antonio Food Bank?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If "Yes" how much money do you spend at the Food Bank each month? \$ _____

8.) What other sources of donated food does your site use?

- ☐ Food Drives ☐ Government
☐ Corporate Donors ☐ Daily Bread
☐ Other _____

9.) Does your site ever purchase food?

- ☐ Yes*
☐ No

If "Yes" how much money do you spend purchasing food each month? \$ _____

*Do NOT include \$ spent at the food bank

10.) Where does your site purchase food?

- ☐ H.E.B. ☐ Sysco
☐ Costco ☐ Ben E-Keith
☐ Target ☐ Wal-Mart / Sam's Club
☐ Other _____

11.) What items are most often purchased or needed at your site? (check 5 only)

- ☐ Meat ☐ Fresh Produce
☐ Milk ☐ Cereal
☐ Bread ☐ Oil / Butter
☐ Rice ☐ 100% Juice
☐ Beans ☐ Peanut Butter & Jelly
☐ Pasta ☐ Eggs
☐ Flour ☐ Sugar
☐ Other _____

12.) Where does your site get funding for your food?

- ☐ Grants ☐ Fundraisers
☐ Private Donations ☐ Foundations
☐ Government Programs (please list) _____

☐ Other _____

13.) Who prepares your food?

- ☐ On-site Chef
☐ Volunteers
☐ Staff Members
☐ Other _____

14.) What time does your site serve meals?

- Breakfast _____
 AM Snack _____
 Lunch _____
 PM Snack _____
 Supper _____
 Evening Snack _____

15.) How does your site serve meals?

- ☐ Cafeteria Style
☐ Family Style

16.) How could the San Antonio Food Bank better serve your site?

Please feel free to attach any additional comments, questions, or concerns.

Survey Contact: Pip Colvin
 Phone: 210-304-7541
 Fax: 210-337-2646
 Email: pcolvin@safefdbank.org
 Website: www.safefdbank.org

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Agency Name	Agency Number	Administrative Address	City & State	Zip Code	Administrative Phone	Administrative Fax
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	7					
	8					
	9					
	10					
	11					
	12					
	13					
	14					
	15					
	16					
	17					
	18					
	19					
	20					
	21					
	22					
	23					
	24					
	25					
	26					
	27					
	28					
	29					
	30					
	31					
	32					
	33					
	34					
	35					
	36					
	37					
	38					
	39					
	40					
	41					
	42					
	43					
	44					
	45					
	46					
	47					
	48					
	49					
	50					

Information in this section was removed to keep the identity of each agency surveyed confidential.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

	Food Service Address	City & State	Zip Code	Food Service Phone	Food Service Contact	E-Mail Address	Agency Web Address
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							

Information in this section was removed to keep the identity of each agency surveyed confidential.

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 1 - Meals Served										Question 2 - Clients' Age						
Breakfast	AM Snack	Lunch	PM Snack	Supper	Evening Snack	Infants	Children	Teenagers	Adults	Seniors						
1	M-F	M-F	M-F	X		X	X									
2	X	X	X	X					X							
3		Sa	M-T	W-F			X	X		X						
4			Sa	M-F			X	X								
5		Sa	Sa	M-F			X	X								
6	M-F	M-F	M-F	Su-F	Su-R		X	X	X							
7			M-R	X			X		X							
8	X	X	X	X				X	X	X						
9	X	X	X	X				X	X	X						
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
11			M-F	X			X	X	X							
12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
13	M-F		M-F	M-F		X	X									
14	Su-F					X	X	X	X							
15	M-F	M-F	M-F			X	X			X						
16	X	X		X			X	X								
17				M-F			X	X								
18				X			X	X								
19	X	X	X	X			X	X								
20	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
21			M-F	X			X	X	X							
22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
23	M-F	R	M-F	M-F		X	X		X	X						
24	X	X	X	X	X			X								
25	X	X	X	X	X			X								
26	M-F	M-F	M-F			X	X									
27	X	X	X	X	X			X								
28	Sa-Su	X	Sa-Su	X	X	X	X	X								
29	M-F		M-F	M-F		X	X									
30	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
31	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X						
32	M-F		M-F	M-F		X	X									
33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
35	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
36				M-F	M-F		X	X	X	X						
37	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
38	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
40	X	X	X	X	X		X	X								
41	X	X	X	M-F	X		X	X	X							
42	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
44	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						
45	X		X	X				X	X	X						
46	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X						
47	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
48				M-F			X	X								
49				M-F			X									
50	X		X	X	X				X							
Serves 7 Days A Week																
28	15	28	19	31	14	19	35	32	25	17						
Serves Monday Thru Friday Only																
8	2	8	14	8	0											
Other																
2	1	4	3	2	1											

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 3 - Client Type									
Children	Men	Women	Families	Seniors	Veterans	Disabled	Mentally Ill	Homeless	Battered Women
1	X								
2	X	X		X					
3									
4	X								
5	X								
6	X		X			X			
7	X		X						
8	X	X		X		X	X		
9	X								
10									
11	X								
12	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
13	X								
14	X	X							
15	X								
16		X							
17	X							X	
18	X								
19	X	X				X			
20	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
21	X								
22	X								
23	X	X	X	X				X	
24	X	X				X	X	X	
25	X								
26	X								
27	X								
28	X								
29	X								
30	X								
31						X			
32	X								
33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
35	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
36	X								
37	X	X	X						
38	X					X	X	X	
39	X	X						X	X
40	X								
41	X								
42	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
43	X	X	X					X	
44	X	X				X	X		
45	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
46	X	X			X				
47	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
48									
49	X								
50		X					X		X
38	18	22	12	10	8	13	11	13	9
Question 3 - Client Type									

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 4 - Number Served Per Week																								
Breakfast				AM Snack				Lunch				PM Snack				Supper				Evening Snack				
<12	13-18	19-59	60+	<12	13-18	19-59	60+	<12	13-18	19-59	60+	<12	13-18	19-59	60+	<12	13-18	19-59	60+	<12	13-18	19-59	60+	
1	40			60				70																
2		875	91			875	91												875	91				
3				180				300	10										450	10				
4				33	7														333	186				
5								100																
6	175	175	50		175	175	50	175	175			175	175	50					175	175	50		100	
7								140																
8		7	240	21		7	240	21				7	240	21					7	240	21			
9			21				21													21				
10	350				350														350					
11												12000	2000											
12	175	110	200	21	175	110	200	21	175	110	200	21	175	110	200	21	175	110	200	21	175			
13	350				400							500												
14	12	20	170	50																				
15	325											355												
16		170					84																	
17																			170					
18																			75					
19	42	70	42		42	70	42		42	70	42								80					
20			96	7			96	7											42	70	42			
21												150	50											
22	35	56			35	56			35	56									35	56				
23	191			30								196												
24									224										53					
25																								
26	60			230																				
27		810										330												
28	12	7			12	7			12	7			12	7					810					
29	431				496							743												
30	42	70	42		12	20	42		42	70	42		42	70	42		42	70	42		42	70	42	
31			62	4			62	4				62	4								62	4		
32	140	35					140	35				140	35											
33	122	100			47														136	100				
34	32	15	40	26	30	15			128		53	160	121						122	25				
35	12	105	115	18	12	105	115	18	3	105	115	18	3	105	115	18	105	115	18				100	
36												40	60						40	60				
37	75	450					75	450				75	450						75	450				
38	91	42			52	42			52	42		91	42						91	42				
39	140	150					140	150											140	150				
40			1									1	26	4										
41	50	30	20				50	30	40			40	35						50	30	20			
42	350	525	700				350	525	700			350	525	700					350	525	700			
43	25	50	250	25			25	50	250	25									25	50	250	25		
44	14	105	70	7	4	30	20	7	4	36	42	7	14	105	70	7	14	105	70	7	14	105	70	7
45												231	70								231	70		
46																			700					
47																								
48																			98	42				
49																								
50																								
3201 2102 4494 1106				755	714	1204	92	3630	1822	4500	1100	16778	4118	1385	113	3397	2423	4484	1006	458	1279	491	11	
Total				10903	Total			2765	Total			11052	Total			22374	Total			11310	Total			2239
Total Meals				33265			Total Snacks			27378			Total Served			50643								

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 5				Question 6				Question 7 - Food Bank Use								Question 8 - Donated Food Sources							
On-Site Meal Preparation				Transportation																			
Yes	No	If "No" Where		Yes	No	If "No" How		Yes	No	How Much	Yearly Actual	Orders / Year	Order Avg	Months w/Orders	Monthly Actual	Monthly Avg	Food Drives	Corporate	Government	Daily Bread	No Other	Other	
1	X			X				X		100.00	756.14	5	151.23	5	151.23	63.01						X	
2	X			X				X		400.00	6,216.36	21	298.02	12	518.03	518.03						X	
3	X			X				X		10.00	293.85	188	1.56	12	24.49	24.49						X	
4	X			X				X		10.00	5.40	12	0.45	7	0.77	0.45						X	
5	X			X				X		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00						X	
6	X			X				X		400.00	2,615.54	10	261.55	6	435.92	217.96						X	
7	X	No Prep		X				X		30.00	305.86	32	9.56	10	30.59	25.49							
8	X			X				X		300.00	772.90	3	257.63	3	257.63	94.41		X				X	
9	X			X				X		300.00	1,263.68	36	35.66	11	116.70	106.97						X	
10	X			X				X		30.00	12,064.96	65	185.62	12	1,005.42	1,005.42						Individual	
11	X	USDA		X				X		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00						X	
12	X			X				X		60.00	841.03	20	42.05	12	70.09	70.09						X	
13	X			X		Delivered		X		0.00	4,449.47	52	86.57	12	370.78	370.78						X	
14	X			X				X		400.00	3,628.89	161	23.78	12	319.07	319.07						X	
15	X			X				X		500.00	2,598.03	27	96.22	12	216.50	216.50						X	
16	X			X				X		300.00	183.62	56	3.28	12	35.30	15.30						X	
17	X			X				X		50.00	339.80	30	11.33	11	30.89	28.32						X	
18	X	SAFE-OK		X				X		600.00	2,491.96	20	12.50	6	41.67	20.83						X	
19	X			X				X		300.00	2,674.52	24	111.44	11	243.14	222.88						X	
20	X			X				X		600.00	9,610.89	73	131.66	12	800.91	800.91		X				X	
21	X			X				X		250.00	964.54	200	4.82	12	80.38	80.38						X	
22	X			X				X		0.00	1,119.16	10	111.92	10	311.92	93.26						X	
23	X			X				X		600.00	2,955.01	82	47.65	12	246.25	246.25						X	
24	X			X				X		100.00	918.05	97	9.46	12	76.50	76.50						X	
25	X			X				X		300.00	3,600.00	12	300.00	12	300.00	300.00					X	X	
26	X			X				X		250.00	3,000.00	12	250.00	12	250.00	250.00						X	
27	X			X				X		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00						X	
28	X	Homes		X				X		175.00	2,349.78	12	165.82	12	195.82	195.82						X	
29	X			X				X		210.00	2,879.31	22	130.88	12	239.94	239.94						X	
30	X			X				X		300.00	2,472.73	15	164.85	12	208.06	208.06						X	
31	X			X				X		409.00	7,647.99	50	152.96	12	637.33	637.33						X	
32	X			X				X		100.00	813.08	15	54.21	10	81.31	67.76						X	
33	X			X				X		90.00	42.90	155	0.28	12	3.58	3.58						X	
34	X			X				X		1,000.00	23,173.12	298	77.76	12	1,631.09	1,631.09						X	
35	X			X				X		100.00	566.91	16	35.43	12	47.24	47.24						X	
36	X			X				X		250.00	1,472.10	86	17.12	12	122.68	122.68						TDHS	
37	X			X				X		1,400.00	8,433.27	132	63.89	12	702.77	702.77						Austin	
38	X			X				X		75.00	727.26	6	121.21	5	145.45	90.61						X	
39	X			X				X		50.00	476.72	11	43.34	8	59.59	39.73							
40	X			X				X		250.00	1,932.96	11	175.73	9	214.78	161.08						Private	
41	X			X				X		750.00	6,987.42	28	249.55	10	698.74	582.29						USDA	
42	X			X				X		600.00	3,058.55	232	13.18	12	254.88	254.88						Surplus	
43	X			X				X		350.00	2,512.96	50	50.26	11	228.45	209.41						X	
44	X			X				X		170.00	1,335.60	4	333.90	3	445.20	111.30						X	
45	X			X				X		25.00	325.68	32	10.18	12	27.14	27.14						X	
46	X			X				X		200.00	4,836.96	71	66.31	12	386.41	386.41						X	
47	X			X				X		500.00	2,680.95	76	35.28	12	223.41	223.41						X	
48	X			X				X		400.00	3,523.36	13	278.72	12	301.95	301.95						Church	
49	X	Schools				Schools				0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00						+ Begin	
50	X			X		Private		X		0.00	12.60	31	0.41	11	1.15	1.05						X	
45	5			47	3			46	4	13,294.00	139,809.94	2,564	4,711.20		12,869.14	11,650.83	9	5	7	4	29		
Question 5 Meal Preparation				Question 6 Transportation				Question 7 - Food Bank Use								Question 8 - Donated Food Sources							

