

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. plans	Architectural Drawings, Benning Elementary School (6 pages)	8/7/73	b(7)(E)
002. plans	Architectural Drawings, Benning Elementary School (6 pages)	8/7/73	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] November 1, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb436

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

TO: Liz Bowyer

FROM: Barb Grochala

of pages 23

Attached is various info relating to the
Beaming Elementary School Event on 11/1/94.
Most of it you probably already have but
I thought I would send it - just in case.

Call me if you have any questions @
703-768-1944.

Thanks.

CHARGE FOR HUNGER EVENT

Tuesday, November 1, 1994

Benning Elementary School
Intersection of 41st Street and Ames, N.E.
202/724-4586 (phone)
202/724-4588 (fax)

contact: Gayle Bower
215/629-1011 (office)
610/733-8629 (cell phone)
215/922-0427 (home)

Holding Room: Principal's Office
1st floor - off main entrance
202/724-4171 (phone in holding room)

NOTE: restroom is located in the holding room

Greeters upon arrival:
(inside main entrance)

- 1) Tom Ryder
President, Establishment Services Worldwide
American Express Travel Related Services
Company, Inc.
- 2) Bill Shore
Founder & Executive Director
Share our Strength
- 3) Mrs. Geneva Williams
Principal, Benning Elementary School

Seated on stage:

- 1) Tom Ryder
- 2) Bill Shore
- 3) Geneva Williams
- 4) Congresswomen Eleanor Holmes Norton
(she has no speaking role - will be recognized)
- 5) 15 children - 1st place winners of the poster
contest or we could do 30 total by adding the
second place winners - they will be seated on
choral risers.

Program Outline

NOTE: Gayle is typing a revised copy which she will send to you & I

7:15 a.m. Children and Parents arrive school and proceed to the Multi-purpose Library for holding prior to the event,

NOTE: The parents (175 in total) will remain in the library during the entire event. They will watch it on monitors.

8:00 a.m. 350 Children will be escorted to their positions in the cafeteria.

NOTE: Bob McGrath as well as the Tomboys will entertain.

8:30 a.m. Program begins with the Tomboys (a group of 16 year old girls who sing acappella) -- 5 minutes

8:35 a.m. Bob McGrath performs - 10 minutes

8:45 a.m. Geneva Williams, Principal, Benning Elementary delivers welcoming remarks - 2 minutes

8:47 a.m. National Anthem sung by the Tomboys - 3 minutes

8:50 a.m. Geneva Williams intros Tom Ryder, President, Establishment Services Worldwide, American Express Travel Related Services. - 15 seconds.

Tom Ryder delivers remarks - 2 minutes

8:52 a.m. Tom Ryder intros Bill Shore, Founder and Executive Director, Share Our Strength - 15 seconds

Bill Shore delivers remarks - 2 minutes

* SATELLITE FEED BEGINS*

8:54 a.m. Tom Ryder intros HRC and remarks on the Charge for Hunger Campaign - 2 minutes

8:56 a.m. HRC delivers remarks - 5 minutes

9:01 a.m. HRC announces the names of the Grand prize Poster Contest Winners - 15 seconds (2)

NOTE: The two winners will be seated on the stage with the other children and the posters will be on easels on the stage. FYI, the winning children will know prior to the event that they have in fact won the contest.

HRC answers the student questions - 10 minutes

NOTE: Two students from each city will ask a question. Gayle is preparing and will send to us by Monday:

- the names of the children and brief background info on each.
- scripted order of the questions (which will include the question and a suggested answer)
- names and background on the 2-Grand Prize poster winners.
- info on how the children were selected

*** SATELLITE FEED ENDS***

9:11 a.m.

Presentation to HRC of a Jacket and a Goody Bag for Chelsea - 15 seconds. (Tom Ryder and Bill Shore will do the presentations)

Following the presentation, Geneva Williams will introduce Mitchell Butler of the Washington Bullets to do stretching exercises with the students - 15 seconds

9:12 a.m.

Stretching exercises - 2 minutes.

9:14 a.m.

Program ends - Breakfast is served.

Charge Against Hunger Menu



Scrambled Eggs

Turkey Sausage Links

Spiced Sliced Apples

Cereal

Fruit Cup

Assorted Muffins w/Jelly

Juice

Milk

Under the FNS guidelines, any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the School Breakfast Program. Any child from a family meeting criteria for eligibility, based on family size and income, may receive a free or reduced-price breakfast. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level (\$18,655 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals. Children of families whose incomes fall between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level (\$26,548 for a family of four) are eligible for reduced price meals. Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty pay the full price for their subsidized meals. Federal poverty guidelines are established by the Office of Management and Budget, and are updated annually by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Charge Against Hunger Grants

Increasing participation in the School Breakfast Program is a key element of the Charge Against Hunger campaign. When children get the nutrition they need to fully participate in school, they are healthier and have a better chance of becoming fully contributing members of society. Thus, the program addresses both short- and long-term concerns. SOS targets grants to low-income areas where the School Breakfast Program is not currently offered or where participation is low. Specifically:

- Schools and school districts to help them start new Breakfast Programs or improve existing but poorly attended programs.
- Local hunger advocacy groups who provide information to schools, school districts and state agencies to encourage and help them apply for School Breakfast funding.

In 1993, a total of \$1.9 million was distributed for School Breakfast and Summer Feeding expansion, encompassing 200 schools and 34 advocacy organizations including the Food Research and Action Center reaching children in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

II. Food Assistance Projects in High-Need Areas

Food banks distribute food to soup kitchens, homeless shelters and other social service agencies in their communities. Some multiservice agencies not only provide food to low-income people at risk of hunger and malnutrition, but offer other services such as nutrition education, job training and placement, prenatal care, and assistance in finding affordable housing. Grants will go to food banks and multiservice agencies in high-need parts of the country to enable these programs to provide food and to help people in need to achieve self-sufficiency.

In 1993, 84 food assistance grants were awarded through Charge Against Hunger, totalling more than \$1.11 million.

-more-

III. Nutrition Education Programs

Super Pantry programs, a series of classes which teach food preparation and purchasing skills, are generally run by food banks in order to break the cycle of dependence and help people who regularly depend on food pantries to move toward self-sufficiency. Participants learn how to get the maximum economic and nutritional benefit from the food they buy with their scarce resources, by focusing for example, on budgeting, parenting skills and job search techniques. Charge Against Hunger funds will allow food banks to start or expand super pantry programs so that participants become self-reliant and more able to provide nutritious meals for their families. Funds will also go to Operation Frontline, a nutrition education program that mobilizes chefs as teachers and role models across the country.

In 1993, 11 grants totalling \$180,000 were made either to start new nutrition education programs in areas where they previously did not exist, or to expand current programs to reach more individuals. Recipients include New York's Food & Hunger Hotline, the Maryland Food Committee of Baltimore, and the San Francisco Food Bank's program, "A Full Plate."

IV. Growth and Development/Failure to Thrive Clinics

Failure to Thrive (FTT) refers to infants and children whose growth does not meet the norm for their age and sex. Children living in poverty are at a greater risk of developing FTT which can impair brain growth and lead to stunted physical growth, language delays, attention-span deficits and other long-term impairments. Growth and development /FTT clinics identify and treat severely malnourished children. Charge Against Hunger funds will help growth and development clinics at hospitals and community health centers better meet the rising demand for doctors, nutritionists, home educators, social workers and supplies.

In 1993, a total of \$315,000 was donated to 12 FTT programs, including the People's Clinic in Boulder, Colo., and Boston City Hospital.

V. Model Innovative Programs

SOS is seeking out innovative programs that address hunger and malnutrition in order to provide them with funds as well as to help them communicate their messages and methodologies.

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10/27/94 10:30 FAX 212 971 0939

FESTIVAL PROD.

002/002

Charge Against Hunger '94 Poster Contest Event Profile

Contest Description

Every student from the seven Charge Against Hunger Breakfast schools will create a poster that will be judged by specific criteria (see below) before the breakfast event. Two grand prize winners will be chosen -- one from each of the upper and lower grades (i.e., Kindergarten through third grade and fourth grade through sixth grade).

One upper-grade grand prize winner from each school will join the winners from the other schools (with a parent or guardian) on an all expense paid trip to DisneyWorld in Orlando, Florida during the beginning of December, 1994. Grand prizes for the lower grade students will vary from region to region will be determined with each of the schools. Runner-up prizes will also be awarded to one student from each grade level.

Poster Assignment

Each student will be asked to create a poster that graphically depicts answers to one or more of the following questions:

- What is a nutritious breakfast?
- What is good nutrition?
- How do you feel after eating a nutritious breakfast?

Judging Criteria

Posters will be judged based upon the following criteria:

- Creativity/Imagination
- Clarity of nutrition message

Judges

Posters will be judged between 3 - 5 local Charge Against Hunger representatives in each city. These representatives may be

- Principal
- Head Nutritionist
- Art Teacher
- local artist
- guest judge (dignitary/celebrity/etc.)

Art Supplies and Medium

All students will be given the same paper (23" x 35" 70lb vellum) to create their poster. Students may use any medium (e.g., crayons, pens, paints, etc.) to draw the posters. If a school requires supplemental art supplies, they should contact the local Charge Against Hunger coordinator.

Schedule



American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc., TRS Communications, American Express Tower, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10285-4800

For Immediate Release

Contact:

Ann Andrews
Share Our Strength
202/393-2925

Greg Tarmin
American Express
212/640-4428

Ellen Markowitz
M. Silver Associates
212/754-6500

CHARGE AGAINST HUNGER FACT SHEET

How Charge Against Hunger Works

- Charge Against Hunger is a total corporate commitment by American Express to substantially impact the fight against hunger. Beginning November 1 and continuing through December 31, 1994, every time someone uses the American Express® Card (Personal, Gold Card, Platinum Card, Corporate Card, Optima Card or Optima True Grace Card) to make a purchase, American Express will donate three cents, up to a total of \$5 million, to Share Our Strength, (SOS) one of the nation's largest hunger relief organizations. Additional funds will be raised through merchant activities such as matching donations, in-store events and direct contributions.
- Charge Against Hunger '94 mobilizes American Express Cardmembers, merchants and employees under one effort. Combined with 1993's donation of \$5.3 million, American Express's total contribution to hunger relief through the Charge Against Hunger campaign will exceed \$10 million by 1995, representing one of the largest corporate contributions ever made to impact the hunger problem in the United States.

National Impact

- In 1993, the Charge Against Hunger campaign raised \$5.3 million for hunger relief and prevention, allowing Share Our Strength to distribute over 250 grants to local hunger relief organizations nationwide, including \$1.9 million to schools and advocacy groups to promote the growth and expansion of School Breakfast and Summer Food Programs. Nearly 400,000 additional children now receive breakfast at school because of the campaign.

-more-



- In 1994, Share Our Strength will again distribute funds raised to hunger relief organizations and initiatives in the United States. The types of initiatives funded through Charge Against Hunger '94 will include: advocacy for and expansion of participation in the federal School Breakfast and Summer Feeding Program; Food Assistance Projects; and Growth and Development/Failure To Thrive Clinics.

1993 Grant Recipients

- More than 200 schools and 34 advocacy organizations, which promote school breakfast and summer food programs, reaching children in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. (\$1,900,000)
- 30 Prepared and Perishable Food Recovery Programs, which collect donations of surplus food that would otherwise go to waste and distribute it to those in need. (\$345,000)
- 84 Food Assistance Programs, which provide immediate food relief and address clients' long-term need for increased access to food and better nutrition. (\$1,100,000)
- 12 Growth and Development/Failure To Thrive Clinics, which work to identify and bring malnourished children back to health. (\$315,000)
- 11 Super Pantry Programs which teach nutrition education, food preparation, budgeting, and other life skills to help people become more self-sufficient. (\$180,000)
- Operation Frontline, which has provided nutrition education to nearly 700 participants. (\$500,00)
- Other critical hunger relief and prevention projects such as Oxfam America's new initiative to address the root causes of hunger in the poorest areas of the United States and Tufts University's Nutrition Cognition Report, which addresses the impact of inadequate nutrition on young children's long-term development. (\$960,000)

1994 Launch

- On November 1, Charge Against Hunger 1994 will launch with a series of school breakfasts to be held simultaneously in seven major U.S. cities calling attention to the benefits of a healthy breakfast and the need for greater awareness of the hunger problem in America. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Spike Lee, Kathleen Turner, Edward James Olmos, along with American Express employees, will serve breakfast to thousands of at-risk children at elementary schools in New York, Washington, D.C., Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Phoenix, and Los Angeles.

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American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc., TRS Communications, American Express Tower, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10285-4800

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SHARE OUR STRENGTH

Share Our Strength (SOS) works to alleviate and prevent hunger through grant distribution, public education, community outreach, and direct service. SOS is one of the nation's largest private, non profit hunger relief organizations and mobilizes thousands of volunteers to contribute their skills and resources to its programs.