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 9 - Food Purchases													Question 10 - Food Suppliers					
Yes	No	How Much	Estimated Lbs.	SMP Lbs.	SMP Cost	VAP Lbs.	VAP Cost	NCP Lbs.	79%	SAFB Cost	Estimated Savings		H.E.B.	Sysco	Oak Farms Ben E-Kelch	Labatt	Wal-Mart	Other
Total \$	\$1.60 Lbs.	\$0.05 Lbs	13%	\$0.15 Lbs.	6%		\$0.38 Lbs.											
1	X	1,200.00	750.00	23,664.00	97.50	14.63	60.00	23.40	592.50	38.03	1161.98		X	X		X		
2	X	6,500.00	4,062.50	128,180.00	528.13	79.22	325.00	126.75	3209.38	205.97	5284.03		X	X		X		
3	X	150.00	93.75	2,968.00	12.19	1.83	7.50	2.93	74.06	4.75	145.25		X					
4	X	10.00	6.25	197.20	0.81	0.12	0.50	0.20	4.94	0.32	9.68		X					
5	X	10.00	6.25	197.20	0.81	0.12	0.50	0.20	4.94	0.32	9.68		X					
6	X	15,000.00	9,375.00	285,800.00	1,218.75	182.81	750.00	292.50	7406.25	475.31	14524.69		X	X				
7	X	30.00	18.75	591.60	2.44	0.37	1.50	0.59	14.81	0.95	29.05		X					
8	X	3,000.00	1,875.00	59,160.00	243.75	36.56	150.00	58.50	1481.25	95.06	2304.94		X					
9	X	150.00	93.75	2,968.00	12.19	1.83	7.50	2.93	74.06	4.75	145.25		X					
10	X	3,500.00	2,187.50	69,020.00	284.38	42.66	175.00	68.25	1728.13	110.91	3339.09		X					
11	X	1,300.00	812.50	25,636.00	105.63	15.84	65.00	25.35	641.88	41.19	1268.81		X					
12	X	800.00	500.00	15,776.00	65.00	9.75	40.00	16.00	395.00	25.35	774.55		X					
13	X	3,000.00	1,875.00	59,160.00	243.75	36.56	150.00	58.50	1481.25	95.06	2304.94		X	X		X		
14	X	400.00	250.00	7,868.00	32.50	4.88	20.00	7.80	197.50	12.68	387.33		X					
15	X	1,000.00	625.00	19,720.00	81.25	12.19	50.00	19.50	493.75	31.59	968.31		X					
16	X	250.00	156.25	4,930.00	20.31	3.05	12.50	4.88	123.44	7.92	242.08		X					
17	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		X					
18	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		X					
19	X	400.00	250.00	7,868.00	32.50	4.88	20.00	7.80	197.50	12.68	387.33		X					
20	X	700.00	437.50	13,804.00	56.88	8.53	35.00	13.55	345.63	22.18	677.52		X					
21	X	40.00	25.00	788.80	3.25	0.49	2.00	0.78	19.75	1.27	38.73		X					
22	X	850.00	406.25	12,818.00	52.81	7.92	32.50	12.68	320.94	20.60	529.40		X					
23	X	2,500.00	1,562.50	49,300.00	203.13	30.47	125.00	48.75	1234.38	79.22	2420.78		X					
24	X	2,500.00	1,562.50	49,300.00	203.13	30.47	125.00	48.75	1234.38	79.22	2420.78		X	X		X		
25	X	550.00	343.75	10,846.00	44.69	6.70	27.50	10.73	271.56	17.43	532.57		X					
26	X	950.00	593.75	18,734.00	77.19	11.58	47.50	18.53	469.06	30.10	919.90		X					
27	X	5,000.00	3,125.00	98,600.00	406.25	60.84	250.00	97.50	2468.75	158.44	4841.56		X	X		X		
28	X	1,200.00	750.00	23,664.00	97.50	14.63	60.00	23.40	592.50	38.03	1161.98		X					
29	X	7,200.00	4,500.00	141,984.00	585.00	87.75	360.00	140.40	3555.00	228.15	5971.85		X					
30	X	2,500.00	1,562.50	49,300.00	203.13	30.47	125.00	48.75	1234.38	79.22	2420.78		X					
31	X	7,000.00	4,375.00	138,040.00	568.75	86.31	350.00	136.50	3456.25	221.81	6778.19		X					
32	X	100.00	62.50	1,972.00	8.13	1.22	5.00	1.95	49.38	3.17	96.93		X					
33	X	340.00	212.50	6,704.80	27.63	4.14	17.00	6.63	167.88	10.77	329.23		X	X				
34	X	2,500.00	1,562.50	49,300.00	203.13	30.47	125.00	48.75	1234.38	79.22	2420.78		X					
35	X	500.00	312.50	9,860.00	40.63	6.09	25.00	9.75	246.88	15.84	484.16		X					
36	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		X					
37	X	1,000.00	625.00	19,720.00	81.25	12.19	50.00	19.50	493.75	31.59	968.31		X					
38	X	550.00	343.75	10,846.00	44.69	6.70	27.50	10.73	271.56	17.43	532.57		X					
39	X	2,400.00	1,500.00	47,328.00	195.00	29.25	120.00	46.80	1185.00	76.05	2323.95		X					
40	X	2,400.00	1,500.00	47,328.00	195.00	29.25	120.00	46.80	1185.00	76.05	2323.95		X					
41	X	4,500.00	2,812.50	88,740.00	365.63	54.84	225.00	97.75	2221.88	142.59	4367.41		X	X				
42	X	18,000.00	11,250.00	354,960.00	1,462.50	219.38	900.00	351.00	8897.50	570.38	17429.63		X	X		X		
43	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		X					
44	X	400.00	250.00	7,868.00	32.50	4.88	20.00	7.80	197.50	12.68	387.33		X					
45	X	1,000.00	625.00	19,720.00	81.25	12.19	50.00	19.50	493.75	31.59	968.31		X					
46	X	500.00	312.50	9,860.00	40.63	6.09	25.00	9.75	246.88	15.84	484.16		X					
47	X	500.00	312.50	9,860.00	40.63	6.09	25.00	9.75	246.88	15.84	484.16		X					
48	X	75.00	46.88	1,478.00	6.09	0.91	3.75	1.46	37.03	2.38	72.62		X					
49	X	300.00	187.50	5,916.00	24.38	3.66	15.00	6.85	148.13	9.51	290.49		X					
50	X	900.00	562.50	17,748.00	73.13	10.97	45.00	17.55	444.38	28.52	871.48		X					
46	4	103,755.00	64,846.88	2,046,048.60	8430.09	1,264.51	5187.75	2,023.22	51229.03	3,287.74	100,467.26		35	9	3	5	6	20
VAP Cost = Average Cost per Lbs. of all Chargeable Product excluding Shared Maintenance Product													Question 10 - Food Suppliers					
Question 9 - Food Purchases													Question 10 - Food Suppliers					

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 11 - Food Needs															Question 12 - Funding						
Meat	Produce	Milk	Cereal	Bread	Butter	Rice	Juice	Beans	PB & J	Pasta	Eggs	Flour	Sugar	Other	Grants	Fundraisers	Private	Foundations	Government	Govt Program	Other
1	X	X		X							X				X		X		X	CACFP	
2	X	X												Chicken			X				
3	X													Deli			X				
4	X	X		X													X				
5	X	X	X	X													X				
6	X	X	X	X						X						X	X	X	X	USDA	
7	X	X	X	X						X				Snacks		X	X				
8	X			X							X								X	HCS	Church
9	X	X	X	X										Turkey			X		X	NSLP	
10	X	X	X	X											X		X		X	USDA	
11		X	X	X						X											
12	X	X	X	X							X					X			X	CACFP	
13	X	X	X	X										Veggies		X					
14					X								X	Salt		X		X			
15	X	X	X	X						X			X								
16	X	X	X	X										Cheese					X	SNP	Tuition
17	X	X								X						X					
18	X	X								X				Mashed							United Way
19	X	X	X							X				Cheese					X	MHMR	
20	X	X	X								X						X				
21		X																			
22	X	X	X	X						X		X				X					
23		X		X						X		X					X				
24	X		X	X										Splenda					X	TX Rehab	
25	X	X	X	X						X		X		Chicken					X	TCADA	
26	X	X	X	X						X		X		Soda							Tuition
27	X	X	X	X						X		X		Soup							
28	X	X	X	X							X										
29	X	X	X	X																	
30	X	X	X	X						X						X			X	CACFP	
31	X	X	X	X													X		X	Medicaid	Fees
32	X	X	X	X						X				Fruit							
33	X	X	X	X						X			X			X					Offerings
34	X	X	X								X		X				X				
35	X	X										X	X								
36																			X	TDHS	
37	X	X								X											Fees
38		X	X	X						X							X				
39	X	X	X	X											X	X	X		X	State	
40	X	X	X																X	NSLP	
41	X	X	X														X		X	USDA	
42	X	X	X										X			X	X	X	X	USDA	
43	X	X	X	X												X	X				
44		X	X	X										Cheese							Church
45	X	X	X	X						X		X	X						X	State	
46	X	X	X													X			X	Medicaid	Fees
47	X	X	X														X	X			
48	X		X	X												X					+ Beginnings
49	X	X	X	X										Snacks						FSP	
50	X	X	X	X							X						X		X		
39	30	43	18	28	12	9	16	13	10	10	20	6	10		16	8	29	7	20		
Question 11 - Food Needs															Question 12 - Funding						

Child Nutrition Survey Results

Question 13 - Cook					Question 14 - Meal Times					Question 15 Meal Style		Question 16 - Additional Comments	
Chief	Volunteers	Residents	Staff	No Prep	Breakfast	AM Snack	Lunch	PM Snack	Supper	Evening Snack	Cafeteria	Family	
1			X		8:30 AM		12 NOON	3:00 PM	5:30-6 PM		X		More Meat Products
2		X			7:00 AM		12 NOON	5:00 PM	6:00 PM		X		
3			X				12 NOON					X	Great Job
4			X				12 NOON		5:30 PM			X	Great Job
5			X				12 NOON		5:30 PM			X	
6	X				8:00 AM	10:00 AM	12 NOON	3:00 PM	6:00 PM	8:00 PM		X	Great Job
7							11:12 NOON	3:30-4 PM	6:00 PM			X	More Meat Products
8			X		6-8 AM		Varies	2-3 PM	6-8 PM			X	More Meat Products
9		X	X		Varies		11:00 AM		Varies			X	Would Like Holiday Turkeys
10	X		X		8:00 AM			3-4 PM	5:30 PM		X	X	Only Uses SAFE for Snacks & Juice
11				X			11:30 AM	3:00 PM	5:00 PM	7:00 PM		X	Food Service Paid by the Division
12		X			7:00 AM	10:00 AM	11:30 AM	2:30-3 PM				X	More Variety and More Frequent Deliveries
13	X				8-8:30 AM		11-12 NOON					X	
14		X			9:30-11 AM		11-12 NOON	2:00 PM				X	Great Job
15	X				6-8 AM		11-12 NOON		6:00 PM			X	More Meat Products
16		X			7-8 AM		12-1 PM		4:30 PM			X	More Nutritious Foods
17			X					3:00 PM	3:30-4:30 PM			X	No More Peach Fruit Cups Kids Like Pineapple
18			X		8:00 AM	10:00 AM	1:00 PM	3:00 PM	6:00 PM		X	X	Need Powdered Milk and Cheese
19			X		7-9 AM		12-2 PM	Varies	6-8 PM	Varies		X	
20								3-4 PM				X	
21		X										X	
22			X		8:30 AM	9:00 AM	12 NOON	3:00 PM	5:30 PM	8:00 PM		X	Great Job
23	X				8 + 9 AM		11-12 NOON	2:30 PM	5:00 PM		X	X	More Fresh, lowfat, low sugar, and healthy Products
24			X			10:30 AM	12 NOON	3:00 PM	5:00 PM	7:30 PM		X	Great Job
25			X		7:30 AM	10:00 AM	12 NOON	3:00 PM	5:00 PM	9:00 PM		X	
26	X				6:30-8 AM	9:00 AM	11-11:30 AM	2:30-3 PM				X	More #10 cans, cereals, milk, juice for non-USA Centers
27	X				8-8:30 AM		12-1 PM	3:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:30-7 PM		X	Hasn't received a straight answer from SAFB
28			X		Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies		X	
29			X		8:30 AM		11:30 AM	2:30 PM	5:00 PM			X	Low Sugar Cereal, Lunchmeats, Fruit Cups
30			X		6-7:30 AM		1:00 PM	3:30-4 PM	6-7 PM	7-8 PM		X	More Meat Products
31			X		6-8 AM	10:00 AM	11-12 AM	3-4 PM	5-7 PM	8-10 PM		X	Better Quality Meats
32			X		8:15 AM		11:30 AM	2:45 PM				X	Day Care Centers Would Like USDA Food & Commodities
33	X		X		8:00 AM		12 NOON		5:00 PM		X	X	More Prepared Foods / Less Sweets / Milk
34	X				6-7 AM	9-11 AM	11:30-4 PM	3-4 PM	5-6 PM	7:00 PM	X	X	More Variety @ the Food Bank
35		X			8:00 AM	10:00 AM	12 NOON	2:30 PM	5:00 PM	10:00 PM	X		
36			X					4:00 PM	6:00 PM			X	Great Job
37		X			7:30-9 AM	10:00 AM	11-2 PM	4:00 PM	5-7 PM	9:00 PM	X	X	Poor Distribution Process / Lack of Quality Products
38			X		7:00 AM	10:00 AM	12 NOON	3:00 PM	5:00 PM			X	Great Job
39			X		7:00 AM		12 NOON		5:30 PM			X	Better Guidelines for Food Bank Use
40			X		6:30-7:30 AM		11:30-1 PM	4:15 PM	6:00 PM			X	
41	X				7-8 AM		11-1 PM	3:30 PM	4:30-6 PM		X		More Meat Products
42	X				7:30 AM		12:30-4 PM		4:45-5:15 PM		X		Getting Shopping List on Time
43		X			7:00 AM		12 NOON		6:00 PM		X		Great Job
44			X		6:30 AM	9:30 AM	11:00 AM	4:00 PM	5:30 PM	8:00 PM	X	X	Food Pick-up Site Near Pipe Creek, TX and More Detergent
45	X				7-8:30 AM		11:30-12:30 PM		4:30-5:30 PM		X		Great Job
46		X			7:00 AM		12 NOON		5:00 PM		X		More Meat Products
47			X		6:30 AM	10:30 AM	12:30 PM	3:30 PM	6:30 PM		X	X	Great Job
48		X									X		Summer Food Service ONLY
49			X	X				3:30 PM			X		Would Like to Offer Supper
50			X		7-8 AM		12-1 PM		6-7 PM		X		Smaller Portions of Basic Food Items
12	11	8	29	2							19	33	
Question 13 - Cook					Question 14 - Meal Times					Question 15 Meal Style		Question 16 - Additional Comments	