Founded in 1984 to mobilize the food industry on behalf of hunger relief groups, SOS's network of volunteers now includes more than 10,000 chefs, restaurateurs, writers, artists, photographers, and creative professionals from a variety of fields.

Since its inception, SOS has raised nearly \$20 million for distribution to 488 hunger relief and community development organizations in the United States, Canada, and in developing countries. Beneficiaries include: direct food assistance programs (food banks, prepared and perishable food rescue programs), long-term approaches to hunger relief (nutrition education, microenterprise development), and international community development agencies.

SOS Programs

Grants:

Funds for grants are raised through events and special projects, including:

- Charge Against Hunger is one of the largest corporate commitments ever made to help fight hunger in America. In 1993, the transaction-based program raised \$5.3 million, which was distributed by SOS in the form of over 250 grants. The second Charge Against Hunger campaign hopes to raise another \$5 million and will be launched nationwide on November 1, 1994.

-more-

Share Our Strength / 2

- Share Our Strength's Taste of the Nation® presented by American Express, is the largest nationwide culinary benefit for hunger relief. This month-long series of food and wine tastings and dinners is held in more than 100 cities across the U.S. and Canada. Sponsors, donors, and participating chefs enable SOS to distribute 100% of all ticket proceeds to hunger relief. In 1994, Taste of the Nation raised \$3.7 million. The eighth annual Taste of the Nation is set for April 1995.
- Writers Harvest: The National Reading is a literary benefit in which hundreds of writers read from their works in bookstores and on college campuses across North America. Sponsorship from American Express and others enables SOS to distribute 100% of the ticket proceeds to local and national hunger relief programs. The third annual SOS Writers Harvest is set for November 2, 1994.
- SOS Books are collections of original writings orchestrated by SOS and released by major publishing houses and sold in bookstores around the world. Proceeds from book sales benefit SOS hunger relief programs. SOS Books include anthologies of short fiction, illustrated children's books, and collections of scientific essays. Upcoming works include a cookbook, a compilation of nature essays, a new children's book, and a third anthology of short fiction.

Direct Service:

- Operation Frontline, Share Our Strength's first direct service program, recruits and trains culinary professionals to teach nutrition and cooking skills to people at risk of hunger. The program is currently underway in Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Providence, Seattle and Washington, D.C. and is expected to reach New York and San Francisco by the end of the year.

Public Education and Community Outreach:

- Frontier, a quarterly educational news magazine on hunger and poverty issues published by SOS;
- The Good Samaritan Law Study, which outlines state laws governing charitable food donation;
- SOS Market Booths, where volunteers collect food from produce markets and distribute hunger information;
- SOS Gift Catalogue, which offers a full SOS product line with all proceeds benefitting SOS hunger relief programs.

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**AMERICAN EXPRESS
PHILANTHROPIC PROGRAMS
An Overview**

American Express believes that the health of its business and the health of the communities in which it does business are interdependent. Toward that goal, American Express's Philanthropic Programs give grants to a broad spectrum of worthy causes.

Under its Philanthropic Program umbrella, the American Express Company and Foundation contributed \$22 million in grants in 1992. In addition, individual business units collectively contributed approximately \$4 million to philanthropic causes from their own funds.

The Philanthropic Program maintains three principal priority areas for funding: Education and Employment, Arts & Culture and Community Service. In addition, American Express contributed to more than 300 local chapters of the United Way, and matched more than 16,000 individual employee gifts.

Within the Community Service area, the American Express Foundation focuses on a wide range of critical community needs and social issues such as hunger and homelessness, children-at-risk, drug abuse and AIDS prevention. Local grantsmaking is done on the basis of recommendations made by American Express managers who serve on regional philanthropic committees.

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Philanthropic Programs / 2

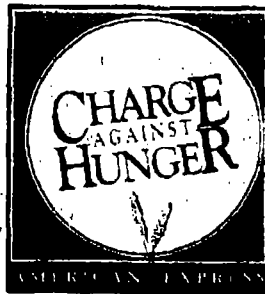
The American Express Foundation, through the regional committees, has provided funding for many hunger relief programs in the United States. Much of the funding has gone to community food bank "extra helpings" programs which distribute surplus meals from restaurants, corporate dining rooms and caterers to agencies feeding the hungry and homeless. For example, grants were made to:

- San Francisco Food Bank for food collection and distribution to the hungry;
- Los Angeles Regional Food Bank for "extra helpings" prepared foods distribution program;
- Atlanta Community Food Bank for Atlanta's Table to distribute excess and perishable food to agencies serving the hungry in Atlanta.

Other nonprofit organizations funded for hunger relief projects by the Foundation include:

- New York Cares for New York Cares Day -- American Express employees volunteer for a day of service on projects concerned with hunger relief;
- Daily Bread Community Food Bank to purchase a truck to deliver food to the hungry in South Florida;
- Food & Hunger Hotline for a planning grant to develop the Vanguard Cafe in New York City, a nonprofit restaurant for sheltered families and individuals which will provide meals for \$1 and also take food stamps when it opens in 1994;
- Kid-Care Food Program which provides meals for hungry, disadvantaged children in Houston.

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**AMERICAN EXPRESS AND SHARE OUR STRENGTH:
A SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP**

American Express has long been involved with Share Our Strength (SOS), one of the nation's largest private, non profit sources of funds for hunger relief and prevention. The relationship began in 1991 when restaurateurs explained to American Express that hunger was a serious problem in their communities, and that they were involved in finding creative ways to solve it. Restaurateurs were donating their extra food to emergency feeding centers, volunteering their time to raise money for local food pantries and community efforts, and participating in the largest culinary hunger relief benefit in the country, Share Our Strength's Taste of the Nation®, featuring more than 5,000 chefs and restaurateurs.

When restaurant merchants asked, American Express agreed to join SOS and become the national sponsor of Taste the Nation, making it possible for SOS to grant out 100 percent of the event's proceeds -- \$3 million in 1992, \$3.5 million in 1993, and \$4 million in 1994 -- directly to hunger relief and prevention groups.

Since the first sponsorship, American Express' commitment to hunger relief and to SOS has grown steadily. American Express has sponsored a number of other SOS programs, including for two years, Writers Harvest: The National Reading, featuring some 800 authors reading from their works at more than 100 events held on college campuses and in bookstores. The first transaction-based program to fight hunger was Million Meals, done during a six-week period in spring 1993 when student Cardmembers helped SOS provide one million meals by using the American Express® Card.

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Partnership / 2

The Charge Against Hunger campaign, launched in 1993, is the latest program in this long and successful partnership. Last year, American Express' merchant partners, including many in the restaurant industry, answered the call to help fight hunger.

According to Noel Cunningham, owner and proprietor of the restaurant Strings in Denver, "Participating in Charge Against Hunger has helped establish a partnership between employees and our customers. Knowing that we are part of the solution to a problem that is bigger than ourselves has made our employees proud to accept the American Express Card, and our customers proud to use it. American Express should be commended for setting an example and addressing an issue in the United States, which until now, has been hidden. From the upper management of American Express on down to our own sales representative, you can feel the dedication the whole company shares in Charge Against Hunger and the impact it is making."

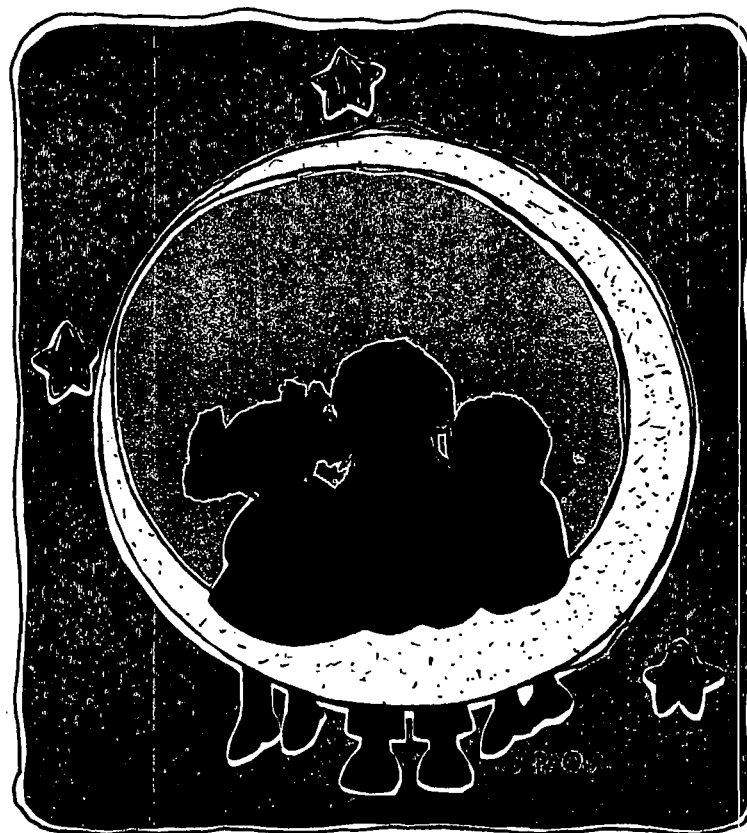
Over the years, the commitment and support of American Express and its restaurant partners has translated into millions of dollars that SOS has directed to people in need. This year American Express hopes to unite Cardmembers, merchants and employees to add another \$5 million through Charge Against Hunger '94.

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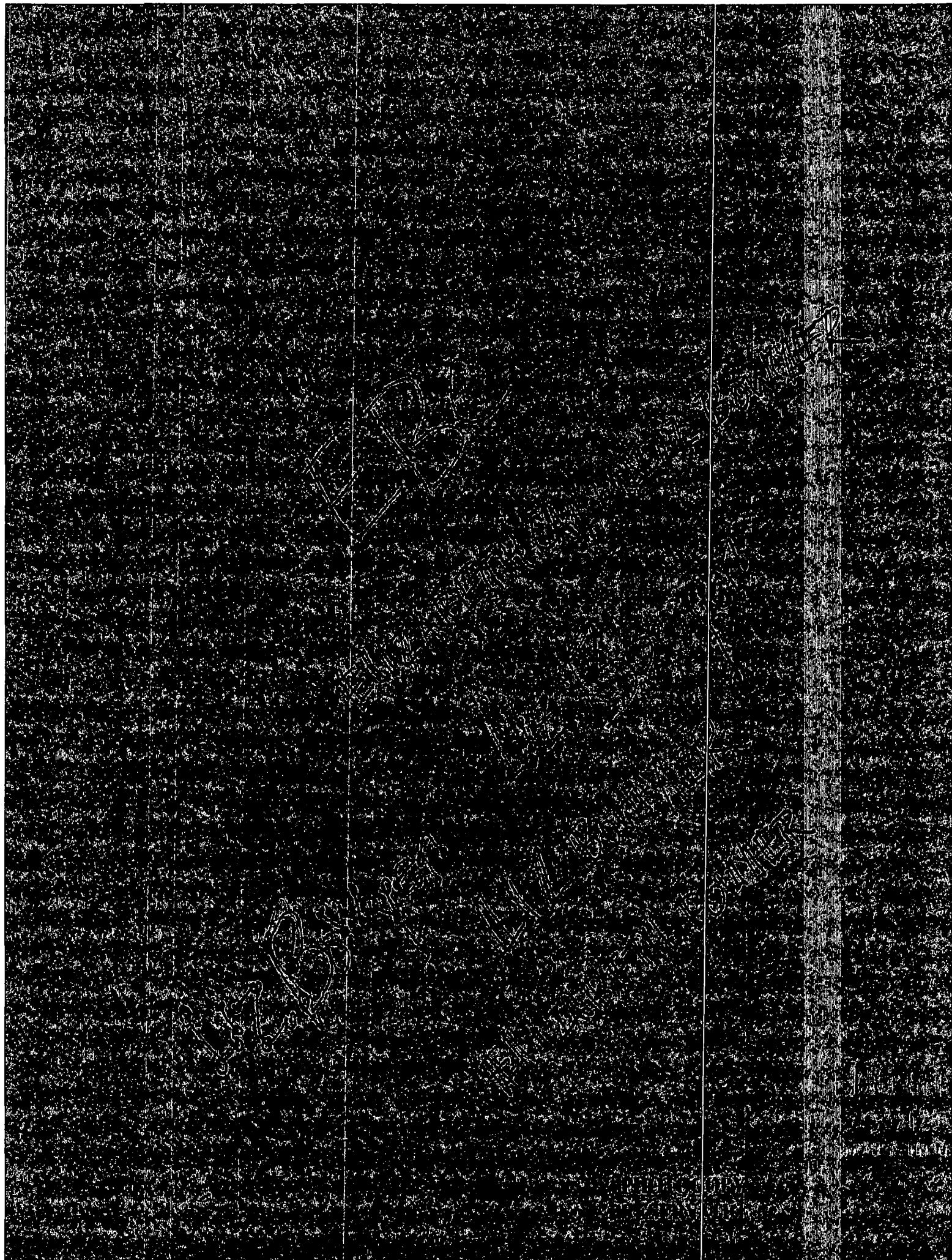


Millions of kids are hungry in America.