Figure 1

Question 1 - Total Meal Services by Week

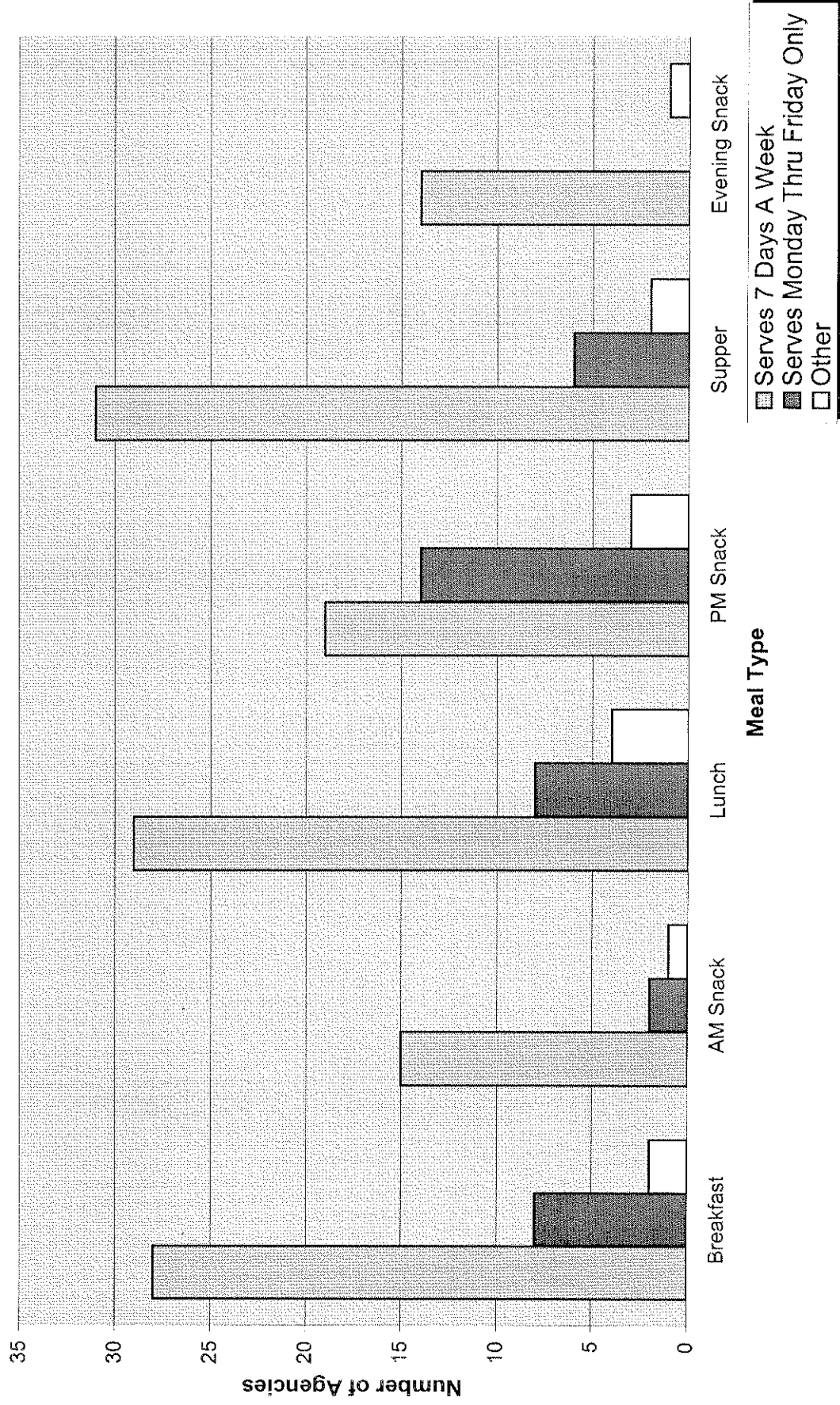


Figure 2

Question 2 - Age Group of Clients Served by # of Agencies

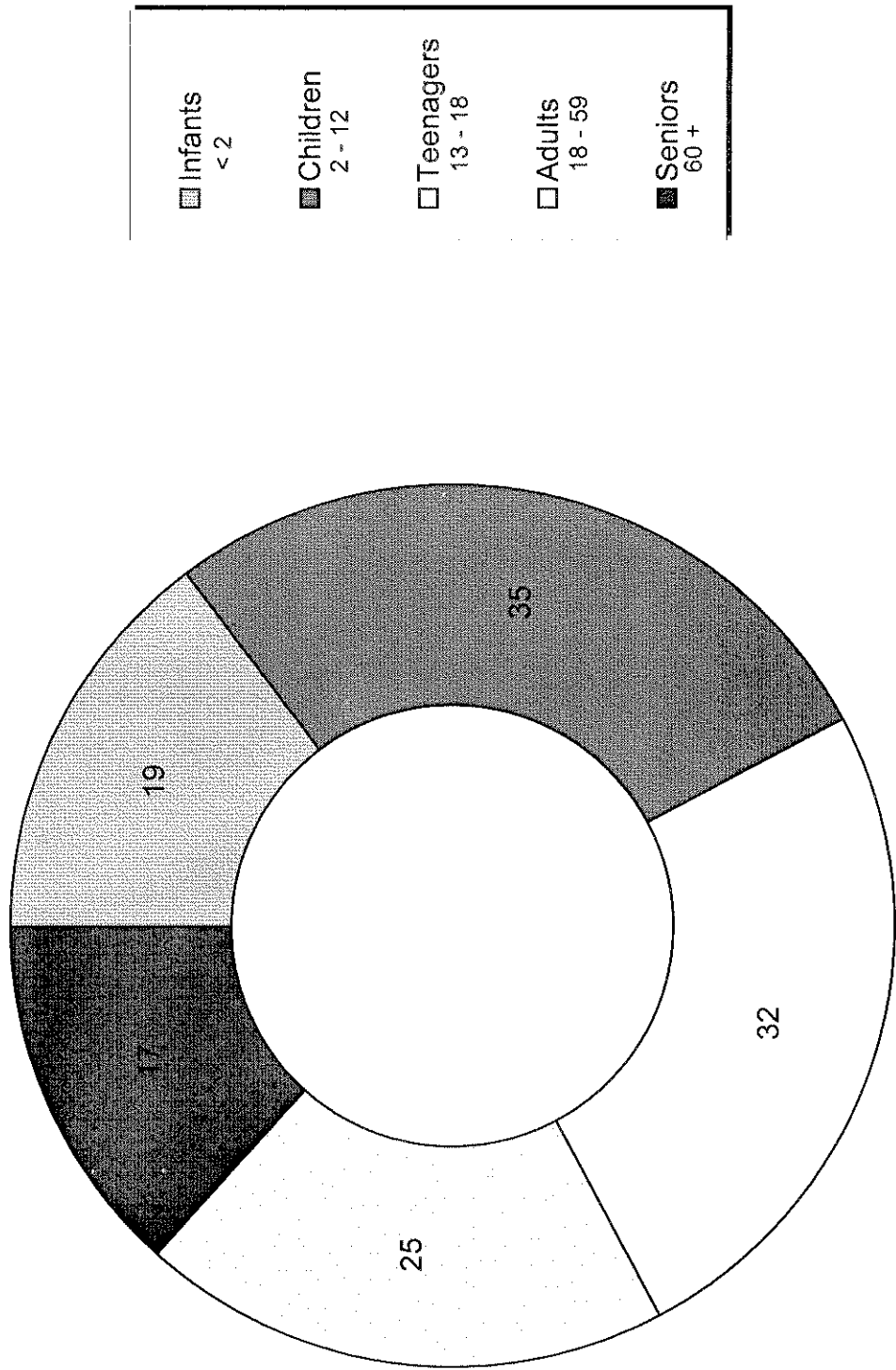


Figure 3

Question 2 - % of Agencies Serving Each Age Group

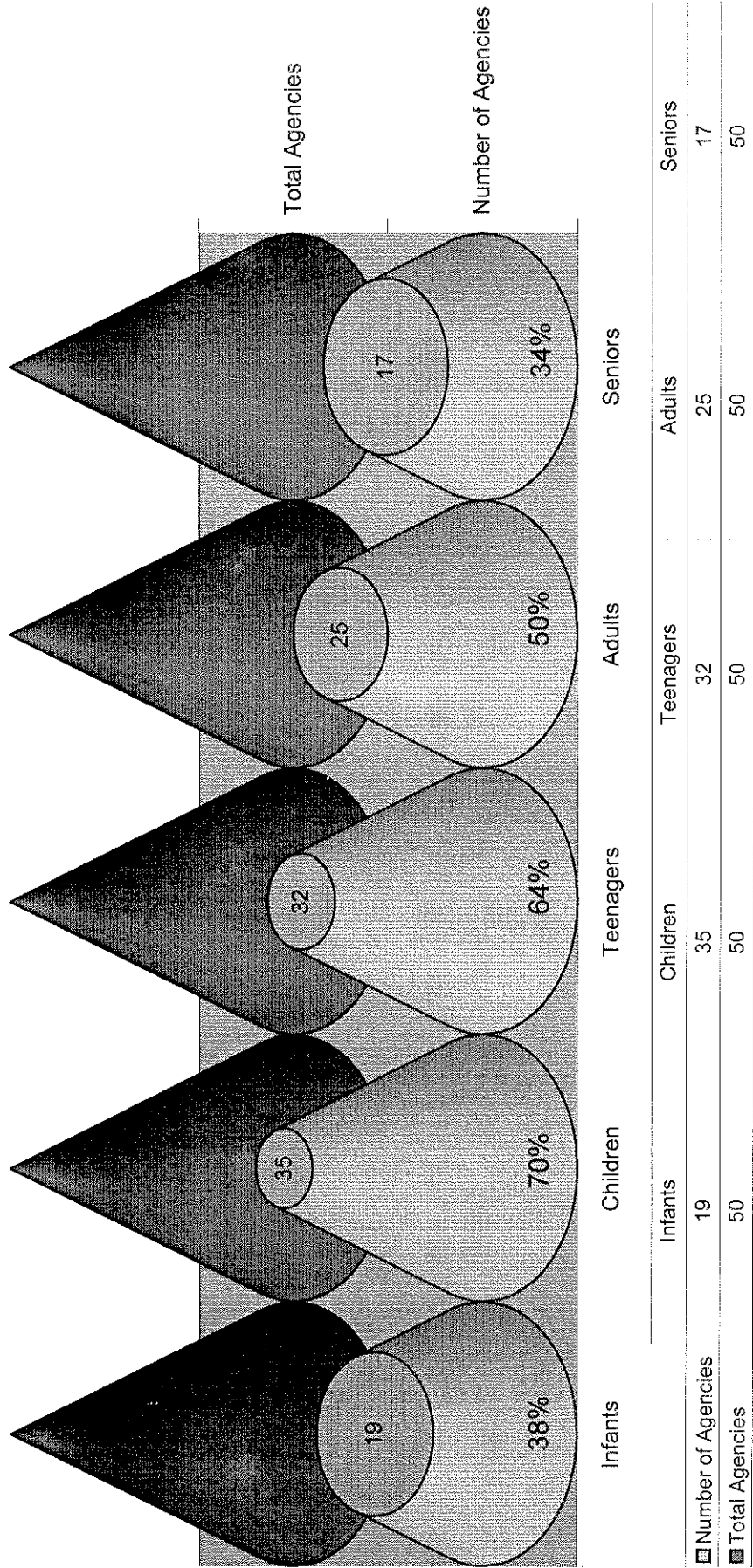


Figure 4

Question 3 - Client Type by # of Agencies

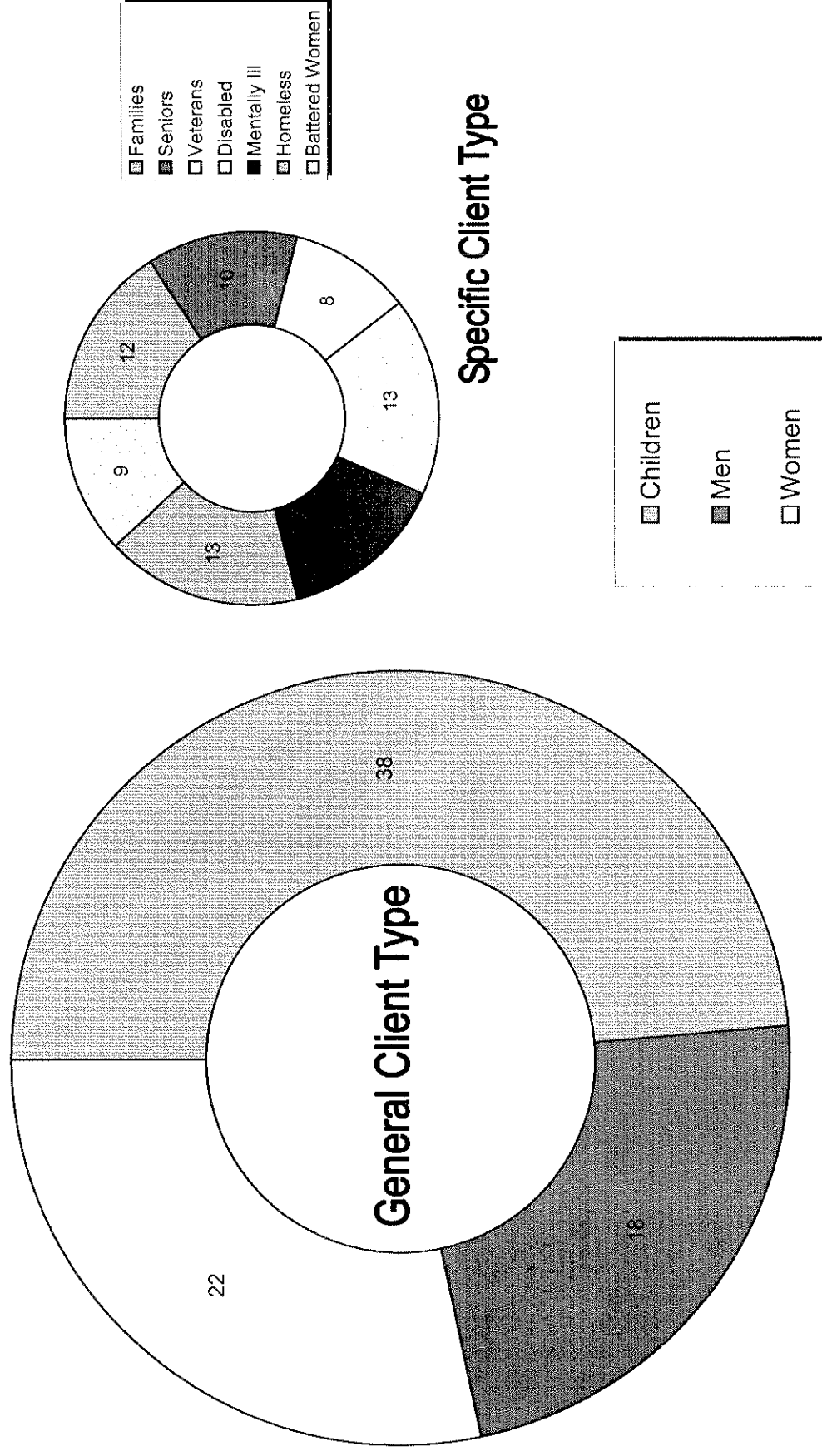