Campaign To End Childhood Hunger

© 1994 14





Millions of kids are hungry in America.

October 1994

THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

For many children, eating breakfast is not a regular occurrence. Sometimes their parents' work schedules leave limited or no time to prepare and serve breakfast. Others have long bus rides and are hungry when they arrive at school. Many families cannot always afford enough food. Since many children do not eat a nutritious breakfast at home, they are hungry when they reach school and either continue to be so until lunchtime or eat less nutritious food to stave off hunger pains.

The School Breakfast Program provides federal funds to public and nonprofit, private schools and residential child care institutions to assist in providing a nutritious morning meal to children. All students attending participating institutions may eat a breakfast. And, children from low-income families can receive free or reduced-price breakfasts.

Today, with more children living in poverty and at risk of hunger than at anytime in the program's history, the need for School Breakfast Program expansion is particularly great. To put it simply, a hungry child cannot learn. A child who cannot learn becomes an adult who is ill-prepared for the workforce, and cannot compete successfully in the marketplace.

In many ways, the School Breakfast Program is a paradox. It is one of the most beneficial, yet underused, of the federal nutrition programs. **It meets a vital need:** feeding millions of schoolchildren who otherwise would not eat breakfast due to poverty or family circumstances. **It is effective:** study after study links nutrition and learning. **It reaches needy children:** over 80 percent of the participating children are from families earning \$19,240 a year or less. However, just over 64 percent of the schools offering lunch also offer breakfast. And, only 37 percent of low-income children receiving school lunch receive school breakfast.

Many school administrators and school boards have been reluctant to adopt the School Breakfast Program, despite its proven benefits. The reasons range from the ideological to the structural. One of the more frequently encountered objections to offering a morning meal is financial considerations. While initiating a breakfast program may seem like an expensive operation, in practice, these programs can be run with little or no cost to a school system. Costs of labor, food, supplies, contracted services, administration and often supervision are all considered direct or indirect costs of the program, and thus are eligible for reimbursement by the federal government.



Campaign To End Childhood Hunger

1875 Connecticut Ave. N.W. #540 • Washington, D.C. 20009 • (202)986-2200 • FAX (202)986-2525

Despite successful programs and enthusiastic support for school breakfast in many areas of the country, some school boards and school officials remain unconvinced that school is the appropriate setting for offering breakfast to children. They cite as reasons: problems with bus schedules, federal budget cuts and a belief that breakfast is a family meal. Other officials are unaware of the program, how to apply for it, or its many benefits. These issues are critical because even though School Breakfast is an entitlement program, the school must choose to offer it in order for children to participate.

Practical solutions exist for all of these structural concerns, and the ideological reservations can be addressed with facts challenging the assumptions that are preventing the children from receiving meals they need. For it is the children who lose out when school breakfast programs are not offered.

Studies have documented the significant relationship between eating a nutritious breakfast at school and the ability to perform in school. One recent study, released by Alan Meyers et. al., found that low-income elementary school children participating in the School Breakfast Program showed an improvement in standardized achievement test scores and a tendency toward improved attendance rates and reduced tardiness compared to students who did not eat breakfast at school.

To their credit, many school districts have overcome the perceived, ideological, logistical and financial obstacles and have reaped the benefits of improved attendance and heightened academic performance. For the other school districts, the responsibility for implementing a breakfast program rests with the concerned parents, teachers, and other members of the community who must become involved.

The need for expansion is evident. Although the eligibility requirements are the same for all school meal programs, in school year 1993-94, only 5.0 million low-income students ate school breakfasts daily. That compares to the 13.2 million low-income students who received school lunches. The disparity stems primarily from the low number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program. While breakfast participation by both schools and students is at an all time high, the disparity is still far too great.

There is also a need to focus greater attention on encouraging students to participate in this nutrition program. Recent information stemming from the research of Dr. Doris Derelian, president-elect of the American Dietetic Association, indicates that the "transient hunger" we all experience may compromise the morning performance of all students, regardless of economic status.

New federal legislation is not required to broaden participation by schools in the School Breakfast Program. The Program is adequately funded to reimburse school expenses associated with establishing and operating a breakfast program. In 1986 and 1988 Congress demonstrated its commitment to improve the School Breakfast Program meal pattern by increasing the subsidy per meal by a total of six cents. Congress provided local schools with a financial incentive when it approved funding through competitive grants to state departments of education (\$3 million the first year and \$5 million each succeeding year between fiscal years 1990-1994) for one-time expenses in starting school breakfast programs. A continuation of this grant program is contained in both the House and Senate child nutrition reauthorization bills that are currently being merged in committee.

The School Breakfast Program is administered nationally by the Child Nutrition Division of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. At the state level, generally, the state department of education administers the program.

Food stamps can only be used to buy food, beverages, and food-producing seeds or plants. Food stamps cannot be used to buy alcohol, tobacco, pet food, soap, toothpaste, toilet paper or any other non-food items.

MYTH #9:

It's easy for people to get food stamps.

THE FACTS: *In addition to meeting stringent income and assets standards, potential food stamp recipients must meet documentation and verification requirements.*

To apply for food stamps, a person must file an application at the food stamp office (in some states these applications run more than 40 pages), be interviewed by a food stamp worker, and provide documented proof of at least the following: household income, utility bills, medical expenses, where they live, the identity of the applicant, disability benefits, information on students in the household, and the immigration status of aliens in the household.

Food stamp offices often ask for proof of other information on the application, including: rent, mortgage, taxes, fire insurance costs, household composition, child care costs, total household cash, savings, and loans received.

Food stamp offices are given 30 days from the time of application to provide eligible households with food stamps. Food stamps may be expedited for extraordinarily destitute households. Certification may run from one month to one year. Most households are certified for at least six months. At the end of the certification period, the household must reapply or stop receiving food stamps.

Food stamp households must report changes in income or assets within 10 days. Some food stamp recipients must file reports every month, regardless of whether anything has changed. If those households do not send in their monthly reports on time, or if changes in income or assets go unreported, the food stamp office cuts off benefits.

MYTH #10: The Food Stamp Program is riddled with fraud.

THE FACTS: *There are NO available data supporting the charge that fraud is widespread in the Food Stamp Program. In fact, there are many features of the Food Stamp Program that are designed to prevent fraud.*

Extensive verification is required for information provided by food stamp applicants and those renewing applications (See MYTH #9).

A "quality control system" run by the federal government fines states that provide food stamps to ineligible people or give people more food stamps than the amount for which they are eligible. According to the most recent available data, this overpayment rate (which includes both errors by food stamp offices and all errors by food stamp applicants -- whether knowing or unintentional) is only 7.3 percent. This rate has steadily declined over the last few years. The rate of underpayment of benefits to eligible households is 2.5 percent.

Based on government investigations, a very small percentage of overpayments are due to the knowing provision of false or misleading information by the recipient -- .4 percent of all households making initial applications, and 1.9 percent of all participating households. These rates are far lower than the fraud rates in many other government programs.

If a household does get too many food stamps, it must pay back the excess. If these extra benefits are due to false or misleading statements provided knowingly by the household, the food stamp office can remove the person from the program who provided the misinformation and can take this person to court for fraud.

Sources: *The information in this brochure is collected from publications prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).*

Campaign to End Childhood Hunger

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) has joined with anti-hunger groups across the country to launch the Campaign to End Childhood Hunger. Based on extensive research, FRAC estimates that 5.5 million American children under 12 -- one in eight -- suffer from hunger.

The Campaign is designed to alert the public and policy-makers to the magnitude of the hunger problem in this country, particularly hunger's debilitating and lasting effects on children. With the support of a broad-based coalition from business, labor, Congress and the nonprofit sector, the Campaign is working to solve this critical problem, primarily through strengthening federal nutrition programs.

Join the —
Campaign to End Childhood Hunger

National Coordinator:

Food Research and Action Center
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W. #540
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 986-2200

Local Contact:

*Millions of kids are hungry in America
There are solutions!*



FOOD STAMPS: The Childhood Nutrition Program

FACTS

VS.

MYTHS

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MYTH #1:

Too many non-deserving families get food stamps.

THE FACTS: *Almost all (97 percent) food stamp benefits go to households with gross incomes at or below the poverty level. More than half of all food stamp benefits go to households that have gross incomes at or below half the poverty level.*

People who participate in the Food Stamp Program are poor and have few or no assets. Ninety-two percent of all food stamp households have gross incomes equal to or less than the poverty level. Thirty-seven percent have incomes below half the poverty level. Three-quarters of all food stamp households have no countable resources. [Countable resources include: money in cash or in the bank, inheritances, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), and the market value of a car in excess of \$4,500 (no matter what the household owes on the car).] Another 19 percent have resources of \$500 or less. Even among the elderly, only six percent of food stamp households have \$1,000 or more in resources.

The income and resource limits for eligibility in the Food Stamp Program are quite strict. Eligible households cannot have gross monthly incomes over 130 percent of the federal poverty level used in the Food Stamp Program (or \$16,512 a year for a family of four in 1991). Eligible households must also have net monthly incomes (after deductions for a small part of the cost of housing, child care, work-related expenses, and other household expenses) less than the poverty level used in the Food Stamp Program, or \$12,700 a year for a family of four. In addition, eligible households cannot have countable resources totalling more than \$2000 (or \$3000 for elderly households).

MYTH #2:

Most food stamp recipients are able-bodied adults who should be working.

THE FACTS: *The Food Stamp Program is, to a large extent, a childhood nutrition program. It is also a program that targets the primary caregivers of children, the elderly and the disabled.*

Fifty percent of all food stamp recipients are children, and 61 percent of food stamp households have children in them. Over 82 percent of all food stamp benefits are issued to households with children.

Eighty-seven percent of the participants in the Food Stamp Program are children, elderly, or women. Fifty-eight percent are young or old. Nineteen percent of all food stamp households have at least one elderly member, and eight percent of all food stamp households have disabled members.

MYTH #3:

Food stamp benefits are too high.

THE FACTS: *Among all program participants, the average benefit is under 70 cents per person per meal.*

The maximum food stamp allotment that a family of four can receive in 1991 is \$352 per month -- or 96 cents per person per meal. This maximum allotment is only received by 18 percent of all food stamp households.

MYTH #4:

People on food stamps can own expensive cars.

THE FACTS: *Food stamp regulations severely limit the value of cars that can be owned by food stamp recipients.*

The market value of a car in excess of \$4,500 is considered a countable resource in the Food Stamp Program (See Myth #1). The Food Stamp Program counts the fair market value of a vehicle even if the household can not sell the car because that household is paying off a car loan.

The current \$4,500 limit on cars was written into law in 1977 and has not increased for inflation. As the result, many working and newly unemployed families are deemed ineligible for food stamps because of cars on which they depend to drive to or seek work.

MYTH #5:

Food stamp recipients are just too lazy to work.

THE FACTS: *All non-elderly adults in the Food Stamp Program who are able to work are required to be employed or to register for employment. In addition, many must participate in work, training, and job search programs.*

Any persons required to work who are not meeting their work requirements are dropped from the program. Recipients who register for work must accept any job the food stamp office or employment agency finds for them. If a person quits a job while receiving food stamps or quits a job within 60 days of applying for food stamps, he or she can be denied benefits.

Every state must operate a work and training program. Many food stamp recipients must participate in this program in addition to meeting their other work requirements.

MYTH #6:

Food stamp recipients have large families.

THE FACTS: *The average size of all food stamp households is 2.6 persons. The average size of food stamp households with children is 3.6 persons.*

MYTH #7:

Food stamps build welfare dependency.

THE FACTS: *More than half of all food stamp*

households leave the program within seven months. The average length of continuous participation is 18 months.

In most cases, food stamps are a short-term remedy for households that have recently experienced a major change that affects their ability to feed themselves. Eighty percent of the households entering the Food Stamp Program have recently experienced one or more of the following household changes: death of the head of household, young adults leaving home to create a new household, departure of an income-producing adult, addition of a child, divorce, or a drop in income of \$500 or more.

Three-quarters of all food stamp households leave the program following remarriage, an increase in the number of adults in the household, a decrease in the size of the household, or a \$500 increase in income.

MYTH #8:

Poor people waste their food stamps on junk food and luxury items.

THE FACTS: *U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research shows that food stamp shoppers, compared to shoppers in other income groups, obtain seven to 29 percent more of each of the eleven key nutrients studied for every dollar they spend on food.*

Food stamps make a big nutritional difference for low-income families. USDA reports that food stamp participation increases nutrients in home food supplies by 20 to 40 percent. USDA also reports that for every one-dollar increase in food stamp benefits, a household's nutrient consumption is increased three to seven times over what it would have been by a one-dollar increase in cash income.

Households that participate in the program spend more on food, and purchase more food, than low-income non-participating households.



Millions of kids are hungry in America.

State Legislation Affecting the School Breakfast Program

The School Breakfast Program is an entitlement program available to all public and non-profit private schools. Any student attending a participating institution may take advantage of this program, which provides nutritious morning meals subsidized by a system of federal per-meal reimbursements. More than six in ten – 64.2 percent – of those schools which participate in the National School Lunch Program currently offer school breakfast.

Recognizing the importance of breakfast to student learning readiness, local community activists around the country have advocated for and won enactment of state legislation requiring certain schools to offer this vital program. There are currently 21 states with such laws on their books – *Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.*

There are many variations among the various mandates. The requirements range from states which require all public schools to offer the program (South Carolina and West Virginia), to those which require only schools with significant levels of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals to offer breakfast (ranging from 10% in Texas to 80% in Connecticut). There are states which allow a local school a one year non-renewable waiver based on facilities and equipment problems as well as states which allow less stringent waiver provisions which enable schools to opt out of the program fairly easily. The levels of need are identified by the percentages of students participating in the lunch program who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals (those from families with incomes under \$26,548 per year for a family of four).

Sixteen states – *California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin* – provide state funds to provide incentives (and/or assistance) to schools to offer School Breakfast, some through flat grants to schools with significant need, or through per-meal reimbursements that supplement federal funds. Connecticut provides both.

The history of school breakfast legislation at the state level indicates that several attempts may be necessary before success is achieved. In some instances, the mere introduction of legislation that would require implementation of school breakfast has led to some creative alternate developments. Efforts to pass a state mandate and/or financial assistance legislation have been pursued in California, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island with limited or mixed success.



Campaign To End Childhood Hunger

The initial mandate proposed in California was amended into a start-up fund which did pass and was signed into law in 1991. In Kentucky, a proposed mandate evolved into a reporting requirement that simply required any school not offering breakfast to report why they do not and to identify any problems that exist. A number of schools with significant numbers of low-income students that did not have breakfast programs chose to offer the program rather than meet the reporting requirements. In Ohio, an effort to obtain a stronger state mandate and state funding led to the appropriation of \$500,000 in state support at \$.10 per meal. In Pennsylvania, Governor Casey's budget initiative offered financial incentives for breakfast in addition to the current \$.10 per meal that the state provides for every breakfast served. The new initiative resulted in increased state reimbursement levels for school lunch for those schools that have the school breakfast program -- \$.08 per lunch or for those with 20% of student body participation, \$.10 per lunch. Washington state now has a similar provision. In Rhode Island, the state did pass a provision offering financial incentives in the form of supervision expenses.

Michigan's mandate, originally enacted in 1978, had linked its enforcement with federal reimbursement levels. When those levels were cut in 1981, the mandate became inactive until reinstated in December 1993. As a result, school participation will more than double in the fall of 1994, when 2,100 schools are expected to begin offering school breakfast, as required by the mandate. In New Jersey, a 1988 expansion campaign led to a governor's initiated state start-up fund, where schools could obtain grants to start school breakfast programs and in turn would agree to operate the program for at least three years. This became the model for what is now the federal school breakfast start-up fund administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In Maine, a breakfast mandate for kindergartens passed the legislature. It was, however, repealed after one year of operation due to technical questions about state mandate funding. Attempts to enact legislation in Alabama, Illinois and Mississippi have been unsuccessful to date.

The chart on the following pages lists the most current information available regarding state mandates. For further information, call Michele Tingling-Clemmons at FRAC, (202) 986-2200.

STATE LEGISLATION ON THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

State	Requirement, Financial Incentive or Campaign	Details of Current State Legislation	Contact Person	Phone Numbers
AR	State Requirement	Mandate requires breakfast in schools with 20% of free or reduce-price eligible students.	Deatra Evans Rita Stitt	501-371-9678 501-371-2466
CA	State Requirement; Financial Incentive	Schools must offer breakfast or lunch. State provides \$.1135/meal to public and \$.1301 to non-public schools; \$.6545 for pregnant or lactating students; \$3 million in start-up funds.	Zy Weinberg Laurie True Al Tweltridge	916-443-1721 415-291-0282 916-322-3609
CT	State Requirement and Financial Incentive	\$1,323,092 in state funds for "severe need" schools, \$3,000 yearly plus \$.10/breakfast. Breakfast required in schools where 80% of lunch participants are free or reduced-price eligible.	Laura Cohen Mary Ragno	203-522-7762 203-638-4258
FL	State Requirement and Financial Incentive	All elementary schools must serve breakfast. State fund of \$8.4 million granted in per meal reimbursements for free and reduced-price meals.	Debra Susie M. Williamson	904-222-3470 904-488-8375
GA	State Requirement	All schools K-8 with 25% free and reduced-price eligible students and high schools with 40% must offer breakfast.	Kathy Palumbo Eugenia Seay	404-892-9822 404-656-2458
IL	Financial Incentive	State provides \$.12 per free breakfast served.	Jeff Bissonnette Jim Hurke	217-544-8982 217-782-2491
IN	State Requirement	Schools with 25% or more students eligible for free or reduced-price meals must offer breakfast.	Katy Gyurek Diane Vincek	317-925-0191 317-232-0850
IA	State Recommendation; Financial Incentive	State recommends breakfast in schools with 25% free or reduced-price eligible student and provides \$.045/breakfast.	Lyle Wilharm	515-281-5356
KS	State Requirement	Schools with 35% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must have breakfast by 1993-94.	Paul Johnson Peggy McAdoo	913-354-4635 913-296-2276
KY	Reporting Requirement	All schools without breakfast must report on the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation.	Anne Joseph Freda Francis	606-266-2521 502-573-4390
LA	State Requirement	Schools with 25% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must serve breakfast.	Patricia Montalbano	504-342-3711
MA	State Requirement Financial Incentive	Schools with 40% or more free or reduced-price eligible students must serve breakfast. State covers cost above federal reimbursement plus \$500,000 for expansion.	Esther Hanig Pat Moss Stephen Carey	617-723-5000 413-539-9113 617-388-3300
MD	State Requirement; Financial Incentive	Breakfast required in all severe need elementary schools. State provides: \$.015 for free and reduced-price breakfasts in non-severe need and \$.07 in severe need schools.	Brenda Schwab Sheila G. Terry	410-360-0600 301-333-2619
MI	State Requirement and Campaign	School breakfast required in schools with 20% free or reduced-price eligible students, hearings in schools with fewer plus \$10 per "at risk" ("free") child.	C. Williams Floyd Robinson K. Rhodes	517-484-1353 313-963-7788 517-373-3347
MN	State Requirement Financial Incentive	Requires breakfast in schools with 32% free or reduced-free or reduced-price eligible students.	P. Chamberlain Cathi Krick	612-870-3660 612-296-9996

State	Requirement, Financial Incentive or Campaign	Details of Current State Legislation	Contact Person	Phone Numbers
MO	State Requirement	All schools with 20% or more free and reduced-price students must offer breakfast by 1993-94.	Sharon Feltman Willene Alley	314-443-6937 314-751-2954
NJ	Campaign and Financial Incentive	In 1990-91, state offered start-up funds for schools to start breakfast; schools agreed to continue for at least 3 years. Became a model for federal start-up fund program.	Lois Whitehead Brenda Cusack	609-392-1110 609-984-0692
NY	Requirement, Campaign, Financial Incentive	Requires breakfast in all schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligible students, all elementary schools (1995) and in cities with 100,000 students. State provides \$0.11 for free \$0.17 for reduced-price and \$0.0025 for paid breakfasts. price and \$0.0025 for paid breakfasts.	Agnes Molnar Barbara Fulton Fran Shearing Mark Dunlea	212-344-0195 518-436-8757 518-474-1765 518-434-7371
OH	State Requirement, Financial Incentive	Requires breakfast in any school with one-third of students eligible for free lunches or a majority eligible for free reduced-price meals. State provides per \$.10 breakfast, up to \$5 million.	Lisa Hamler Podolski Lorita Myles	614-341-7700 614-488-2945
OR	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools where 25% of lunch lunch participants are free or reduced-price eligible; or Chapter 1 schools.	Rachel Bristol Little T. Lloyd-Jones	503-282-0555 503-378-4926
PA	State Financial Incentive, Campaign	State provides \$0.10 per meal breakfast reimbursement and \$.04 per lunch if breakfast is served.	C. Collier K. Daugherty	717-787-3186 717-233-6705
RI	Financial Incentive	Supervision expenses provided to schools with at least 20% free or reduced-price eligible students.	A. DiMeo Henry Shelton	401-277-6175 401-728-5555
SC	State Requirement	State requires ALL schools to offer school breakfast.	Deborah Boone Vivian Pilant	803-256-2749 803-734-8190
TN	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in elementary schools with 25% and high schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligibles.	Betty Goah Sarah White	615-298-3888 615-532-4700
TX	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools with 10% free or reduced-price eligible students.	S.Griffin Foshko Judy Durand	512-463-8979 713-520-4620
VA	State Requirement	Requires breakfast in all schools with 25% free or reduced-price eligible students.	Jane Logan	804-371-2339
WA	State Requirement and Campaign; Financial Incentive	Requires breakfast in all schools with 40% free or reduced-price eligible students. State fund of \$5 million provides per meal reimbursement (\$4,558,000) and start-up (\$396,000).	Linda Stone Christy Porter Mary Leach	509-484-6733 206-627-5750 206-753-3580
WI	Financial Incentive	State provides \$150,000 for breakfast start-up.	Billie Nash Kathleen Bass	414-962-3111 608-266-2410
WV	State Requirement	Requires all schools to offer school breakfast.	Harriet Deel M. Miltenberger	304-558-2708 304-822-5343
Other	Legislative Proposals and/or Financial Assistance	Since 1990, mandates and/or financial assistance have also been proposed in AL, IL, and MS. In Maine, a mandate for kindergartens was repealed.	Michele Tingling- Clemmons	202-986-2200
LEGEND: Requirement = State legislation requires schools to offer a School Breakfast Program in certain instances; Financial Incentive = State legislation provides grants or additional reimbursement funds to schools with a School Breakfast Program; Campaign = Efforts by advocates to expand participation.				

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORE CARD

A Status Report on the

SCHOOL
BREAKFAST
PROGRAM

1993-1994 (Fourth Edition)

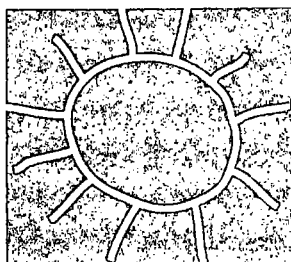
Food Research and Action Center

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NEW OPPORTUNITIES

A Status Report on the
SUMMER FOOD
SERVICE PROGRAM
FOR CHILDREN
Second Edition

Food Research and Action Center

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Summer Food Fills Nutrition Gap for Hungry Children

The last school bell of the year has rung and bands of children are chanting "no more pencils, no more books, no more teacher's dirty looks!" Children across the country are enjoying long, carefree vacations. However, many children may be going hungry, because when school closes for the summer, the cafeteria closes too.

Only 16.2 percent — 2.1 million — of the children who receive free or reduced-price lunches during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program for Children in 1993. For children who rely on the National School Lunch Program to provide one-third to one-half of their daily nutrient intake during the academic year, there is often no replacement in the summer. This points to the tremendous importance of the severely underutilized summer food program.

The Summer Food Service Program for Children was created by Congress in 1968. It is an entitlement program designed to provide funds for eligible sponsoring organizations to serve nutritious meals to children from needy areas when school is closed. No qualifying organization may be denied funding. Eligible sponsoring organizations include: (1) public or private nonprofit school food authorities, (2) units of local, municipal, county, tribal or state government, (3) residential camps or National Youth Sports Programs, and (4) private nonprofit organizations.

The summer food program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which provides money for state agencies to operate summer food at the state level and to reimburse eligible sponsors for meals served to children at feeding sites. Eligible feeding sites are either "open sites," those located in areas where 50 percent or more of the children live in families with incomes below 185 percent of poverty, or "enrolled sites," those in which 50 percent of the children attending the program live in families with incomes under 185 percent of poverty.

The summer food program can provide unique opportunities to invest in children. By organizing other enrichment programs in conjunction with summer food, children can enjoy educational, cultural, artistic, recreational, athletic, and community activities that might not otherwise be available to them.