Figure 5

Question 4 - Number of Clients Served by Age Per Week

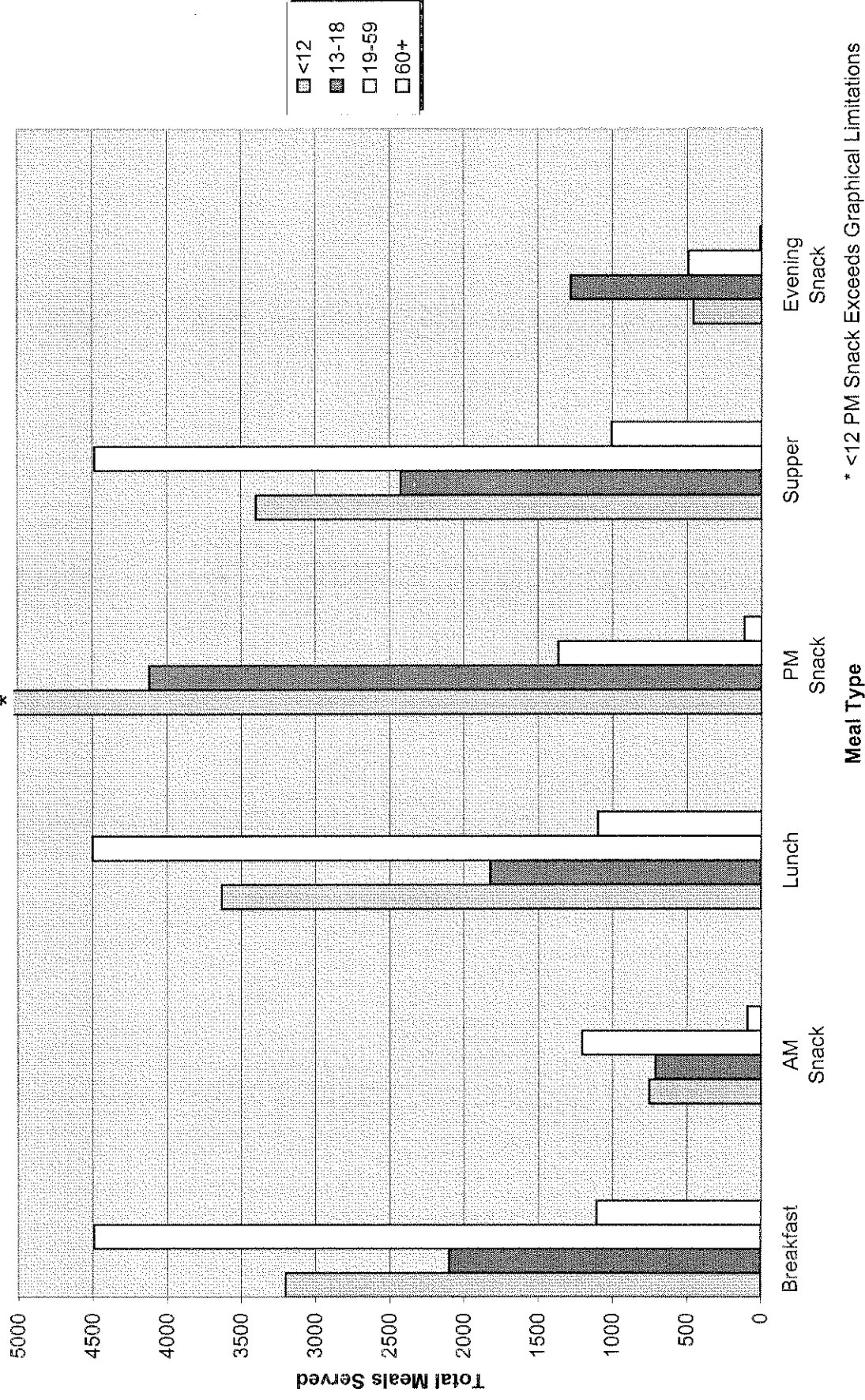


Figure 6

Question 4 - Total Meals & Snacks Served

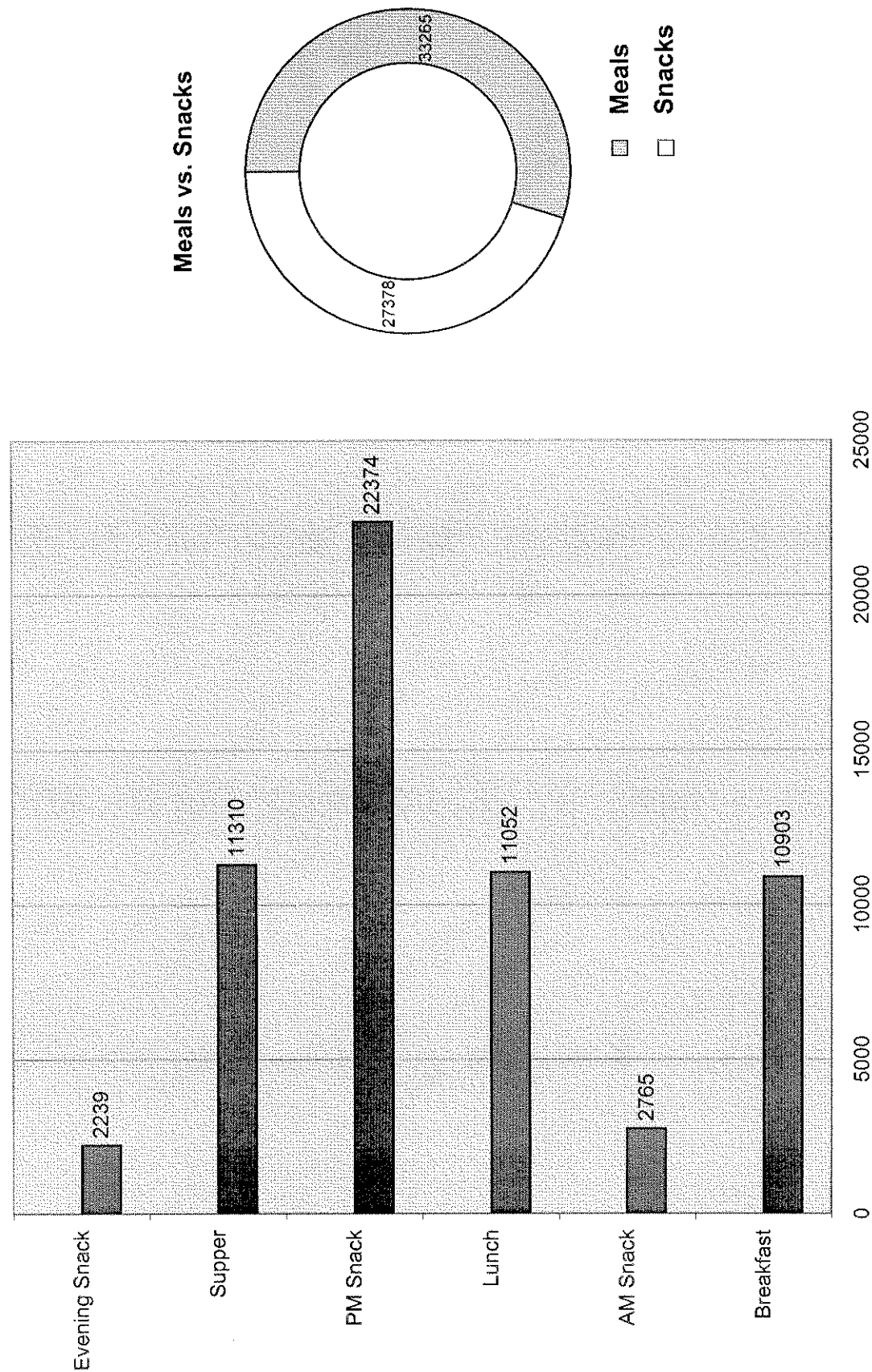


Figure 7

Question 4 - % of Clients Served by Age Per Meal

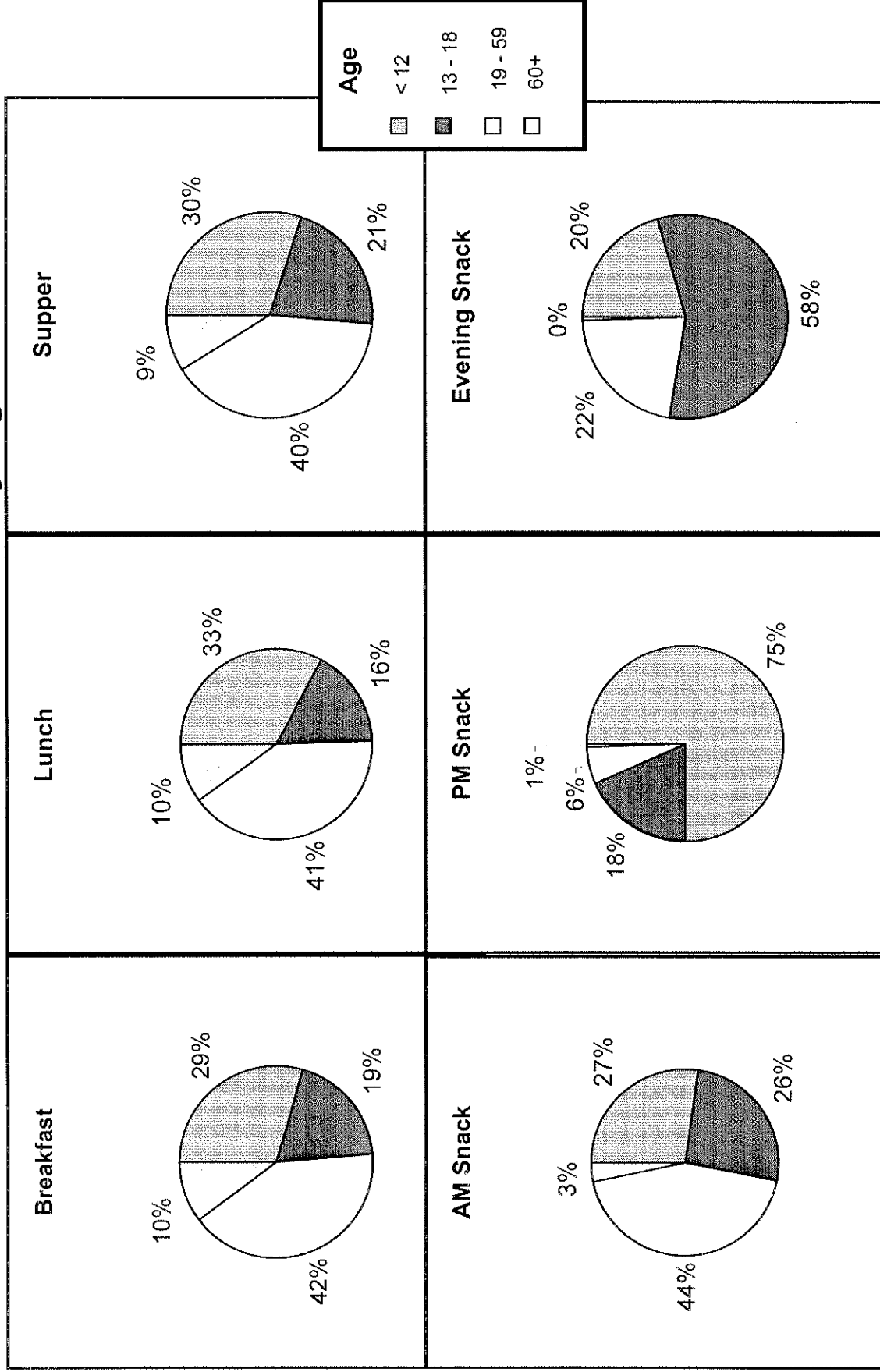


Figure 8

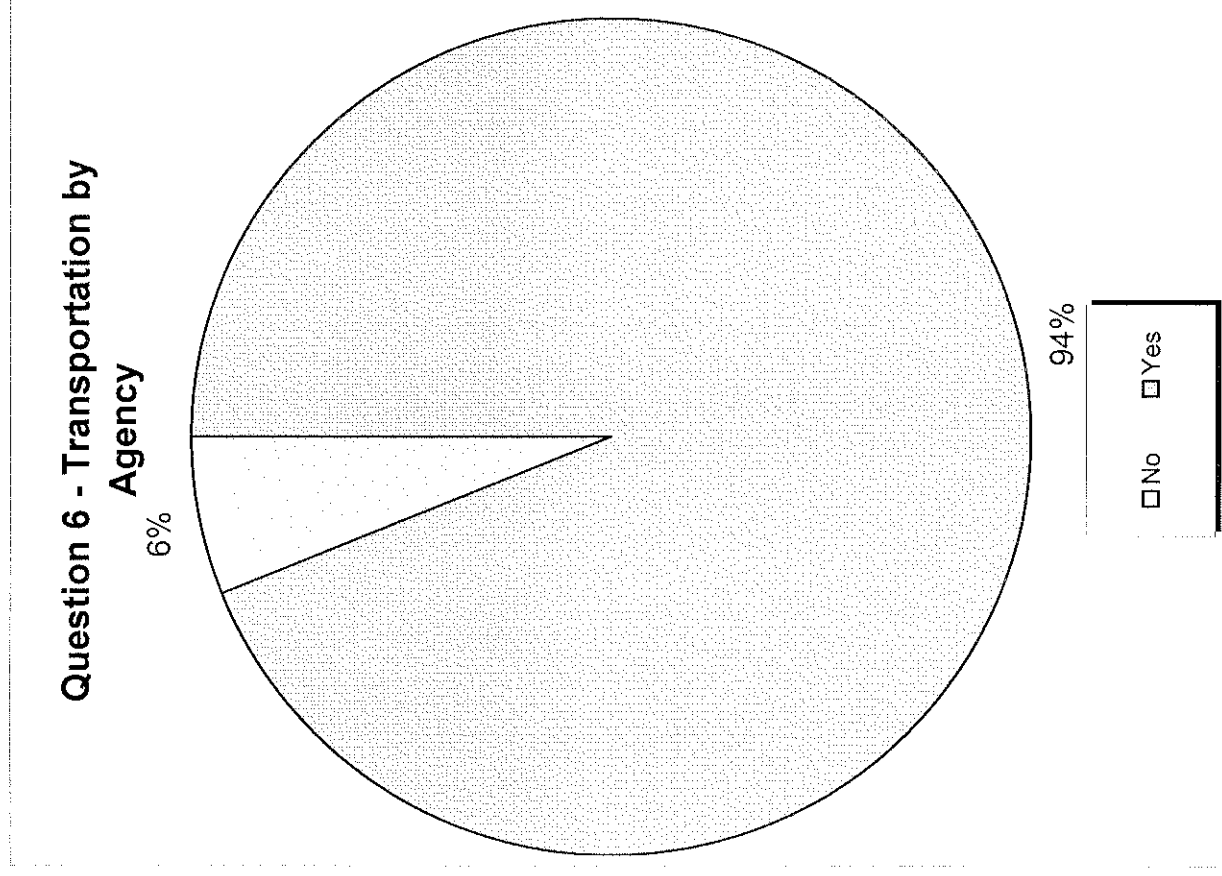
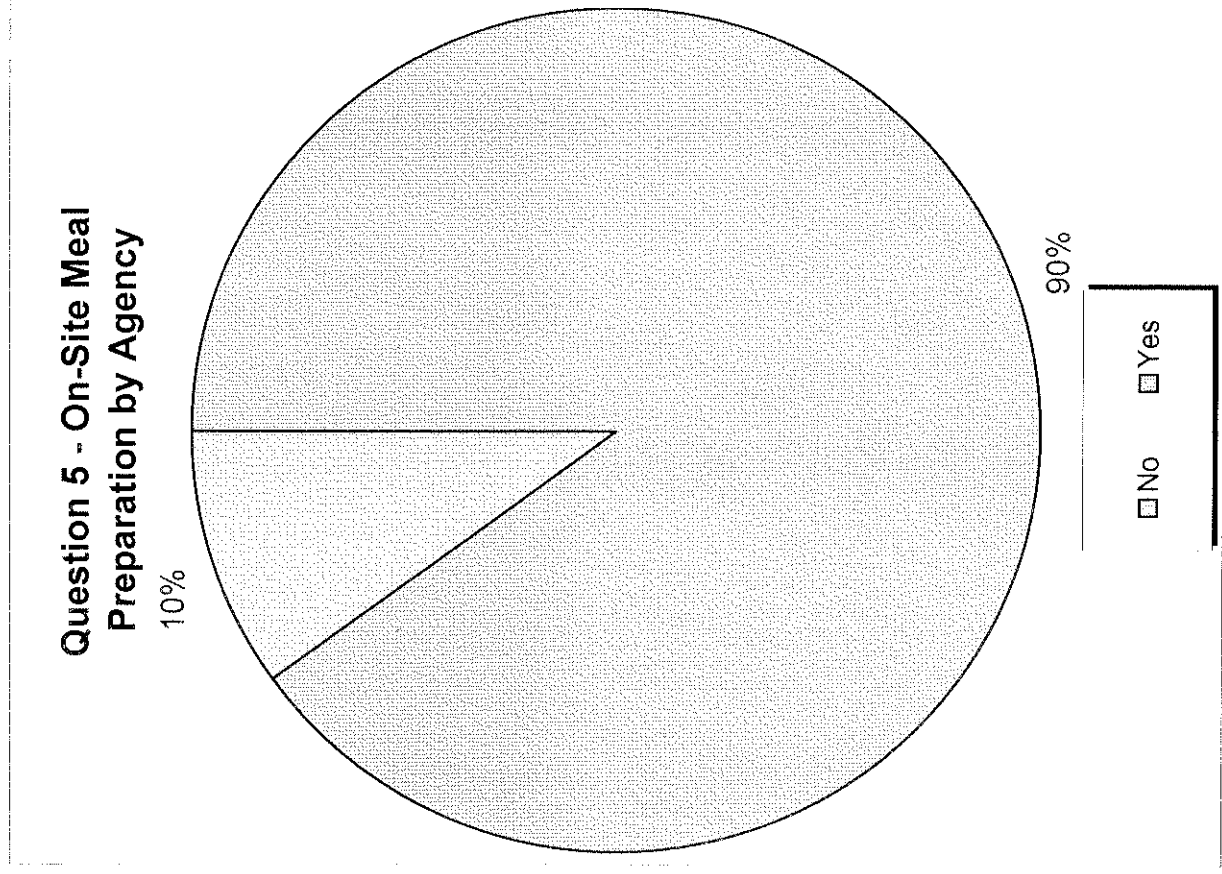