"Summertime is no different from the rest of the year," said Mike Haga, FRAC's senior field organizer for summer food. "Children need nutrition, along with other activities, to grow and develop so they don't fall behind in the summer. In fact, the summer food program can help put them ahead when they return to school in the fall."

Continued on p. 4

POLICY BRIEFS

Clinton Releases Plan to Reform Welfare

The Clinton Administration announced its welfare reform plan in June. The Work and Responsibility Act would initially require recipients born after 1971 to take subsidized minimum wage jobs after two years of AFDC cash assistance.

When the plan is fully in place, most recipients would face a two year lifetime limit on cash assistance. States would have the option to deny additional benefits for a child born to a mother while on AFDC.

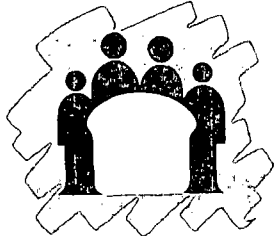
The bill includes modest improvements in funding in for child care, child support enforcement, and the JOBS Program. Funding for the package would come primarily from reducing benefits to legal immigrants, cutting other programs such as the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and capping the AFDC Emergency Assistance Program which aids the homeless. Sponsors include Senate Finance Committee Chair Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) and House Ways and Means Committee Chair Sam Gibbons (D-FL).

"We believe the Clinton Administration's welfare reform bill has the potential unintended consequence of increasing the already unacceptable

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F·R·A·C



FOOD RESEARCH
& ACTION CENTER

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(202) 986-2200

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1994

**SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM REACHING
RECORD NUMBER OF LOW-INCOME STUDENTS**

*New Report Shows Growth in Combatting Childhood Hunger Through
School Food Program, Though Millions of Children Still Miss Important
Morning Meal*

WASHINGTON, D.C. Oct. 4 -- More than five million low-income children are now starting their day with a nourishing breakfast in school because of the federal School Breakfast Program, according to a new report released today by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) and the **Campaign to End Childhood Hunger.**

But the report, FRAC's fourth annual *School Breakfast Scorecard*, also showed that while a record number of schools and eligible students are participating in the program, millions of children may still miss this important meal because their schools don't make it available.

"Far too many children in this country don't eat breakfast at home. They come to school hungry and a hungry child can't learn," said Michele Tingling-Clemmons, national coordinator of FRAC's School Breakfast Expansion Campaign and the author of the report. "With more and more attention being given to the important relationship between nutrition and learning, the need for the School Breakfast Program has never been greater. We must make it available to all children, especially those from low-income families, so that each child can start the school day ready to learn."

The importance of the School Breakfast Program goes beyond the feeding of the students, according to Robert J. Fersh, executive director of FRAC.

"School breakfast and other similar school-based nutrition programs offer teachers

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-- more --

and education officials a unique opportunity to provide children with early morning tutoring, reading and recreational programs built around the food program. It's also an opportunity to generate parent and community involvement in the school and its activities," he added.

The *School Breakfast Scorecard* was developed to demonstrate how the states and the District of Columbia compare to each other and to the nation as a whole in school breakfast participation by schools and students. This year's *Scorecard* includes the latest available school breakfast participation data for schools and low-income students for the school year 1993-94. Comparisons are given for 1992-93 as well as the 1987-88 school year, when FRAC began a campaign to expand participation in the School Breakfast Program.

The new *Scorecard* reflects continued progress in expanding the availability of breakfast in schools to students across the country. According to the report, 64 percent of the schools that offer school lunch now participate in the School Breakfast Program, a record number. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is offered in 95 percent of all public schools, and is used by the *Scorecard* as a barometer against which to measure participation in the School Breakfast Program.

Participation in the School Breakfast Program by low-income students is also at an all-time high, according to the *Scorecard*. About 37 percent, or five million children from low-income families participating in the NSLP also receive breakfast at school every day.

Since FRAC began its 1987 campaign to expand the School Breakfast Program throughout the country, the number of schools offering the program has increased by nearly 60 percent while participation by low-income students is up by 57 percent.

But in spite of the progress, the report illustrates that disparities remain.

While five million low-income children are now getting school breakfast, 13 million participate in the lunch program. And, of the 90,000 schools providing school lunches, only 58,000 also offer breakfast. The lack of access to this important morning meal may have serious consequences for millions of children in need who cannot take advantage of this program. According to FRAC's own Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) study, about five million children under age 12 go hungry at some point each month.

(Additional highlights from FRAC's 1994 *School Breakfast Scorecard* are attached).

The School Breakfast Program is an entitlement program available to any public or non-profit private school or residential child care institution. It was established by Congress to assist schools in providing a nutritious morning meal to children. Today, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture study, on average, students receive one-fourth of their daily nutrient requirements from school breakfast. The program has also been associated with improvements in test scores and in reducing absenteeism and tardiness.

Funding from Kraft General Foods and the Annie E. Casey Foundation helped make possible the publication of this scorecard. Additional supporters of the Campaign to End Childhood Hunger include Public Welfare Foundation, Prudential Foundation, Share Our Strength, The Gerber Companies Foundation, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, Sara Lee Foundation, Ruth Mott Fund, General Mills Foundation, National Dairy Council and Cargill.

The Food Research and Action Center is the leading national group working to improve public policies to end hunger and undernutrition in the United States. FRAC's National School Breakfast Expansion effort has become an integral part of the nationwide **Campaign to End Childhood Hunger**, launched by FRAC in partnership with anti-hunger advocates and national organizations in 1991. A major goal of the Campaign is to make the School Breakfast Program available to all low-income children across the country.

ADDITIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Food Research and Action Center's 1994 School Breakfast Scorecard

- (1) The states with the greatest number of **schools** offering school lunch that also offered breakfast in 1994 were found in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast and Southwest regions, each with three of the top 10 states in school participation.
 - Heading the list of the 10 states with the highest in school breakfast participation were West Virginia (99.8 percent), Georgia and South Carolina, (each with 98.7 percent).
 - Four states in the Mountain Plains region -- Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming -- were among the bottom 10 states.
- (2) Six of the 10 states with the highest participation of **low-income students** in the school breakfast program in 1994 were in the Southeast region -- South Carolina, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. However, the top two states were in other regions; they were Arkansas and West Virginia, each with 56.1 percent.
- (3) The number of **schools** participating in the SBP increased by 10 percent between 1993 and 1994. This reflects the efforts of advocates, parents, state agencies and others pushing for expansion.
 - The Mountain Plains region saw the greatest increase in school participation between 1993 and 1994 with four states -- Kansas, Utah, Nebraska and North Dakota -- among the *Scorecard's* top ten.
 - Kansas and Utah topped the list in this category. School participation in Kansas grew from 733 schools offering school breakfast in 1993, to 1,435 in 1994, a 95.8 percent change. Utah's increase, from 167 schools in 1993 to 324 in 1994, represents a 94 percent change.
- (4) Participation by **low-income children** in the SBP increased by 7.9 percent between 1993 and 1994.
 - The Mountain Plains region led other regions in the country in participation growth with four of the top ten states -- Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Montana -- showing the most growth.
 - Kansas topped the list of states in the change in low-income student participation in the program, growing from 26,495 students in 1993 to 46,629 in 1994, a 76 percent increase.
- (5) Missouri was the only state to be recognized for its efforts in each of the categories rated by the *Scorecard*.

F·R·A·C



FOOD RESEARCH
& ACTION CENTER

ROBERT J. FERSH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rob Fersh has been the Executive Director of the Food Research and Action Center in Washington, D.C. since 1986. In this capacity, he is frequently called upon to testify before Congress and serve as a spokesperson to the national media on the issues of hunger and poverty in the United States. FRAC is widely considered to be the leading national organization working to alleviate domestic hunger.

Prior to joining FRAC, Rob worked for then Rep. Leon Panetta (D-California) as staff director of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition. (Mr. Panetta now serves as Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Clinton Administration).

Rob previously served as Assistant Minority Counsel to the Senate Agriculture Committee, where he worked closely with Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) on nutrition programs. He also has held other positions in the Senate, the executive branch and in the private sector, all relating to the issues of poverty and hunger in the United States.

He holds a B.S. in Industrial and Labor Relations from Cornell University and a law degree from Boston University.

F·R·A·C



FOOD RESEARCH
& ACTION CENTER

MICHELE A. TINGLING-CLEMMONS

SENIOR FIELD ORGANIZER, SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAMS

Michele Tingling-Clemmons is a national authority on the School Breakfast Program and currently coordinates FRAC's national campaign to expand the program.

Since joining FRAC in 1985, she has been involved in a broad spectrum of activities aimed at increasing school and student participation in the program. She has conducted a series of workshops and training sessions for the National Dairy Council and made presentations to many other organizations throughout the country including the Florida School Food Service Association, the Mississippi Dietetic Association, the Missouri Association of Social Welfare's Hunger Task Force, and the Kansas Nutrition Council.

Tingling-Clemmons also provides technical and information assistance to local and state hunger networks and their representatives on the status of federal food programs, on strategies for impacting related legislation and building and strengthening statewide anti-hunger networks.

Ms. Tingling-Clemmons holds a B.A. in Black Studies and Sociology from Wellesley College.

October 1994

JOAN KELLEY

PRESIDENT, D.C. ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Joan Kelley, is the current president of the D.C. Association of Elementary School Principals. She also serves as principal of the John Tyler Elementary School which, like most other public schools in Washington, is a participant in the School Breakfast Program.

Prior to assuming her duties at the Tyler School in 1987, Kelley was an instructional supervisor in the District public school system, overseeing a teaching staff that dealt with educationally disadvantaged students. Prior to that, she was a Chapter 1 coordinator working with educationally disadvantaged children.

Ms. Kelley describes herself as "a product of the Washington, D.C. public school system." She is a graduate of D.C. Teachers College and received an M.A. from Georgetown University.

October 1994

MAXINE FARRELL

**DIRECTOR, CORPORATE CONTRIBUTIONS
KRAFT GENERAL FOODS**

Maxine P. Farrell serves as director of corporate contributions for Kraft General Foods. In this capacity, she oversees Kraft General Foods' corporate contributions and community relations activities and is responsible for the company's nationwide philanthropic efforts with a concentration on childhood hunger, education and the arts.

Ms. Farrell joined KGF after serving as corporate relations director at Allstate Insurance Co., where she managed Allstate's public and community relations, urban affairs and media relations activities. During her 12-year tenure at Allstate, Ms. Farrell was also director of community relations and executive director of The Allstate Foundation, where she restructured the organization's philanthropy program.

Ms. Farrell received an MBA from Lake Forest Graduate School, Lake Forest, Ill., and attended Clemson University. She was the recipient of the Public Relations Society of America Silver Anvil Award, the Publicity Club of Chicago Silver Trumpet Awards, President Reagan's Private Sector Initiatives, A Presidential Commitment Award and an APEX Award for Publication Excellence.

October 1994

PENNY E. McCONNELL, M.S., R.D.

**DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FOOD SERVICES
FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**PRESIDENT-ELECT
AMERICAN SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

Penny McConnell directs the nation's tenth largest school district and provides food and nutrition services to a multigenerational clientele including senior citizens, day care centers, Head Start, private schools, and school-age child care centers. Fairfax County Public Schools continue to be a national leader in planning and serving breakfast and lunches that reflect the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and student preferences as determined at student taste parties.

Ms. McConnell is also very active in the American Dietetic Association, having served as State President and Delegate for Virginia. As Chair of the School Nutrition Services Dietetic Group at the national level of ADA, she was the primary author of *The Position of the American Dietetic Association: Child Nutrition Services*. In addition to her writing, Ms. McConnell has received several prestigious honors including Virginia's Distinguished Dietitian of the Year, National Restaurants Association's Great Menu Awards Competition, USDA Best Practices Award and several special achievement awards in Fairfax County.

October 1994

SHERRY FREEMAN
P.T.A. PRESIDENT,
SCOTT MONTGOMERY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sherry Freeman is serving her third term as president of the Parent-Teachers Association at Scott Montgomery Elementary School in the District. As a long-time P.T.A. member, she stresses the importance of parental involvement in school activities in helping students succeed in the classroom.

Another key to the students' success, Freeman says, is the School Breakfast Program which she describes as a vital part of the day for the children at Scott Montgomery.

In addition to her involvement with the P.T.A., Freeman is a member of the Washington Parent Group Fund which provides grants to schools in the District.

A native and resident of the District, Sherry Freeman is a product of its public school system and attended D.C. Teachers College. The mother of two children, she is a legal information technician for Resolution Trust Corp.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. plans	Architectural Drawings, Benning Elementary School (6 pages)	8/7/73	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] November 1, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb436

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



SHARE OUR STRENGTH

Malnutrition & Hunger in the U.S.

Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program is the only entitlement food program in the U.S. available to all who meet eligibility standards regardless of age or family composition. Food stamp recipients receive monthly coupons to supplement their food purchasing power.

- One in 10 Americans now receives food stamps.
- More than 82% of all food stamp benefits are issued to houses with children and one half of all food stamp recipients are children.
- Almost 60% of all food stamp recipients are children or elderly.
- Over 18% of all food stamp recipients have no net income.
- Food stamps provide approximately 80 cents per meal, per person.

—Food Research and Action Center

- Six million people with low-income get no food stamps.
- Ten million people with low-income who get food stamps suffer from hunger because the program doesn't meet dietary needs of program recipients.

—Center on Hunger, Poverty, and Nutrition Policy, Tufts University School of Nutrition

- In 1992, the number of food stamp applicants increased by over 200,000 each month.

—Former Select Committee on Hunger, U.S. House of Representatives

Women, Children, & the WIC Program

Established as a national program in 1975, the Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a cost-effective nutrition program which provides a monthly package of supplemental nutritious foods, offers nutrition education and access to health care to low-income pregnant, postpartum or breast-feeding women, and infants and children at nutritional risk.

—Food Research and Action Center

- During fiscal year 1993, WIC will serve approximately 5.8 million participants per month.
- Female headed households accounted for 53.1% of all poor families in 1990; 33.4% of female headed households are poor.
- Children, who currently account for 15% of all homeless persons, are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population.

—Center on Hunger, Poverty, and Nutrition Policy, Tufts University School of Nutrition

Childhood Hunger and School Breakfast

The School Breakfast Program provides federal funds to all schools and residential child care institutions that apply for and meet the program's eligibility criteria. A recent study of the School Breakfast Program showed that low-income children who participated in the program performed better on standardized tests, and were late and absent to school less than children who did not participate in the program. The Summer Food Service Program for Children and the National School Lunch Program are other existing programs shown to be effective.

- One in every eight American children under age 12 suffers from hunger, and one in four children in that age group—a total of 11.5 million children—is at risk of hunger.
- In fiscal year 1992, approximately 4.8 million students participated in the School Breakfast Program.

—Food Research and Action Center

Leading The Fight Against Hunger

1511 K Street, NW Suite 940 Washington, DC 20005 Phone (202) 393-2925 Fax (202) 347-5868

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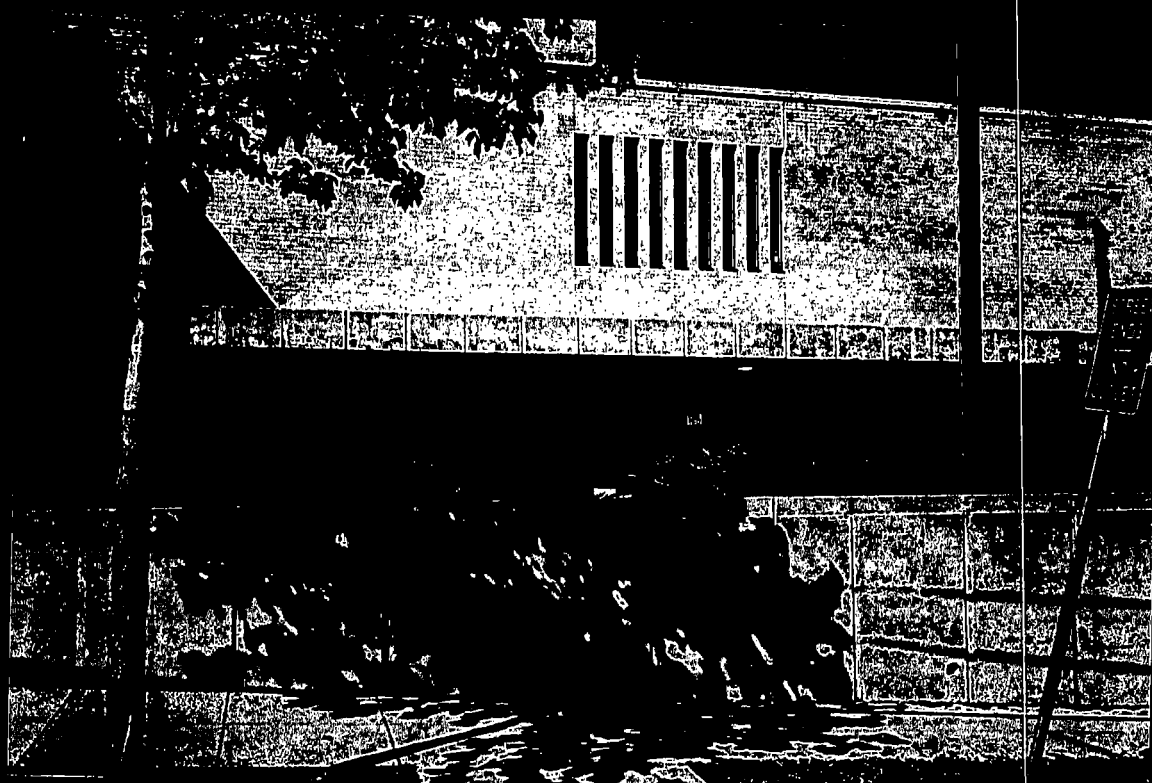
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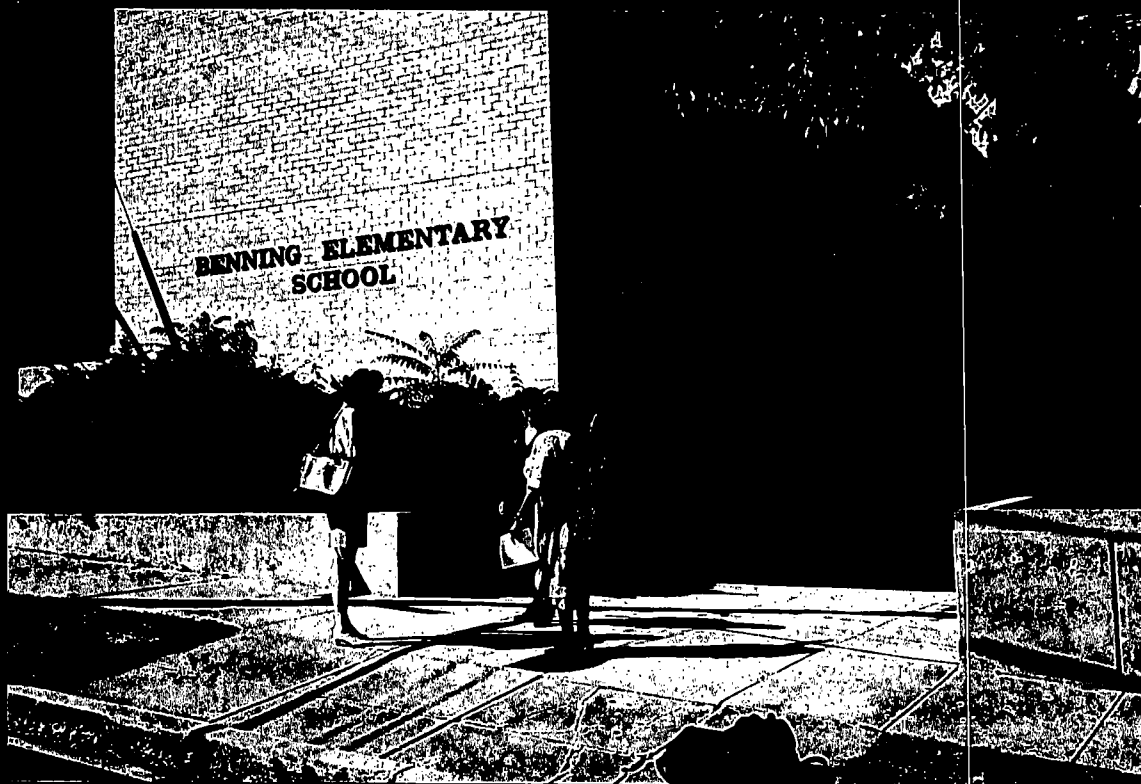
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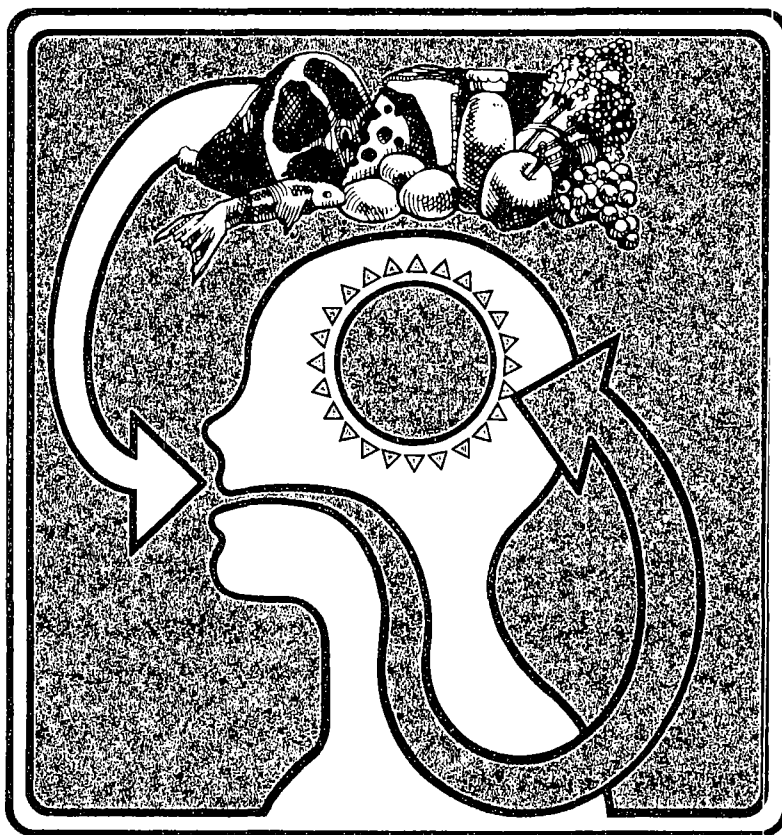
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THE RELATIONSHIP *between* **NUTRITION & LEARNING**



**A School Employee's Guide
to Information and Action**

nea

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WINTER 1994

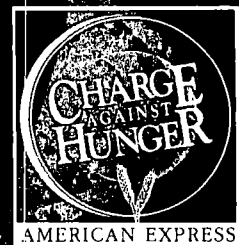
FRONTIER

THE QUARTERLY NEWS

SHARE OUR STRENGTH

*the
out* 

*Stevie Wonder
shares his strength
and song to
support the
Charge Against
Hunger*



Charge Against Hunger

1993 Grants at Work

ALABAMA

Hunger in Alabama: According to the Southern Rural Development Initiative, 23 of Alabama's counties are poor. Twenty-four percent of all children under 18, and 23.3% of those between five and 17, live in poverty. In five counties, more than half of those under 18 live in poverty, and eight counties are among the nation's poorest.

Escambia County Board of Education

Brewton, AL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$25,000

The Escambia County Board of Education is responsible for schools serving 4,979 students in an economically depressed region. More than 2,906 students are eligible for free and reduced-priced meals, yet only 145 receive breakfast now. Studies indicate that nutrition is directly linked to learning. Escambia County is using the Charge Against Hunger grant to establish breakfast programs in two elementary schools and in one middle school, and, ultimately, raise academic achievement by teaching children who have been fed nutritious, appetizing meals. The money has helped the Board purchase the kitchen equipment needed to serve breakfast and for promotional efforts to make students, parents and faculty aware that the meals are available. Teachers have been asked to donate their time to oversee the breakfast program.

Alabama Coalition Against Hunger

Auburn, AL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Alabama Coalition Against Hunger is a statewide coalition of concerned organizations and individuals who are working to end hunger by changing the policies, practices and perceptions that keep poor people poor. In 1992, although 65.7% of the state's schools offered breakfast programs, only 34.1% of low-income students, or 104,487 out of 306,045, participated. Nearly 66% of those eligible did not receive breakfast. The Coalition is using its grant to let state residents know that school breakfast is available throughout the state, and to take away the stigma now associated with accepting free and reduced-price meals. The Coalition is meeting its goal by launching both an aggressive media campaign and an intensive outreach and advocacy program.

Dallas County Schools

Selma, AL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

The Dallas County Schools is a 5,041-student school district in a county with an unemployment rate of 14.4 %. In four schools in agricultural or urban areas, 97% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches, yet breakfast is not available at these schools and children arrive hungry. The school system is using its grant to buy the equipment needed to start up breakfast programs in these schools, to improve academic achievement by having well-fed children in the classrooms, and to inform parents, students and teachers about the breakfast program's availability. Teachers have been asked to donate their time to oversee the program.

ALASKA

Bean's Cafe, Inc.