Figure 9

Question 7 - Agency Utilization of the SAFB

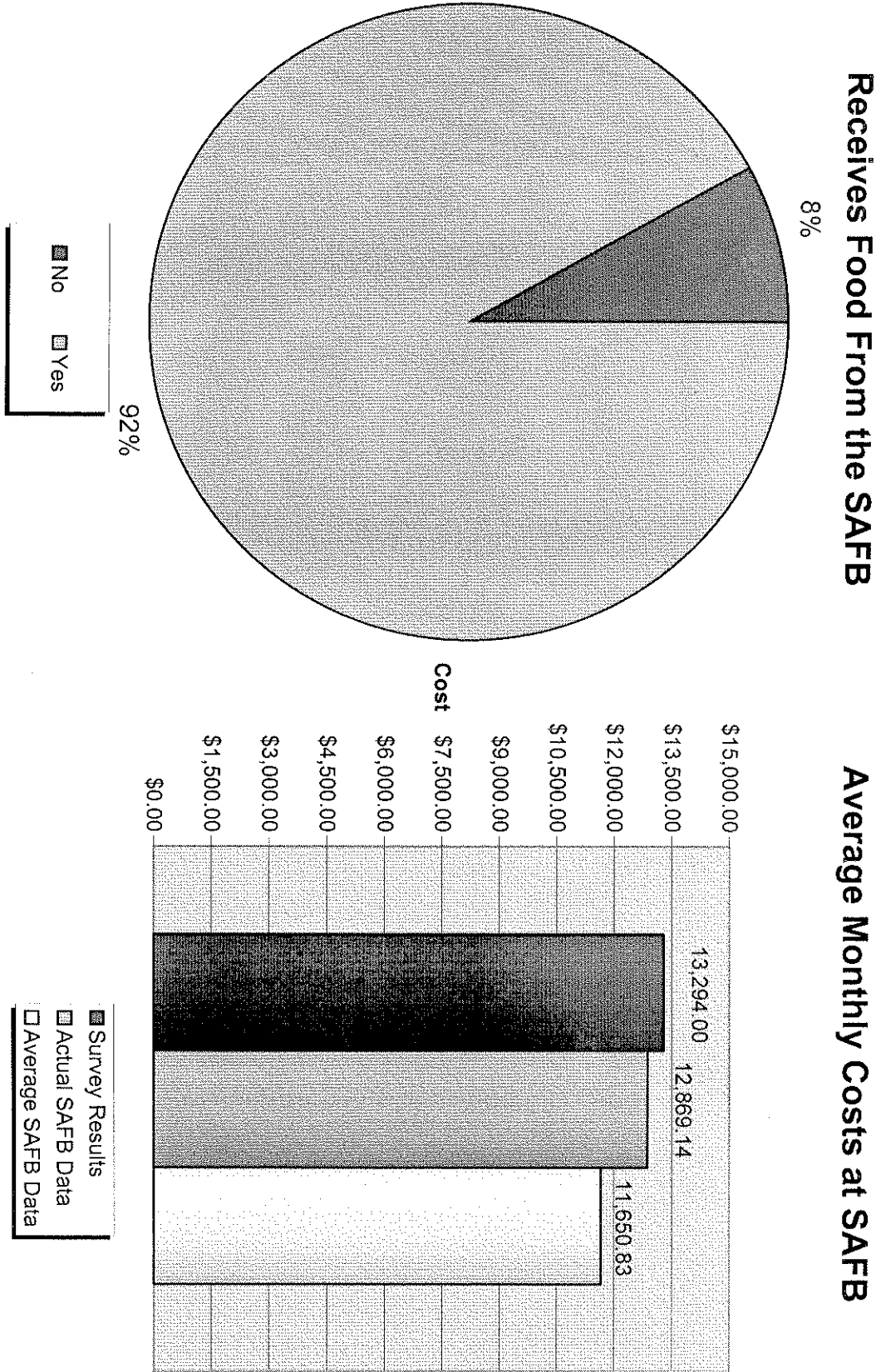


Figure 10

Question 8 - Other Sources of Donated Food

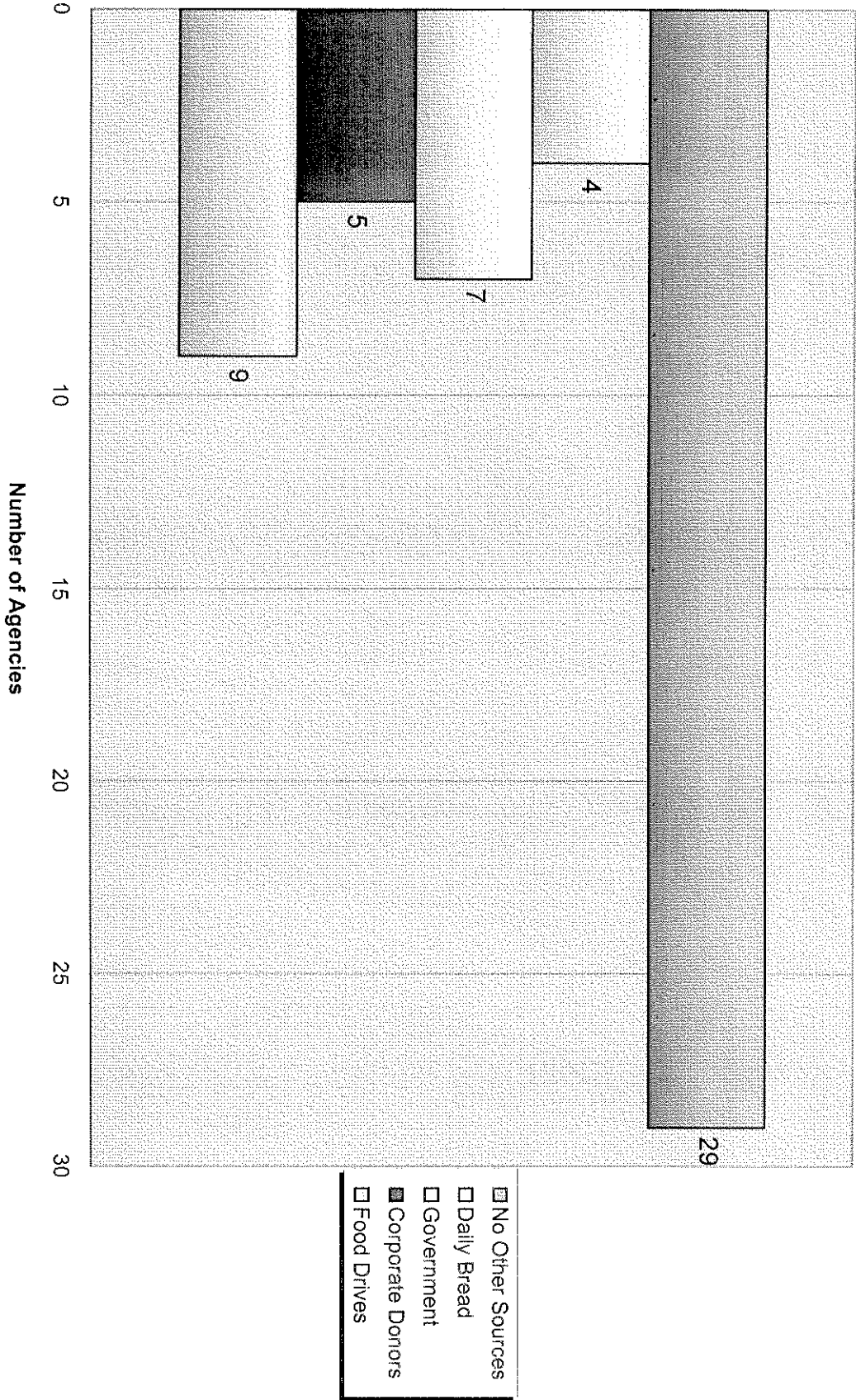


Figure 11

Question 9 - Total Lbs. of Food Purchased

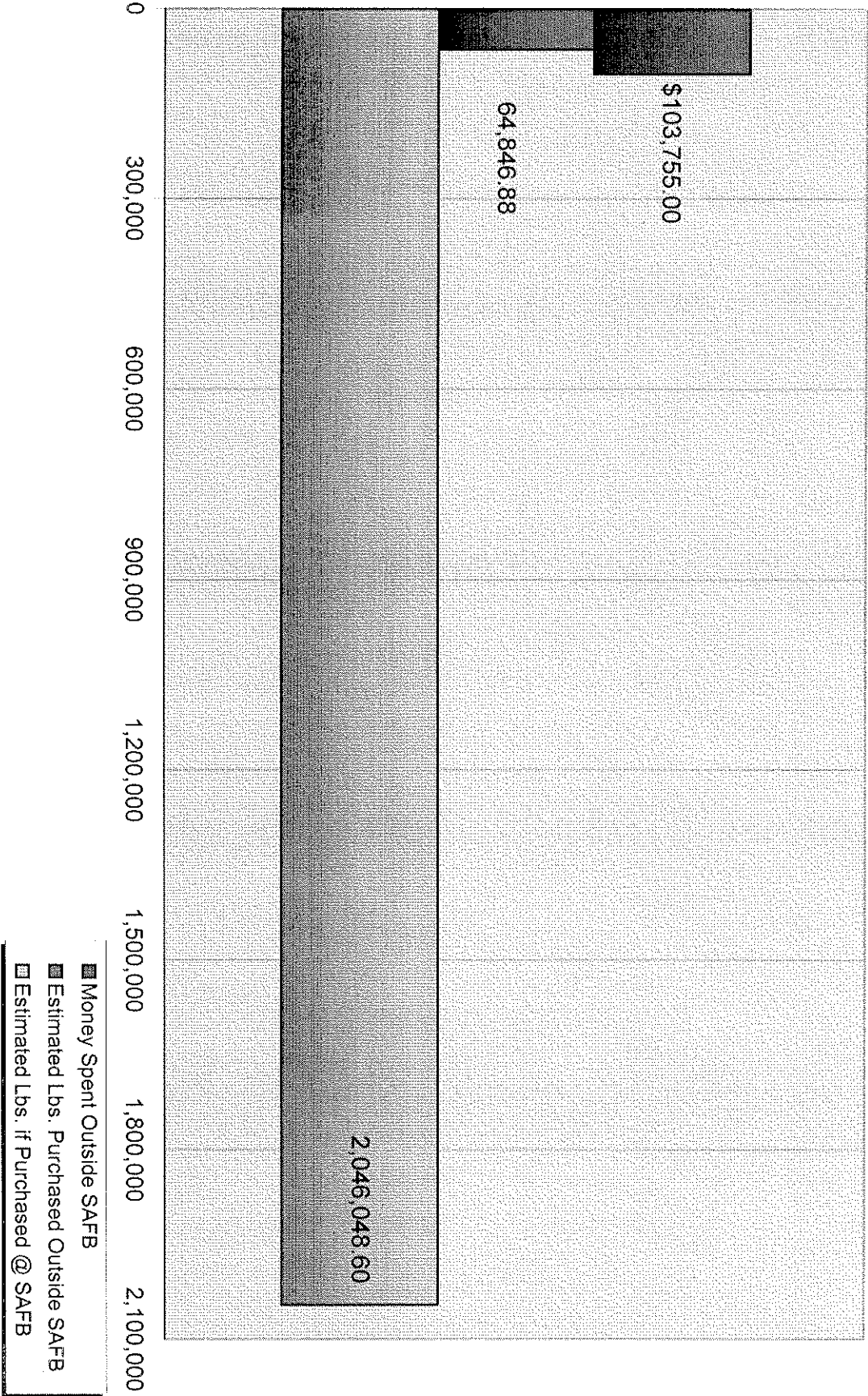


Figure 12

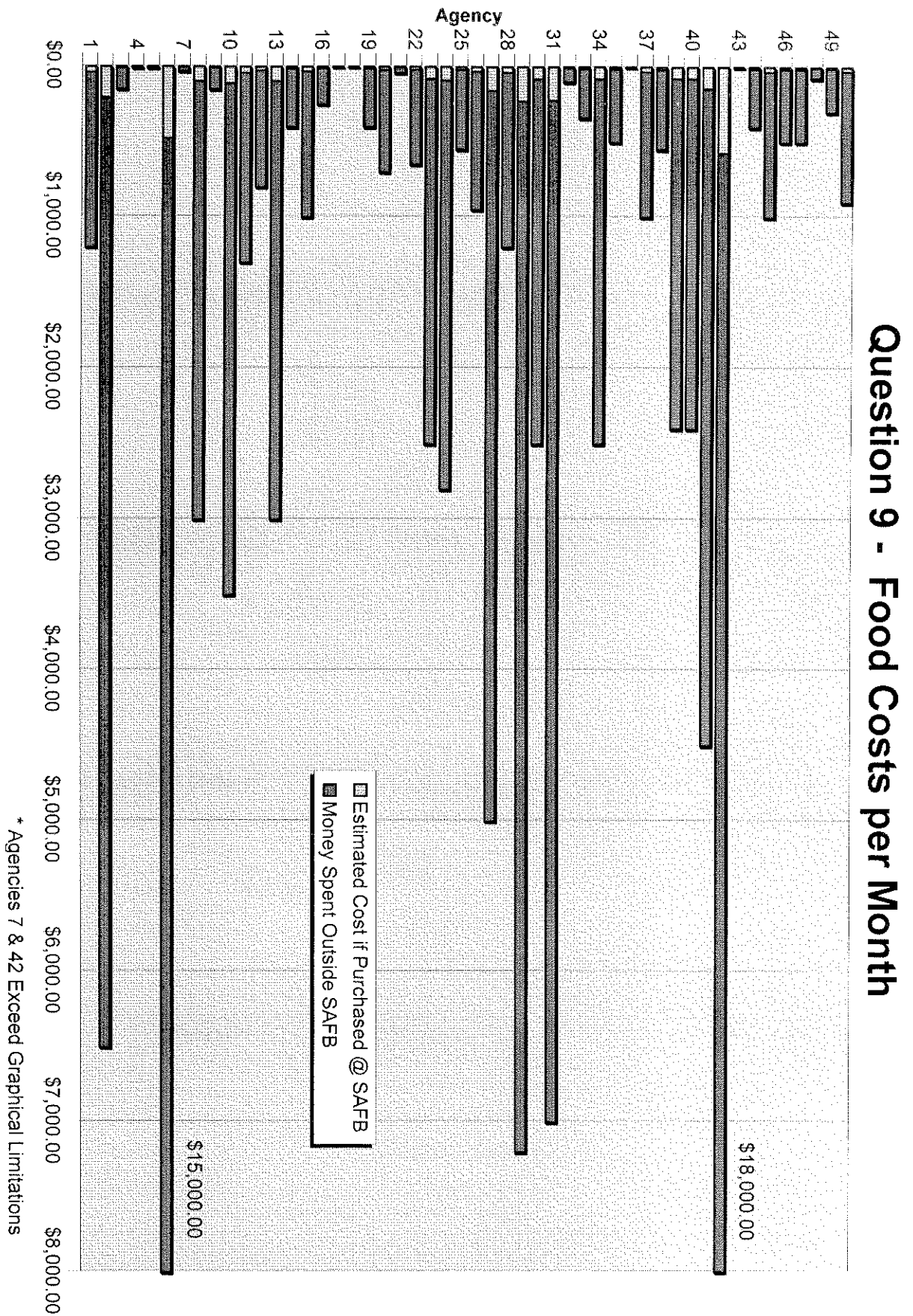


Figure 13

Question 10 - Food Purchased Outside SAFB

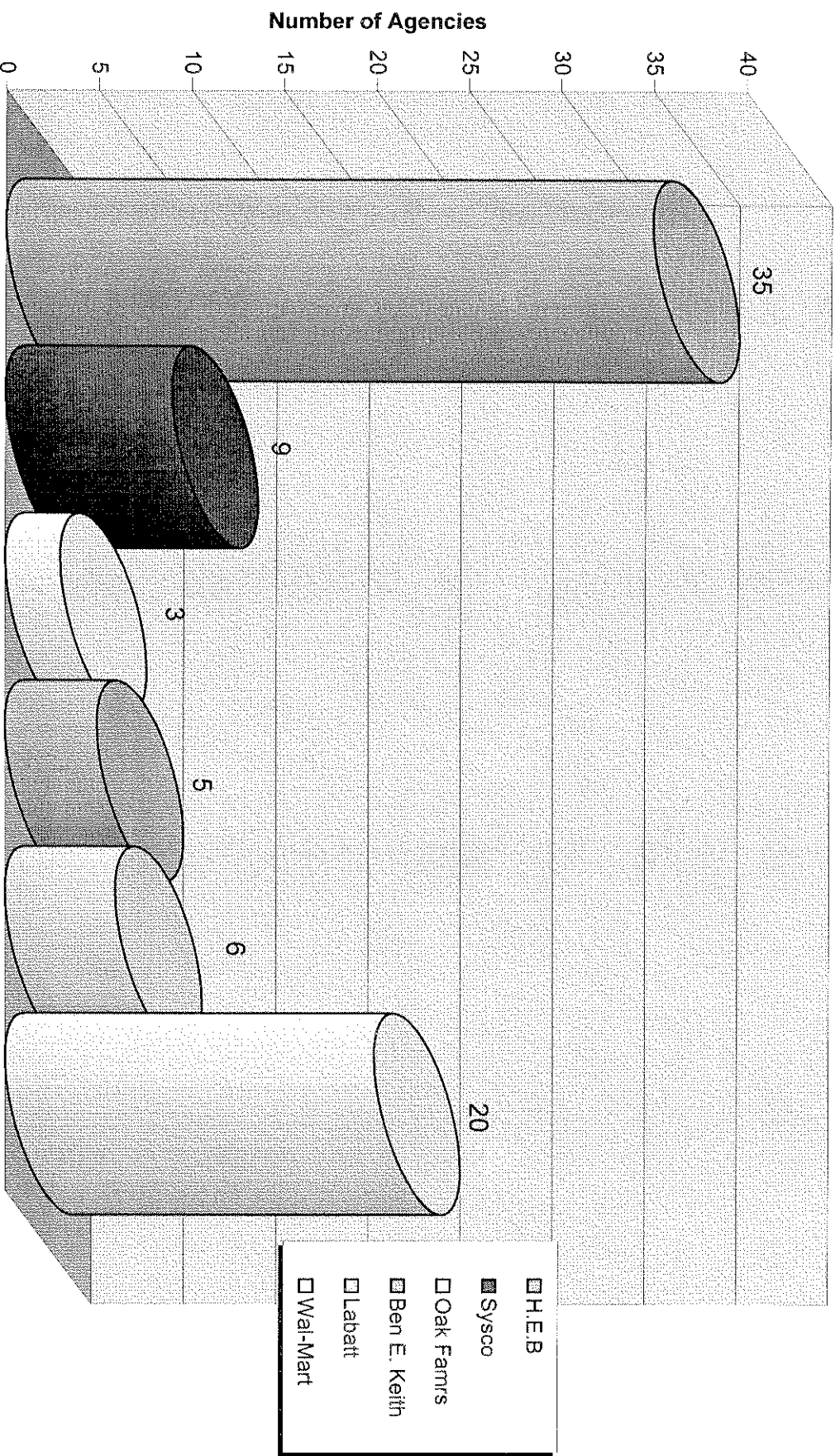


Figure 14

Question 11 - Foods Most Often Needed and Purchased Outside SAFB

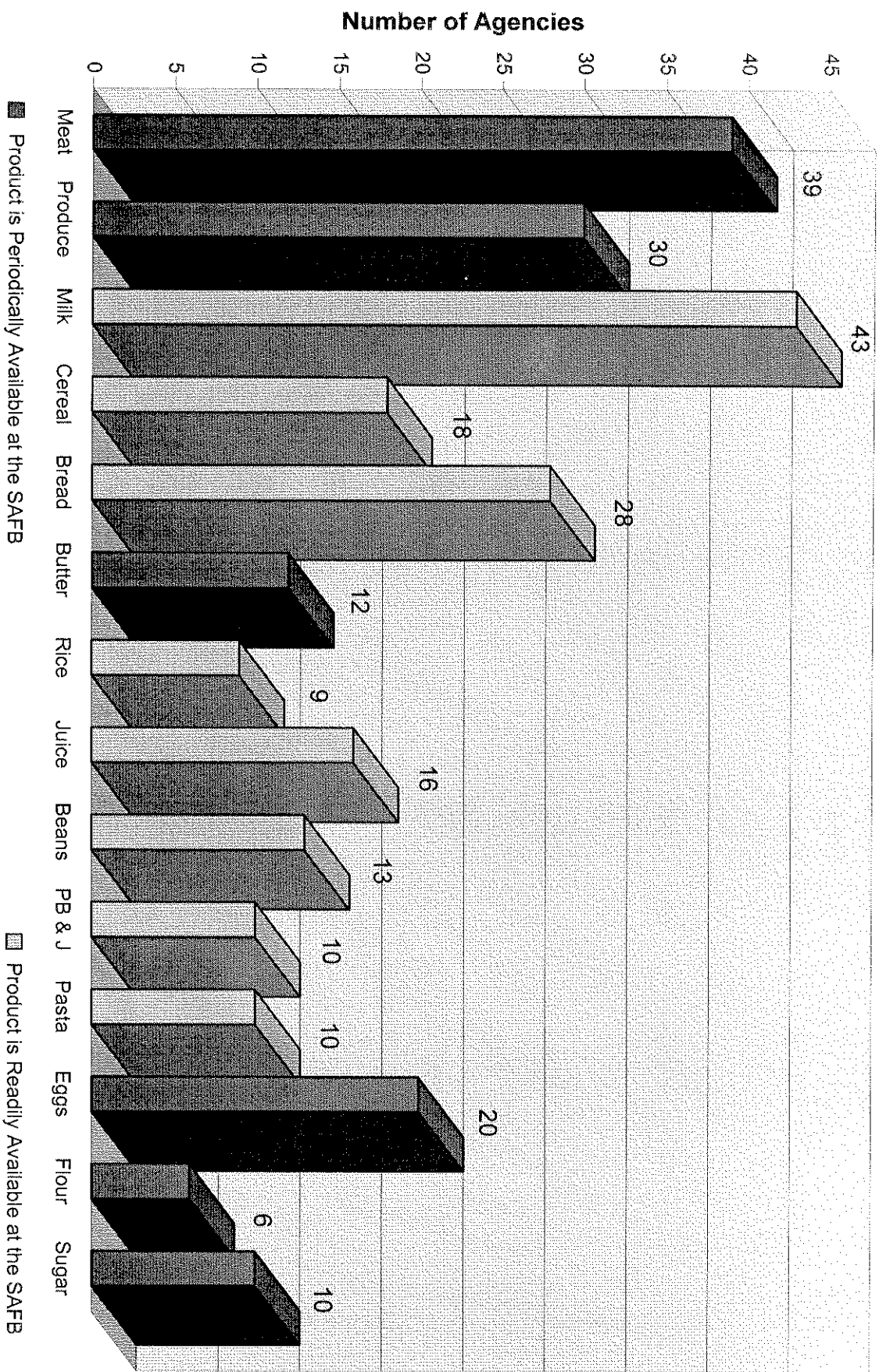


Figure 15

Question 12 - Funding Sources

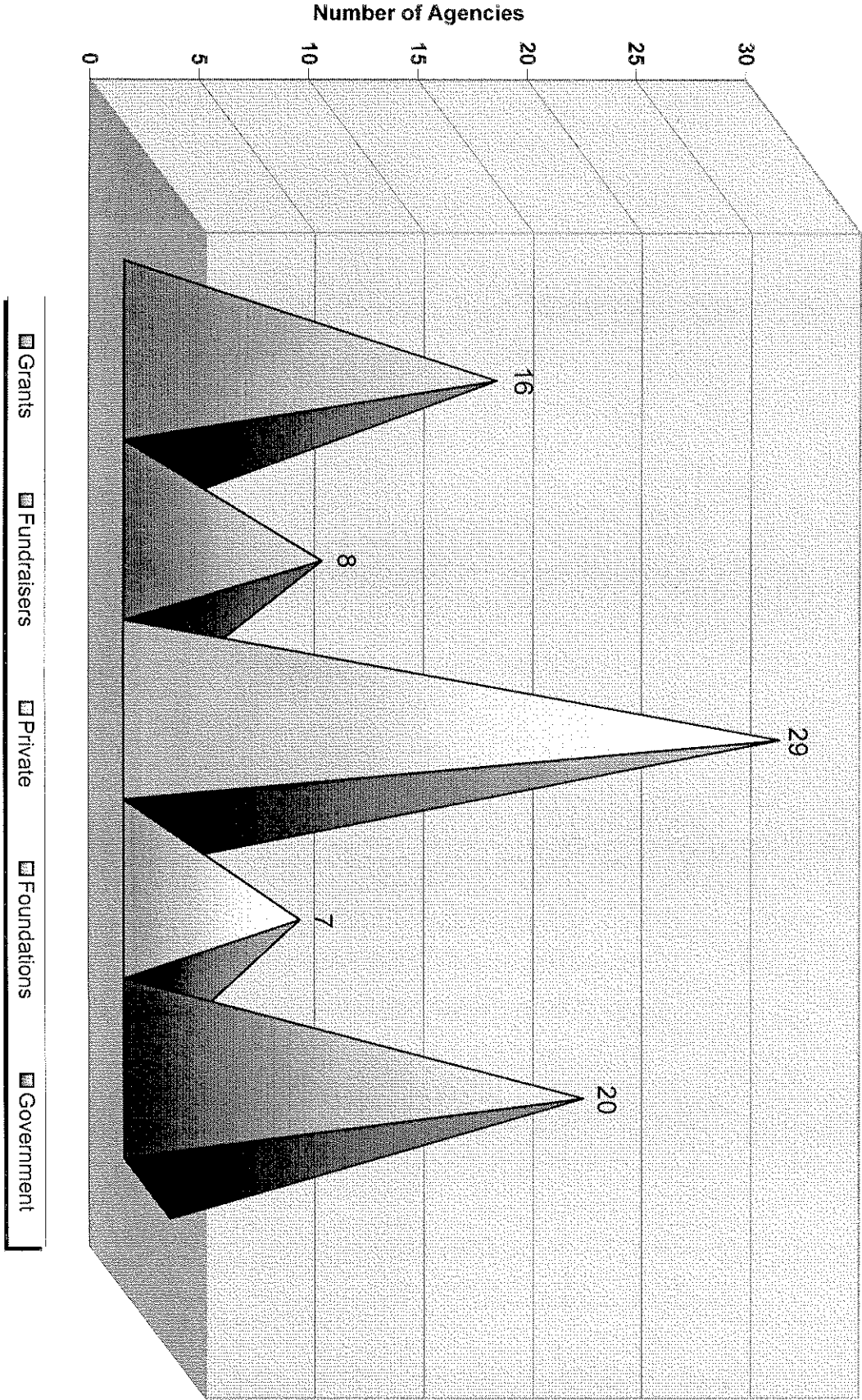


Figure 16

Question 13 - Food Preparation by % of Agencies

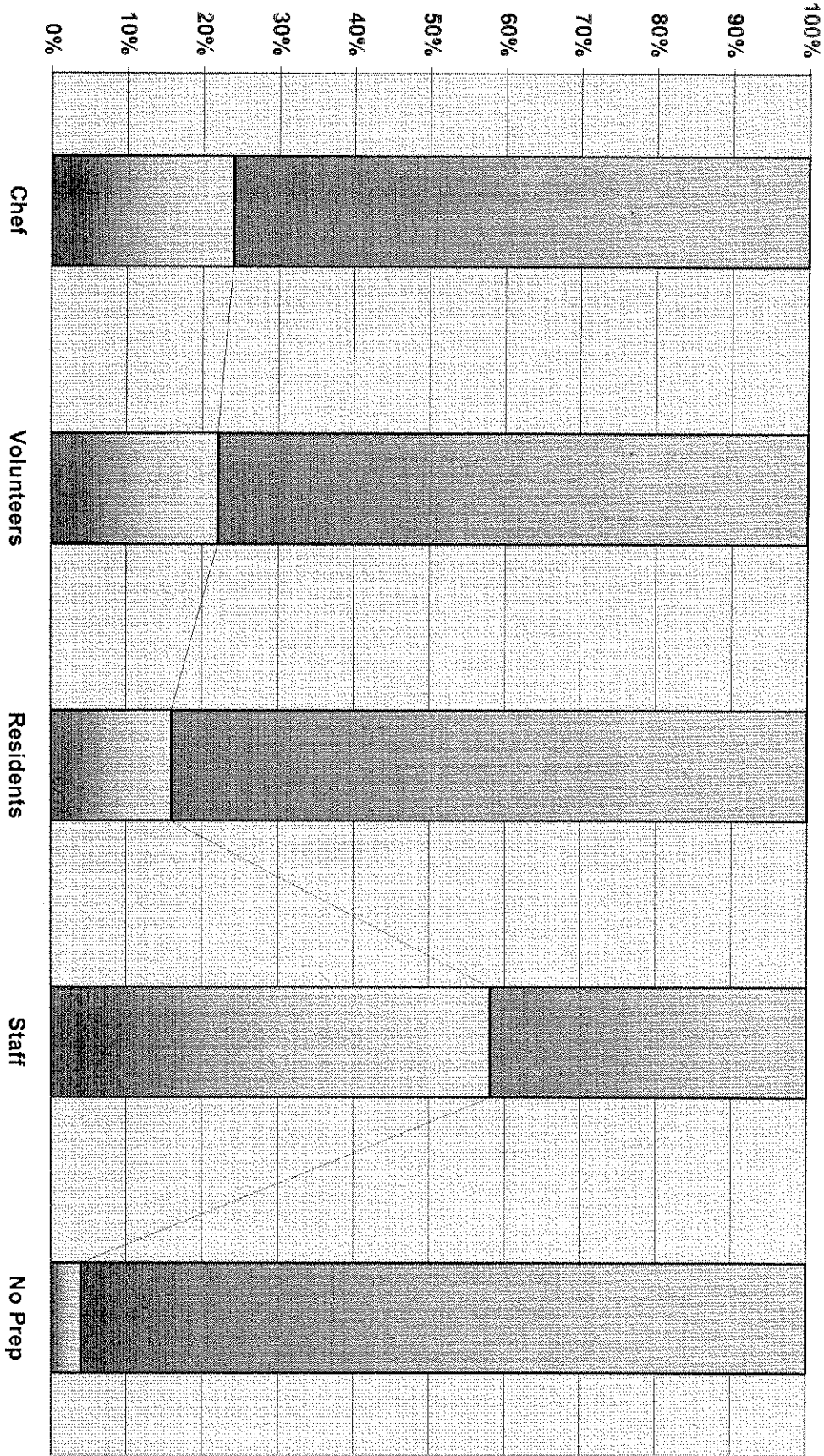


Figure 17

Question 14 - Meal Service Start Time

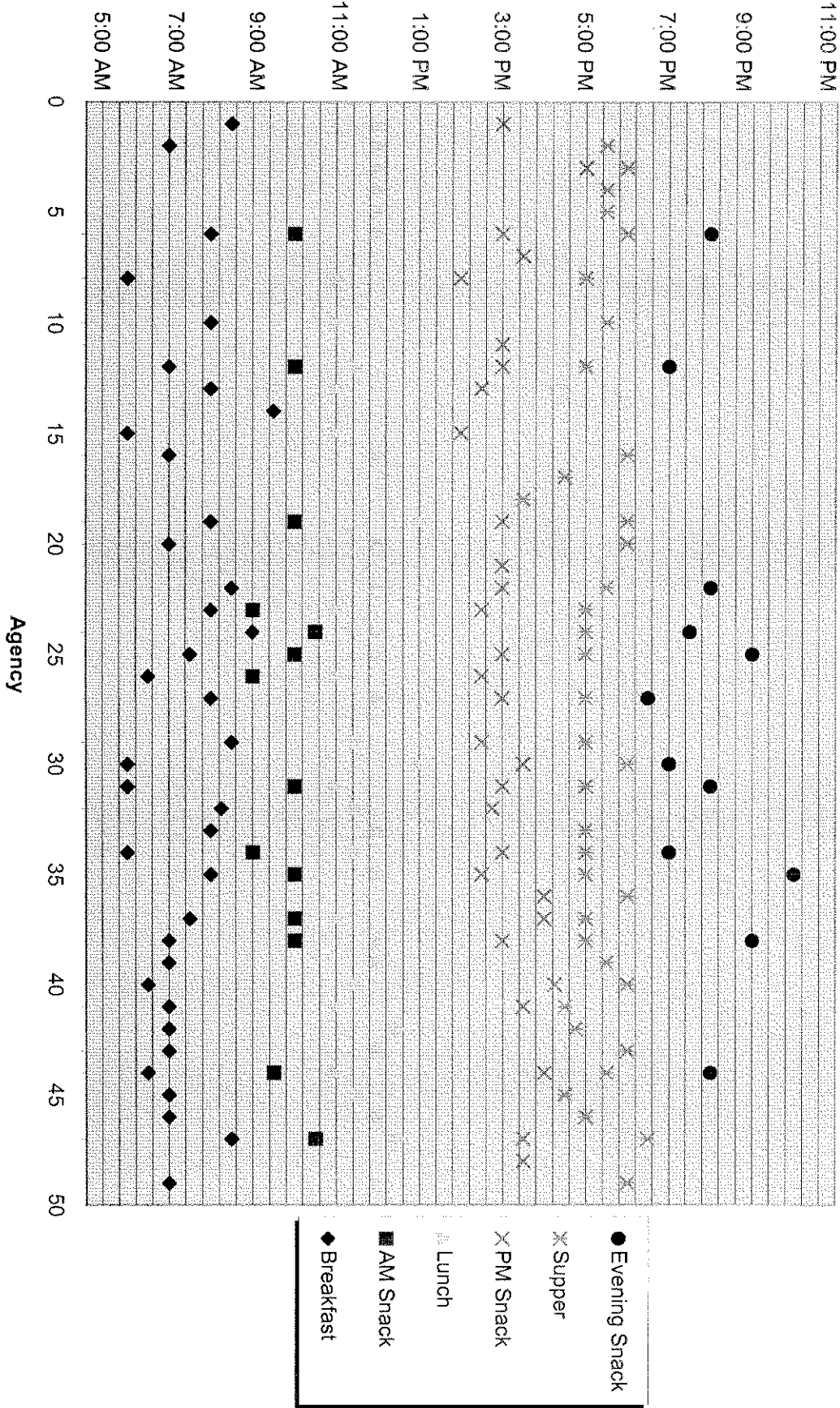
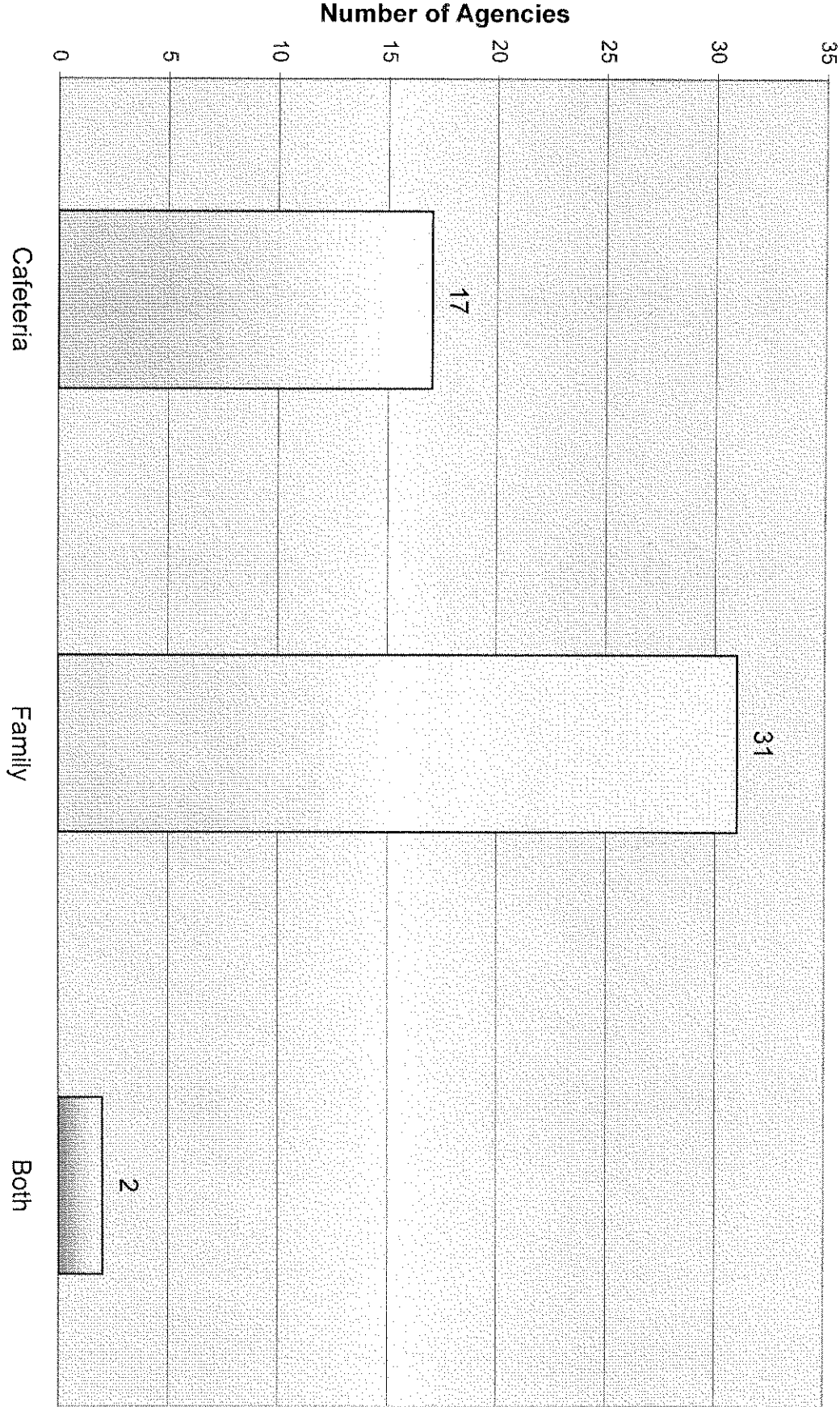


Figure 18

Question 15 - Meal Style





USDA Nutrition Assistance Programs

FNS increases food security and reduces hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

WIC	Women, Infants and Children
FMNP	Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
SFMNP	Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
FSP	Food Stamp Program
	School Meals
NSLP	National School Lunch Program
SBP	School Breakfast Program
SMP	Special Milk Program
SFSP	Summer Food Service Program
CACFP	Child & Adult Care Food Program
	Food Distribution
CNCP	Child Nutrition Commodity Program
FDPIR	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
CSFP	Commodity Supplemental Food Program
TEFAP	The Emergency Food Assistance Program

Women, Infants and Children

- WIC reduces fetal deaths and infant mortality.
- WIC reduces low birth-weight rates and increases the duration of pregnancy.
- WIC improves the growth of nutritionally at-risk infants and children.
- WIC decreases the incidence of iron deficiency anemia in children.
- WIC improves the dietary intake of pregnant and postpartum women and improves weight gain in pregnant women.
- Pregnant women participating in WIC receive prenatal care earlier.
- Children enrolled in WIC are more likely to have a regular source of medical care and have more up to date immunizations.
- WIC helps get children ready to start school; children who receive WIC benefits demonstrate improved intellectual development.
- WIC significantly improves children's diets.

What is WIC?

WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition counseling, and referrals to health and other social services to participants at no charge. WIC serves low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, and infants and children up to age 5 who are at nutrition risk.

WIC is not an entitlement program; that is, Congress does not set aside funds to allow every eligible individual to participate in the program. Instead, WIC is a Federal grant program for which Congress authorizes a specific amount of funding each year for program operations. The Food and Nutrition Service, which administers the program at the Federal level, provides these funds to WIC State agencies (State health departments or comparable agencies) to pay for WIC foods, nutrition counseling and education, and administrative costs.

Who is eligible?

Pregnant or postpartum women, infants, and children up to age 5 are eligible. They must meet income guidelines, a State residency requirement, and be individually determined to be at "nutrition risk" by a health professional.

To be eligible on the basis of income, applicants' income must fall at or below 185 percent of the U.S. Poverty Income Guidelines (currently \$34,873 for a family of four). A person who participates or has family members who participate in certain other benefit programs, such as the Food Stamp Program, Medicaid, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, automatically meets the income eligibility requirement.

What are the benefits?

In most WIC State agencies, WIC participants receive checks or vouchers to purchase specific foods each month that are designed to supplement their diets. A few WIC State agencies distribute the WIC foods through warehouses or deliver the foods to participants' homes. The foods provided are high in one or more of the following nutrients: protein, calcium, iron, and vitamins A and C. These are the nutrients frequently lacking in the diets of the program's target population. Different food packages are provided for different categories of participants.

WIC foods include iron-fortified infant formula and infant cereal, iron-fortified adult cereal, vitamin C-rich fruit or vegetable juice, eggs, milk, cheese, peanut butter, dried beans/peas, tuna fish and carrots. Special therapeutic infant formulas and medical foods are provided when prescribed by a physician for a specified medical condition.

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

What is WIC's FMNP?

The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) is associated with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC, provides supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education at no cost to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding post-partum women, and to infants and children up to 5 years of age, who are found to be at nutritional risk.

The FMNP was established by Congress in 1992, to provide fresh, unprepared, locally grown fruits and vegetables to WIC recipients, and to expand the awareness, use of and sales at farmers' markets.

Who is eligible?

Women, infants (over 4 months old) and children that have been certified to receive WIC program benefits or who are on a waiting list for WIC certification are eligible to participate in the FMNP. State agencies may serve some or all of these categories.

What are the benefits?

A variety of fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables and herbs may be purchased with FMNP coupons. Each State agency develops a list of fresh fruits, vegetables and herbs that can be purchased with FMNP coupons. Eligible WIC recipients are issued FMNP coupons in addition to their regular WIC food instruments. These coupons can be used to buy fresh, unprepared fruits, vegetables and herbs from farmers or farmers' markets that have been approved by the State agency to accept FMNP coupons. The Federal food benefit level for FMNP recipients may not be less than \$10 and no more than \$20 per year, per recipient. However, State agencies may supplement the benefit level with its matching funds. The farmers or farmers' markets then submit the coupons for reimbursement.

In fiscal year 2003, over 2.3 million WIC recipients received farmers' market benefits.

During fiscal year 2003, 16,226 farmers and 2,345 farmers' markets were authorized to accept FMNP coupons.

In fiscal year 2002, over 2.1 million WIC recipients received farmers' market benefits.

During fiscal year 2002, 13,176 farmers and 1,911 farmers' markets were authorized to accept FMNP coupons.

WIC Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

What is WIC's SFMNP?

The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) awards grants to States, United States Territories, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments to provide low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs. The grant funds may be used only to support the costs of the foods that are provided under the SFMNP; no administrative funding is available.

Who is eligible?

Low-income seniors, generally defined as individuals who are at least 60 years old and who have household incomes of not more than 185% of the federal poverty income guidelines (published each year by the Department of Health and Human Services), are the targeted recipients of SFMNP benefits. Some State agencies accept proof of participation or enrollment in another means-tested program, such as the Commodity Supplemental Food Program or the Food Stamp Program, for SFMNP eligibility. Once the SFMNP benefits have been issued to eligible seniors, they can be used to purchase fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables, and herbs at authorized farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs. In 2002, these products were available from over 11,000 farmers at 1,600 farmers' markets as well as 1,500 roadside stands and more than 200 community supported agriculture programs.

What are the benefits?

Fresh, nutritious, unprocessed fruits, vegetables, and fresh-cut herbs can be purchased with SFMNP benefits. State agencies may limit SFMNP sales to specific foods that are locally grown in order to encourage SFMNP recipients to support the farmers in their own States. Certain foods are not eligible for purchase with SFMNP benefits; these include dried fruits or vegetables, such as prunes (dried plums), raisins (dried grapes), sun-dried tomatoes or dried chili peppers. Potted fruit or vegetable plants, potted or dried herbs, wild rice, nuts of any kind (even raw), honey, maple syrup, cider, and molasses are also not allowed.

The purposes of the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program are to:

(1) Provide resources in the form of fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits, vegetables, and herbs from farmers' markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture programs to low-income seniors,

(2) Increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community support agriculture programs, and

(3) Develop or aid in the development of new and additional farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community support agriculture programs.

Food Stamp Program

What is the FSP?

The purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to end hunger and improve nutrition and health. It helps low-income households buy the food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. The program is operated by State and local welfare offices, and the Federal Government oversees the State operation of the Program. The program is in operation in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

Who is eligible?

To be eligible a household must meet certain eligibility standards. A few of them are mentioned below.

Income and Resources: Households must meet income and resource standards. Households may have \$2,000 in countable resources, such as a bank account. Households may have \$3,000 if at least one person is age 60 or older, or is disabled. Certain resources are not counted, such as a home and lot and the resources of people who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