Anchorage, AK

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Bean's Cafe is a nonprofit, stand-alone nondenominational soup kitchen and day shelter, open 365 days a year, with an outreach and referral service. Since its incorporation in 1979, it has remained a local community based and supported grass-roots program and not part of any national organization. Bean's is utilizing its Charge grant to help in its mission of maintaining a center where the hungry and homeless of Anchorage are provided with hot, nutritious meals and a warm and comfortable day shelter as a safe alternative to the streets. The funds cover a portion of the shelter's food, outreach and facility costs.

Bristol Bay Regional Food Bank

Dillingham, AK

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Bristol Bay Regional Food Bank is a division of the Social Services department of the Bristol Bay Native Association. It faces unique challenges in this rural area in times of need; agencies that need to be utilized are not readily available, there is no easy inter-town transportation, nor are there corner grocery stores when supplies run out. This grant has helped the agency purchase equipment needed to process and store donated food like wild game and fish into portion-controlled sizes for distribution to the needy and for general operating expenses, included but not limited to salaries, supplies, and air freight to remote villages. The funds have also been allocated to train volunteers in meat cutting and packaging, not only for Food Bank donations, but also to teach safe, sanitary food practices to the community.

Bethel Community Services

Bethel, AK

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

This organization was established in 1969 by Bethel residents as a federally recognized private, nonprofit corporation. It was called the Bethel Receiving Home, Inc., and was created to provide emergency shelter care for children and youth in state custody. Today it currently administers about 10 different youth, day care and adult services programs, and is also part of the Food Bank of Alaska network. The Charge Against Hunger grant was used to hire a half-time staff member who serves as food distribution coordinator, responsible for ordering and packing food for shipping to eligible recipients in nearby villages as well as within the Bethel community. Funds also are to be used for equipment and supplies necessary for more efficient food distribution, for paperwork and for some shipping costs.

Missing file: Fairbanks Community Food Bank Service

ARIZONA

Westwood School/Alhambra School District

Phoenix, AZ

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Phoenix's Westwood School serves a culturally diverse 950-student population in kindergarten through third grade. Ninety percent of its students live below the poverty level and nearly all have untraditional living conditions. Despite their backgrounds, the school's students score well on academic comparison tests. The school attributes this success in part to its breakfast program, which feeds close to 500 of the 950 students. The school has used its Charge Against Hunger grant to purchase equipment that will help sustain its breakfast program--two milk coolers and one bun divider--and to continue the promotion of its breakfast program.

Gila River Indian Community Juvenile Detention And Rehabilitation Center

Sacaton, AZ

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Gila River Indian Community is home to 11,500 Native Americans, with 97% living below the poverty line. The Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center (JDRC) was started five years ago to help 600 of the community's at-risk and delinquent teenagers each year. One year ago, the JDRC began O'Otham Oidak (meaning Fields of the People), a farm and garden project that teaches youngsters how to farm and how to eat healthfully to avoid the diabetes and obesity that plague the community's members. The community is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to serve 200 more people, train master gardeners, establish a cooperative farmer's market for which members will receive discounts commensurate with hours worked, increase crop yield by purchasing a tractor and, ultimately, improve the community's eating habits and health.

White Mountain Apache Tribe Health Authority

Whiteriver, AZ

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The White Mountain Apache Tribe Health Authority provides health-related services to the 10,500 Apaches and 3,000 other residents living on the White Mountain Reservation. Unemployment is over 60% and more than half of its residents live in poverty. The Health Authority is using its grant to establish an Emergency Food Distribution Program, which will give food to families in need on an emergency basis. It will also set up a system for buying and storing the food and referring recipients to appropriate social service and health sources when necessary.

ARKANSAS

Hunger in Arkansas: Arkansas has a population of 2,350,724. According to the 1990 census, approximately 15% of Arkansas families, and 19% of all of its residents, were living in poverty. Twenty-nine percent of all children were living in poverty. Of the entire nation, Arkansas was ranked as having the lowest state median income for four-person families in 1990. Twenty percent of all Arkansas births in 1990 were to teenage women; 25% were to women with less than a high school education.

University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Department of Pediatrics Division of Developmental Pediatrics Growth and Development Program

Little Rock, AR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Growth and Development Program is an outpatient children's clinic, operated by the Division of Developmental Pediatrics, part of the Department of Pediatrics located at Arkansas Children's Hospital. The Department of Pediatrics is affiliated with the University of Arkansas, which facilitates research, teaching and clinical objectives for children, regardless of their ability to pay. The Program is a leader in helping children with Failure to Thrive, an infant condition often the result of malnutrition. The Program is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to improve its existing Failure to Thrive services by expanding clinical outreach, performing more clinical research, hiring a parent support/education employee and a secretary, computerizing its clinical records and adding a service component for more aggressive home-based family education and support.

Potluck, Inc.

Little Rock, AR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Potluck, Inc.--Arkansas' first perishable, prepared food recovery program--was founded in 1991 by the Junior League of Little Rock. It is a small, independent provider of freshly prepared food to children, serving Pulaski County. Potluck served over 230,000 pounds of food in 1993 and hopes to serve up to 400,000 pounds this year. As part of that goal, Potluck is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to provide 25,000 pounds of food to two grass-roots agencies serving breakfast and dinner to inner-city children. The money helps cover costs of food distribution, including pans, fuel, driver and office support.

COLORADO

Pueblo School District No. 60

Pueblo, CO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

Pueblo School District No. 60 serves 17,800 students, 65% of whom are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. The system has 23 elementary schools, one alternative school and 10 secondary schools. Pueblo serves cold breakfasts in all schools, but only 13% of students participate on any given day. Participation more than doubles when hot breakfasts are served, so Pueblo has put its Charge Against Hunger grant toward the purchase of microwave ovens that allow the elementary schools to serve hot breakfasts every day. It also used its grant to buy equipment for serving hot breakfasts at two high schools, two middle schools and its Keating Education Center.

Laradon

Denver, CO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Laradon is a private, non-profit organization that serves 325 people daily. All are children and youth with special needs--many have development disabilities, are at risk of developmental delays or have survived traumatic head injuries. Ninety-three percent of the students served live at or below the poverty level. Laradon has used its Charge Against Hunger grant to initiate a breakfast program providing a free, balanced breakfast to 40 low-income preschoolers and school-age students. The funds have also helped the group educate parents in nutrition and meal planning.

Missing file: People's Clinic, Boulder

CONNECTICUT

Hunger in Connecticut: Although Connecticut has the highest per capita income in the country, hunger is a growing problem. In the past three years, the state has lost nearly 200,000 jobs, hurting its labor force of 1.8 million significantly. State funding for the impoverished has been cut. Two years ago, all state-funded energy assistance was eliminated. Approximately two-thirds of Connecticut's food pantries serve primarily female-headed households with children. According to the national Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project, 80,000 children were hungry or at risk for hunger.

Hunger Division of the Connecticut Association for Human Services

Hartford, CT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$16,500

The CAHS is an independent, nonprofit organization committed to decreasing poverty, neglect and inequality in Connecticut. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to expand the scope of school breakfast programs and fund a School Breakfast Campaign to get the state to require at least 40% of all severe-need schools to provide breakfast; in such schools, 60% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. The grant has also helped to: educate school officials, Connecticut Anti-Hunger Coalition members and the public; promote school breakfast to residents opposing it; communicate with active Anti-Hunger Coalition members; and work with the media to generate support for change among the general public.

DELAWARE

Edward W. Pyle Summer Feeding Program

Frankford, DE

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Summer Feeding Program, sponsored by the Edward W. Pyle State Service Center, feeds thousands of hungry children each summer. Last year, it provided 8,500 lunches and 1,500 breakfasts a day during the summer. The program is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to expand its scope and feed children evening meals year round, and to feed needy children who do not attend school and who may seldom get a nutritious meal at all.

Christina School District

Newark, DE

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

The Christina School District has 19,000 students, 7,000 of whom are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. The district has used its Charge Against Hunger grant to renovate an antiquated kitchen, to improve the quality of breakfast and the efficiency of preparing and serving the meal. Christina has replaced a flat-top stove with a new steamer, reposition the serving line to improve line speed and install a convection oven. To make the dining area more appealing to students, Christina plans to repaint the walls and hang posters highlighting the importance of breakfast.

CALIFORNIA

Still recovering from the recession and a major earthquake, California reports a 10% unemployment rate, while costs of food, housing and child care have skyrocketed. Ninety-seven percent of residents in federal food stamp programs have few or no assets; more than half are at 50% of the poverty line. Eight cities have lost supermarkets, and Los Angeles alone lost 35, leaving inner-city residents with more expensive food than its suburban counterparts. Thirty percent of California's children under 12 are hungry or at risk for hunger. Sixty percent of food stamp recipients are under 18; nearly 80% of food stamp households are headed by women. Recently, Aid to Families with Dependent Children was sliced by over 10%, putting an additional 250,000 children at risk of going to bed hungry. Only two million, or 42%, of California's 5.8 million school children eat a school lunch every day. Only 30% of low-income children who eat school lunch also get a school breakfast; the main reason is that only 42% of public schools operate a breakfast program. Only 125,000 children get a nutritious daily meal during the summer.

San Francisco Food Bank

San Francisco, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The San Francisco Food Bank is a central food bank for 300 human service agencies with food assistance or meal programs serving a total of 14,000 people a day. It solicits, allocates and distributes groceries from food producers to these agencies. The SFFB is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to fund the new Practical Nutrition Project, which aims to help families break out of the cycle of poverty by teaching them nutrition guidelines, giving them food, teaching them how to manage a budget and helping participants through personal crises.

Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition

Los Angeles, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

The Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition works at local, state and national levels to alleviate hunger through advocacy, education and technical assistance to providers of emergency services. The Coalition is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to encourage the development of more school breakfast and summer food programs to help children by funding the staff and developing support materials. The Breakfast Keeps You Growing campaign is working to begin School Breakfast Programs in at least 10 communities, helping 15,000 children, a 20% increase. The Let's Eat in the Heat summer food program is targeting at least 10 communities whose children benefit from free meals when school is out.

People United for a Better Oakland (PUEBLO)

Oakland, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

PUEBLO is a community-based, multilingual organization of low-income people in Oakland, CA, that takes a lead in efforts concerning children's welfare and other community concerns. PUEBLO is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to expand the city's school breakfast program to additional elementary schools and improve access to these programs where they do exist. PUEBLO is also working to establish a Universal Meals program, providing all low-income schools with automatic free breakfast and lunch certification.

Contra Costa Food Bank

Concord, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$14,000

The Contra Costa Food Bank is the clearinghouse for food donations and distribution in Contra Costa County, providing food for 37,000 people every month. The Food Bank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to achieve three goals: increase by 50% the number of eligible children served by the Summer Food Program in Concord (760 were served last year); expand the School Breakfast Program into five elementary and middle schools in Richmond; and increase to 3,000 the number of students participating in Richmond's existing School Breakfast Programs to 3,000, up from the current 1,650.

Orange County Community Development Council

Garden Grove, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$14,000

The Orange County Community Development Council is a nonprofit organization that provides services to help low-income people overcome barriers to being self-sufficient and also aims to combat poverty. The Council's Food Bank distributes more than six million pounds of food a year to 145 member agencies, and more than 150,000 residents each quarter. The program provides free meals to approximately 2,050 children; more than 125,000 children are eligible but have not participated. The Council is using its grant to hire a full-time employee as Outreach Coordinator to expand and advocate for the county's Summer Food Program.

California Food Policy Advocates

San Francisco, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$23,000

California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the health and well-being of low-income Californians by increasing their access to adequate and nutritious diets. The staff helps community organizations identify and solve critical food access problems. The CFPA is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to expand the state's School Breakfast Programs. Its specific goals are to monitor schools about to decide whether to begin School Breakfast Programs and those with new programs; urge 20 needy rural districts to begin School Breakfast Programs; provide technical assistance to schools interested in starting breakfast programs; work with the state Department of Education to design and distribute a parent-organizing guide; and launch a publicity and outreach campaign to expand and promote the school breakfast program to parents and children.

Los Angeles Regional Foodbank

Los Angeles, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Los Angeles Regional Foodbank solicits food from all sectors of the food industry and distributes the collected food to hungry residents through more than 700 charitable agencies. The Foodbank feeds more than 300,000 people each week. The Foodbank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy a computer for its Extra Helpings Program. The computer will be used to generate monthly reports for large corporate donors, which will free staff up for other tasks. The computer will also be used to develop promotional materials.