Work Requirements: With some exceptions, able-bodied adults between 16 and 60 must register for work, take part in an employment and training program to which they are referred by the food stamp office, and accept or continue suitable employment. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in disqualification from the Program.

Citizenship Status: U. S. citizens are eligible for the program. Certain non-citizens such as those admitted for humanitarian reasons and those admitted for permanent residence are also eligible for the program. Eligible household members can get food stamps even if there are other members of the household that are not eligible.

What are the benefits?

People in Household	Maximum Monthly Allotment
1	\$149
2	274
3	393
4	499
5	592
6	711
7	786
8	898
Each additional person	+112

The Food Stamp Program helps low-income people buy the food they need for good health. You may be able to get food stamps if you:

- Work for low wages,
- Are unemployed or work part time,
- Receive welfare or other public assistance payments,
- Are elderly or disabled and live on a small income, or
- Are homeless.

National School Lunch Program

What is the NSLP?

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in more than 99,800 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to more than 26 million children each school day. In 1998, Congress expanded the National School Lunch Program to include reimbursement for snacks served to children in afterschool educational and enrichment programs to include children through 18 years of age.

The Food and Nutrition Service administers the program at the Federal level. At the State level, the National School Lunch Program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with school food authorities.

Who is eligible?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the National School Lunch Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. (For the period July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$24,505 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$34,873.)

How does it work?

Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the school lunch program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the lunch program get cash subsidies and donated commodities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve lunches that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price lunches to eligible children. School food authorities can also be reimbursed for snacks served to children through age 18 in afterschool educational or enrichment programs.

How many children has the program served?

The National School Lunch Act in 1946 created the modern school lunch program, though USDA had provided funds and food to schools for many years prior to that. About 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program by the end of its first year, 1946-47. By 1970, 22 million children were participating, and by 1980 the figure was nearly 27 million. In 1990, an average of 24 million children ate school lunch every day. In Fiscal Year 2003, more than 28.4 million children each day got their lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Since the modern program began, more than 187 billion lunches have been served.

School lunches must meet the applicable recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, which recommend that no more than 30 percent of an individual's calories come from fat, and less than 10 percent from saturated fat.

Regulations also establish a standard for school lunches to provide one-third of the Recommended Dietary Allowances of protein, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, iron, calcium, and calories.

School lunches must meet Federal nutrition requirements, but decisions about what specific foods to serve and how they are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

School Breakfast Program

What is the SBP?

The School Breakfast Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It began as a pilot project in 1966, and was made permanent in 1975.

The School Breakfast Program is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service. At the State level, the program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with local school food authorities in more than 78,000 schools and institutions.

Who is eligible?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the School Breakfast Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. (For the period July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$24,505 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$34,873.) Children from families over 185 percent of poverty pay full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent.

How does it work?

The School Breakfast Program operates in the same manner as the National School Lunch Program. Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the School Breakfast Program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the breakfast program receive cash subsidies from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve breakfasts that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price breakfasts to eligible children.

How many children has the program served?

In Fiscal Year 2002, an average of 8.1 million children participated every day. That number grew to 8.4 million in Fiscal Year 2003. Of those, 6.9 million received their meals free or at a reduced-price.

Participation has slowly but steadily grown over the years: 1970: 0.5 million children; 1975: 1.8 million children; 1980: 3.6 million children; 1985: 3.4 million children; 1990: 4.1 million children; 1995: 6.3 million children; 2000: 7.6 million children.

Today, the School Breakfast Program is served in five different formats:

Traditional Breakfast
Breakfast consumed in the cafeteria.

Breakfast in the Classroom

Breakfast delivered to the classroom and consumed in the classroom.

Grab 'n Go Breakfast
Breakfast packaged in bags with all components of the meal available at sites throughout school for pick up.

Breakfast After 1st Period

Breakfast served and consumed after the 1st period and finished during 2nd period.

Breakfast on the Bus

Breakfast served and consumed while riding the bus to school.

Special Milk Program

What is the SMP?

The Special Milk Program provides milk to children in schools, child care institutions and eligible camps that do not participate in other Federal child nutrition meal service programs. The program reimburses schools and institutions for the milk they serve. In 2003, nearly 6,159 schools and residential child care institutions participated, along with 1,157 summer camps and 559 non-residential child care institutions.

Schools in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs may also participate in the Special Milk Program to provide milk to children in half-day pre-kindergarten and kindergarten programs where children do not have access to the school meal programs.

The Food and Nutrition Service administers the program at the Federal level. At the State level, the Special Milk Program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with school food authorities.

Schools or institutions may choose pasteurized fluid types of unflavored or flavored whole milk, low-fat milk, skim milk, and cultured buttermilk that meet State and local standards. All milk should contain vitamins A and D at levels specified by the Food and Drug Administration.

Who is eligible?

When local school officials offer free milk under the program to low-income children, any child from a family that meets income guidelines for free meals is eligible. Each child's family must apply annually for free milk eligibility.

How does it work?

Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions and eligible camps may participate in the Special Milk Program provided they do not participate in other Federal child nutrition meal service programs, except as noted above. Participating schools and institutions receive reimbursement from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each half pint of milk served. They must operate their milk programs on a non-profit basis. They agree to use the Federal reimbursement to reduce the selling price of milk to all children.

Any child at a participating school or half-day pre-kindergarten program can get milk through the Special Milk Program. Children may buy milk or receive it free, depending on the school's choice of program options.

How much milk has the program served?

In 2003, over 107.8 million half pints of milk were served through the Special Milk Program. Expansion of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, which include milk, has led to a substantial reduction in the Special Milk Program since its peak in the late 1960's. The program served nearly 3 billion half pints of milk in 1969; 1.8 billion in 1980; and 179 million in 1990.

Summer Food Service Program

What is the SFSP?

The Summer Food Service Program was created to ensure that children in lower-income areas could continue to receive nutritious meals during long school vacations, when they do not have access to school lunch or breakfast. But, although millions of children depend on nutritious free and reduced-price meals and snacks at school for 9 months out of the year, just a fraction of that receive the free meals provided by the SFSP during the summer months.

The SFSP is the single largest Federal resource available for local sponsors who want to combine a feeding program with a summer activity program. However, many schools and summer recreation programs are not aware that federal funds are available to provide free meals and snacks to children in needy areas during the summer months. SFSP sponsors receive payments for serving healthy meals and snacks to children and teenagers, 18 years and younger, at approved sites in low-income areas. Schools, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations may apply to sponsor the program. Your state education department can tell you where and how to apply. All sponsors receive training before starting the program to learn how to plan, operate, and monitor a successful food service program.

Who is eligible?

Children 18 and younger may receive free meals and snacks through SFSP. Meals and snacks are also available to persons with disabilities, over age 18, who participate in school programs for people who are mentally or physically disabled.

Where are sites located?

States approve SFSP meal sites as open, enrolled, or campsites. Open sites operate in low-income areas where at least half of the children come from families with incomes at or below 185 percent of the Federal poverty level, making them eligible for free and reduced-price school meals. Meals are served free to any child at the open site. Enrolled sites provide free meals to children enrolled in an activity program at the site where at least half of them are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. Camps may also participate in SFSP. They receive payments only for the meals served to children who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals.

SFSP was first created as part of a larger pilot program in 1968. It became a separate program in 1975. By 1980, 1.9 million children were participating.

Participation dropped to 1.5 million in 1985, and grew to 1.7 million again by 1990. Over 2 million children participated at almost 30,000 sites in the summer of 2003.

At most sites, children receive either one or two reimbursable meals each day. Camps and sites that primarily serve migrant children may be approved to serve up to three meals to each child, each day.

Child & Adult Care Food Program

What is the CACFP?

Child Care Centers.

Public or private nonprofit child care centers, Head Start programs, and for-profit centers, which are licensed or approved to provide day care may serve meals and snacks to infants and children through CACFP.

Family Day Care

Homes. A family or group day care home must sign an agreement with a sponsoring organization to participate in CACFP.

After school Care Programs.

Community-based programs that offer enrichment activities for at-risk children and teenagers, after the regular school day ends, can provide free snacks through CACFP.

Homeless Shelters.

Emergency shelters, which provide residential and food services to homeless families may participate in CACFP. Unlike most other CACFP facilities, a shelter does not have to be licensed to provide day care.

Adult Day Care

Centers. Public, private nonprofit, and some for-profit adult day care facilities, which provide structured, comprehensive services to functionally impaired, nonresident adults, may participate in CACFP.

USDA's Child and Adult Care Food Program plays a vital role in improving the quality of day care and making it more affordable for many low-income families. Each day, 2.6 million children receive nutritious meals and snacks through CACFP. The program also provides meals and snacks to 74,000 adults who receive care in nonresidential adult day care centers. CACFP reaches even further to provide meals to children residing in homeless shelters, and snacks and suppers to youths participating in eligible after school care programs.

Who is eligible?

Children age 12 and younger are eligible to receive up to two meals and one snack, each day, at a day care home or center, through CACFP. Children through age 18 who reside in homeless shelters may receive up to three reimbursable meals each day. Migrant children age 15 and younger, and persons with disabilities, regardless of their age, are also eligible for CACFP. After school care snacks are available to children through age 18. Adult participants must be functionally impaired or age 60 or older, and enrolled in an adult care center where they may receive up to two meals and one snack, each day, through CACFP.

What are the benefits?

Most centers include meals as part of their fees. Centers receive payments based on the type of meal served and the child or adult's eligibility for free, reduced-price, or paid meals, while shelters and after school care programs are reimbursed at the free rate. As of July 1, 2004, centers in most States (payments are higher in Alaska and Hawaii) receive an average of 17.25 cents in commodities (or cash in lieu of commodities) for each lunch or supper they serve, in addition to these rates (in U.S. dollars)

Meal Type	Free	Reduced-price	Paid
Breakfast	1.23	0.93	0.23
Lunch or Supper	2.24	1.84	0.21
Snack	0.61	0.30	0.05

Child Nutrition Commodity Program

What is CNCP?

The Food Distribution Division of USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) coordinates the distribution of commodities to more than 94,000 public and private nonprofit schools that provide meals to students. The USDA's Child Nutrition Commodity Programs support American agricultural producers by providing cash reimbursements for meals served in schools, but also by providing nutritious, USDA-purchased food to the following nutrition programs:

National School Lunch Program
Child and Adult Care Food Program
Summer Food Service Program

Who is eligible?

Schools participating in the National School Program (NSLP) or institutions participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), or the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) are eligible to receive USDA donated commodities.

What are the benefits?

In school year 2003, schools will receive commodity foods, called "entitlement" foods, at a value of 15.25 cents for each lunch served. Schools can also get "bonus" commodities, as they are available through USDA's price support and surplus removal programs. USDA does not provide commodity foods through the School Breakfast Program.

The Food Distribution Division of USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) coordinates the distribution of commodities to more than 94,000 public and private nonprofit schools that provide meals to students. While schools will receive 15.25 cents worth of commodity foods per meal for school year 2003, the entitlement amount varies from year to year based on an annual adjustment to reflect changes in the Price Index of Foods Used in Schools and Institutions.

States select a wide variety of entitlement foods for their schools, child and adult care centers, family day care centers, and SFSP sites from a list of more than 100 different kinds of products. Foods Available in School Year 2004 for Schools/CN Commodity Programs include fruits and vegetables; meats; cheese or dry and canned beans; fruit juices; vegetable shortening and vegetable oils; peanut products; rice, cheese, pasta product, flour and other grain products.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations

What is FDPIR?

The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) program is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. FDPIR is administered locally by either Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) or an agency of a State government. Currently, there are approximately 243 tribes receiving benefits under the FDPIR through 98 ITOs and 5 State agencies.

USDA purchases and ships commodities to the ITOs and State agencies based on their orders from a list of available foods. These administering agencies store and distribute the food, determine applicant eligibility, and provide nutrition education to recipients. USDA provides the administering agencies with funds for program administrative costs.

Who is eligible?

Includes low-income American Indian and non-Indian households that reside on a reservation, and households living in approved areas near a reservation or in Oklahoma that contain at least one persons who is a member of a Federally-recognized tribe.

Households are certified based on income and resource standards set by the Federal government, and must be recertified at least every 12 months. Households **may not** participate in FDPIR and the Food Stamp Program in the same month.

What are the benefits?

Each month, participating households receive a food package to help them maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. Participants may select from over 70 products including:

frozen ground beef and chicken; canned meats, poultry and fish
canned fruits and vegetables;
canned soups; and spaghetti sauce
macaroni and cheese; pastas; cereals; rice; and other grains;
cheese; egg mix and nonfat dry and evaporated milk
flour; cornmeal; bakery mix; and reduced sodium crackers
low-fat refried beans; dried beans; and dehydrated potatoes

Each month, participating households receive a food package to help them maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. Participants may select from over 70 products.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program

What is CSFP?

The CSFP is authorized to operate only in the following States:

Alaska
New Hampshire
Arizona
New Mexico
California
New York
Colorado
North Carolina
District of Columbia
North Dakota
Illinois
Oglala Sioux
Reservation (SD)
Indiana
Ohio
Iowa
Oregon
Kansas
Pennsylvania
Kentucky
Red Lake
Reservation (MN)
Louisiana
South Carolina
Michigan
South Dakota
Minnesota
Tennessee
Mississippi
Texas
Missouri
Vermont
Montana
Washington
Nebraska
Wisconsin
Nevada

USDA purchases food and makes it available to CSFP State agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), along with funds for administrative costs. State agencies that administer CSFP are typically departments of health, social services, education, or agriculture. State agencies store the food and distribute it to public and non-profit private local agencies.

Local agencies determine the eligibility of applicants, distribute the foods, and provide nutrition education. Local agencies also provide referrals to other welfare, nutrition, and health care programs such as food stamps, Medicaid, and Medicare.

Who is eligible?

Includes low-income pregnant and breastfeeding women, other new mothers up to one year postpartum, infants, children up to their sixth birthday, and elderly persons at least 60 years of age who meet income eligibility requirements.

(Note: Eligible participants cannot participate in USDA's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) at the same time they participate in CSFP).

What are the benefits?

Food packages include a variety of foods, such as infant formula and cereal, non-fat dry and evaporated milk, juice, farina, oats, ready-to-eat cereal, rice, pasta, egg mix, peanut butter, dry beans or peas, canned meat or poultry or tuna, and canned fruits and vegetables.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

What is TEFAP?

Under TEFAP, commodity foods are made available by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to States. States provide the food to local agencies that they have selected, usually food banks, which in turn, distribute the food to soup kitchens and food pantries that directly serve the public.

Who is eligible?

(a) Public or private nonprofit organizations that provide food and nutrition assistance to the needy through the distribution of food for home use or the preparation of meals. Please note the following: Organizations that distribute food for home use must determine the household's eligibility by applying income standards.

Organizations that provide prepared meals are eligible to receive commodities if they can demonstrate that they serve predominately needy persons.

(b) Households that meet State eligibility criteria. Each State sets criteria for determining what households are eligible to receive food for home consumption. Income standards may, at the State's discretion, be met through participation in other existing Federal, State, or local food, health, or welfare programs for which eligibility is based on income.

States can adjust the income criteria in order to ensure that assistance is provided only to those households most in need. However, recipients of prepared meals are considered to be needy and are not subject to a means test.

(c) Homeless people, including low-income senior citizens are eligible to participate in TEFAP. Homeless people can receive prepared meals served in a congregate setting without submitting an application. However, homeless people must meet State income eligibility requirements in order to receive TEFAP food that is **not** served in prepared meals.

What are the benefits?

The types of commodity foods USDA purchases for TEFAP distribution vary depending on the preferences of States and agricultural market conditions. More than 60 products were made available for Fiscal Year 2004, including: cereal, dry milk, juice, farina, oats, cereal, rice, pasta, peanut butter, dry beans or peas, canned meat or poultry or tuna, and canned fruits and vegetables.

USDA buys the food, including processing and packaging, and ships it to the States. The amount received by each State depends on its low-income and unemployed population. State agencies work out details of administration and distribution. They select local organizations that either directly distribute to households or serve meals, or distribute to other local organizations that perform these functions.



The Congressional Hunger Center

Background and Historical Context

In 1984 the United States Congress established the Select Committee on Hunger to help address both international and domestic hunger issues. The Committee was founded by Representatives Ben Gilman (NY), Mickey Leland (TX), and Bill Emerson (MO), and was first chaired by Rep. Leland. Following the death of Rep. Leland in 1989, the committee was chaired by Rep. Tony P. Hall of Ohio. During this time, hundreds of hearings were held and legislation passed that strengthened U.S. efforts to mitigate and eliminate the worldwide problem of hunger. In 1993, the 103rd Congress eliminated the Select Committee on Hunger, along with several other select committees, as a cost-cutting measure. In response to this act and to draw attention to the worldwide problem of hunger, Chairman Hall went on a 22-day hunger fast, generating publicity that resulted in the formation of two new anti-hunger establishments: the Congressional Hunger Caucus in the House of Representatives, later eliminated by the 104th Congress, and the Congressional Hunger Center ("CHC"), established by Representatives all and Emerson as a charitable and educational 501(c) 3 tax-exempt organization. In 1994 CHC initiated a challenge grant from VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) to establish a model anti-hunger leadership program. This program has endured and evolved over the years, celebrating its tenth anniversary in 2004. The Co-Chairs of the CHC Board are Rep. Jo Ann Emerson (R-MO) and Rep. James McGovern (D-MA). The Board includes other Members of Congress, representatives of private industry, and members of the advocacy community. Currently the Congressional Hunger Center has a staff of ten.

National Hunger Fellows Program

The Congressional Hunger Center is celebrating the ten-year anniversary of its National Hunger Fellows Program. This program's goal is to develop hunger-fighting leaders with an in-depth understanding of hunger and poverty at both the local and national level. Each year, the organization recruits 20–24 young adults to take part in a yearlong leadership program. Fellows undergo a six-month field placement where they work directly with a grassroots organization in the United States. During this time, fellows have the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of community level hunger problems affecting many parts of the country. Following the field placement, each fellow is given the chance to spend six months in Washington, D.C., working with a national organization involved in the anti-hunger/anti-poverty policy arena. The premise of this program is that with the combined field and policy experience, fellows will be better positioned to find innovative solutions and create the political will to end hunger.

The level of responsibility and unique combination of field and policy experiences offered by the program provides participants with the skills and confidence necessary to be a leader in the field.



San Antonio Food Bank
4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219
210-337-FOOD
www.safoodbank.org



Congressional Hunger Center
229½ Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-547-7022
www.hungercenter.org