The Foodbank of Southern California

Long Beach, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Foodbank of Southern California is a community-based, nonprofit, private corporation that provides emergency food assistance to hundreds of charitable agencies for distribution to the hungry people in Los Angeles County. Sixty-five percent of its food goes to children and 20% goes to seniors. The Foodbank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy a second refrigerated truck, enabling the organization to deliver more food to more locations. It will also prevent spoilage, a problem which historically has cost the Foodbank a great deal of food.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties

San Jose, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$7,000

The Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties is a private, nonprofit organization that collects the food industry's surplus and distributes it to 361 agencies and sites, which in turn feed the hungry. About 122,000 people are served each month. The Food Bank also operates a food assistance hotline, a community nutrition program and an extensive volunteer program. Second Harvest is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy equipment that will make operations run more efficiently and improve sanitation and safety. For example, removable racks for the sides of the truck will make nearly every aspect of food delivery easier and safer. A steam cleaner/sanitizer will allow Second Harvest to replace disposable containers with permanent ones, saving money and enabling better cleaning.

El Centro School District

El Centro, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,600

The El Centro School District, serving an agricultural community on the Mexican border, counts a large number of hungry children in its ranks of 6,400 students. More than 27% of children ages five to 17 live below the poverty level, and 68% of students are identified as needy. The school district offers continental breakfast to its students but participation remains low, with only 27% of needy students participating. The school district is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy equipment that will enable the district to offer students a more appealing hot breakfast service with items that are more familiar to them, like machaca and huevos rancheros. The equipment is being placed in four main "commissary" schools, which will allow hot breakfasts to be served in all district schools.

Familia Center

Santa Cruz, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Familia Center is a Latino-based community services agency in North Santa Cruz County. It offers bilingual, bicultural services such as providing food, educating the poor, distributing clothing and running a youth enrichment program. Nearly half of its clients earn under \$7,500 a year. The Familia Center is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to expand its food distribution program to serve 4,000 people with food, and with diet and health education. Specifically, the grant is being used to hire a part-time food pantry coordinator, purchase a used commercial refrigerator and chest freezer and offer nutrition classes every month.

Love Is Feeding Everyone (LIFE)

Los Angeles, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,200

LIFE provides food for the needy during times of crisis, such as natural disasters. After the Los Angeles' most recent earthquake, LIFE provided 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of free food for residents. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to arrange for the provision of free food at parks and emergency centers should another crisis occur, and food that is not canned, refrigerated and needs no preparation.

Survive Food Bank

Riverside, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

The Survive Food Bank, a member of the Second Harvest National Food Bank Network, provides a variety of services to the low-income communities in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Its mission is to alleviate hunger by distributing donated food to certified charities, and to make communities aware of local hunger problems. It feeds from 60,000 to 100,000 people every month. The Survive Food Bank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy equipment that will enable the group to distribute 15% more food each year for the next three years. The necessary equipment includes a semi-tractor and 45-foot trailer, and a 48-foot refrigerated trailer.

Haight Ashbury Food Program

San Francisco, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Haight Ashbury Food Program serves lunches to 350 hungry people in San Francisco's Haight Ashbury district every day. The Program gets a great deal of usable but not saleable seafood from the city's piers. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to work towards getting more free seafood, and to develop a similar program in which supermarkets will donate produce and other perishables. A project coordinator will be hired to recruit and run the produce project.

Grupo de la Comida

San Francisco, CA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

Grupo de la Comida is a volunteer organization that provides fresh food and basic staples on a weekly basis to recently arrived Central American refugees. It serves an average of 95 households and three shelters, or 1,000 people, every week. Grupo de la Comida is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to pay a stipend to its director/coordinator, and to buy milk, eggs, cheese, tortillas, rice, beans and special holiday foods.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DC Hunger Action

Washington, D.C.

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

D.C. Hunger Action has worked effectively to help D.C. residents apply for the food stamp program and to know their rights and federal regulations. D.C. Hunger Action is using its Charge grant to conduct door-to-door outreach on the School Breakfast/Summer Lunch Programs in targeted low-income neighborhoods to increase participation in these federal food assistance programs.

Edward C. Mazique Parent Child Center

Washington, D.C.

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$50,000

The ECM/PCC is a comprehensive, family-centered, early intervention program that seeks to ensure that every child it serves is given an opportunity to develop his or her maximum potential through the provision of a healthy and educationally sound environment. The center is using the grant to supplement its nutrition and health education projects to ensure that the nutrition knowledge gained by clients can be fully implemented. This goal is being met with additional workshops, written materials and video presentations on nutrition and health, demonstrations and one-on-one family counseling, bimonthly supervised shopping trips to bargain grocery stores, emergency food assistance facilities/programs and a stipend for a parent coordinator for all nutrition activities.

Capital Area Community Food Bank

Washington, D.C.

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The mission of this organization is to feed the District's hungry by acquiring food and distributing it through its network of community agencies and by supporting participating agencies and others with information, technical assistance and advocacy. The Food Bank has used its grant to help provide support for its community-based farm project, From the Ground Up, a program that helps people help themselves by providing the opportunity for them to grow their own produce and bring it back into their neighborhoods. This, in turn, provides the Food Bank's agency clients--seniors, the unemployed and the homeless--with greater access to nutritious food. Funds are being used for transportation to and from the farm, paying wages to homeless men and women, purchasing shovels, rakes, hoes and other farming equipment and for buying supplies including seeds, hoses and buckets and the items to run a food stand back in the city.

FLORIDA

With 12.7% of Florida's population living below the poverty line, the state ranks twenty-third among the 50 states in poverty. For minority members, that figure is drastically increased with 19.5% of Hispanics and 31.5% of African-Americans living in poverty. One-fifth of Florida's infants, or 200,000 children, live in poverty and at risk of hunger. In response to this, the combined efforts of the state's food banks has distributed over 33 million pounds of food.

Haitian American Foundation, Inc.

Miami, FL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

HAFI is a nonprofit organization founded to assist the disadvantaged population of South Florida in becoming self-sufficient members of their community. The agency is using its Charge grant to establish a food pantry to work in tandem with its Crisis Assistance, Elderly Assistance, Youth and various other programs.

Community Outreach Ministries, Inc.

Clewiston, FL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Located in the small, agricultural community in Hendry County, this new agency will serve local residents and the large influx of migrant workers who harvest the citrus and sugar cane crops. Community Outreach Ministries is using its Charge grant to start a food pantry as well as an after-school program.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Central Florida

Orlando, FL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

In cooperation with the Florida Association of Food Banks and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Central Florida Food Bank will glean fruits and vegetables from farmers' markets and harvests and deliver it to all the food banks in Florida. The agency is using its Charge funding to operate the truck necessary to pick up the produce and hopes to glean over one million pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Daily Bread Food Bank

Miami, FL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Daily Bread Food Bank has been serving the South Florida community since 1981. Because all food banks charge a shared maintenance fee to equitably distribute operational costs, some smaller agencies that do not receive public funding may have difficulty in purchasing low-cost, healthy food. The Daily Bread Food Bank is using its Charge grant to provide funding to these small agencies so that they may participate in the large, cooperative purchasing program.

Jefferson School

Monticello, FL

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,000

This small school district has only 2,100 students but over 700 students who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Currently, 300 students participate in the school breakfast program. Jefferson Elementary School is using its Charge grant to increase participation and expand this program by purchasing new kitchen equipment and creating a promotional campaign.

GEORGIA

The state of Georgia ranks highest in infant mortality with 18% of its children living below the poverty level. The illiteracy rate is also very high among all the poor in the state. With no mandated school breakfast program, 64.5% of the school districts have one and it reaches only 57% of school-age children. While 436,217 low-income students received lunch in 1992, only 166,543 students received breakfast across the state.

Atlanta Community Food Bank

Atlanta, GA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

The Atlanta Community Food Bank is a nonprofit organization that was formed in 1979 to provide a long-term response to the dual problems of hunger and food waste. The agency recovers edible, nutritious but unmarketable food from the food industry and channels it to disadvantaged members of the community through nonprofit feeding programs. The grant is being used to organize and implement a statewide education and broadened outreach program designed to increase the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program and the number students, especially from low-income families, who will receive a morning meal at school. The broader outreach includes the use of posters, brochures, the media and a speakers bureau and a coalition containing members from the Georgia State Association of Food Banks, Georgians For Children, United Way of Metro Atlanta, GA School Food Service Association, the Dairy Council, Georgia Dieticians Association and the Public Assistance Coalition to intensely promote the program.

Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund

Atlanta, GA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

This agency provides land and agriculture-related assistance to minorities throughout the rural South. Its primary objectives are to stop the trend of black farm and land loss, and develop programs to enhance the economic development of entire rural communities. The Federation is using its Charge grant to implement a rural/urban direct marketing project to provide affordable, high-quality produce to inner-city residents while establishing a stable market for minority farmers.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Coastal Georgia

Savannah, GA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

This organization supports 350 nonprofit agencies in 32-county area of southeastern Georgia. Eighty percent of the products currently distributed by the Food Bank are utilized in the metropolitan Savannah area or near a branch warehouse in Valdosta (180 miles away). Second harvest is using its Charge grant to initiate a rural delivery system enabling 54 rural agencies to more easily access Food Bank products and increase the numbers of meals served from those products. Grant funds are covering the refrigeration of a Food Bank truck, driver and transportation costs for the rural routes, telephone expenses and limited administrative costs.

HAWAII

Hawaii Island Food Bank

Hilo, HI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Hawaii Island Food Bank collects food for distribution to member agencies, which give the food to the needy. Every month, member agencies fill 8,000 emergency requests for food and serve over 50,000 meals. The Food bank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy a used van, which will replace a 21-year old van, and to hire a program manager for a food program called Hawaii Island's Table.

IDAHO

Idaho Hunger Action Council

Boise, ID

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$13,000

The Idaho Hunger Action Council is a statewide membership organization working to alleviate the effects of hunger and poverty, and to combat their causes. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to double participation in its "gleaning" program, which allows low-income people to glean produce from local fields and gardens when the produce would otherwise be wasted. Currently, 200 families glean 20,000 pounds of food a year.

Nez Perce Food & Nutrition Service, Nez Perce Tribe & Nez Perce Foundation

Lapwai, ID

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Nez Perce Indian Tribe formed the Nez Perce Foundation to obtain charitable grants for community social and health projects on the reservation, like its Food Distribution and Nutrition Education Service. The program offers a commodity food distribution to four counties in north central Idaho, where unemployment is 30% or higher. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to develop emergency food assistance services and a community garden project to build self-sufficiency and organize native Indian food gathering opportunities.

INDIANA

Community Centers of Indianapolis

Indianapolis, IN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

This not-for-profit organization coordinates the delivery of social services through 14 multi-service and community centers in the Indianapolis area. This network of centers provides service quickly and efficiently for those most in need in the central Indiana area, from infants to senior citizens, and strives to offer solutions to help enrich the community. Community Centers of Indianapolis is using its Charge grant to provide expanded and improved food pantry services with a voucher system during regular working hours to better serve the low-income residents of Marion County, and to stock food pantries with items as needed.

IOWA

PrairieFire Rural Action, Inc.

Des Moines, IA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

PrairieFire assists the needy in rural and farming communities around the Des Moines area. It launched the Rural Recovery Program in 1993 in response to Iowa's long-term, post-disaster needs after the impact of flood damage and other severe weather effects. A fully staffed rural recovery phone line provides information, referral, technical assistance and advocacy support. PrairieFire is using its Charge grant to do the outreach and promotion critical to getting the word of the program out into the communities where it is needed and provide staff support for on-site work in key areas. The funds are also being put toward legal education workshops for farmers seeking recovery information and assistance after bad harvests.

KANSAS

Topeka Public Schools-USD 501

Topeka, KS

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$4,000

About 15,000 students are enrolled in the Topeka school district, and 46% of those are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. The school system is utilizing its Charge grant to expand its breakfast program at its Topeka Education Center and offer the early meal to the center's entire student body, the majority of which attend the High School Alternative Education Program because of difficulty in living situation, social skills, drug abuse or other adjustment problem. The funds have gone toward the purchase of new foodservice equipment to replace the old and obsolete units that were inadequate to serve the anticipated numbers of student patrons.

KENTUCKY

Pike County School District

Pikeville, KY

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$32,400

This rural school district serves 12,953 children in an area in which unemployment is over 10% and poverty is widespread. All 30 schools in Pike County have breakfast programs and the meals are prepared on the premises. Only a small percentage of the students eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast take advantage of the meal. Pike County is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to encourage more students to participate in the breakfast program and educate students and parents about the importance of nutrition and health.

Kentucky Food Bank, Inc.

Elizabethtown, KY

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$2,000

The Kentucky Food Bank, a member of the Second Harvest network, distributes food that reaches the needy in 36 rural counties in south central Kentucky. Four of the agencies helped by the food bank can pay little or nothing for the services they receive, so the food bank is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to subsidize these efforts.

LOUISIANA

West Baton Rouge Parish School Board Food Service

Port Allen, LA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

Port Allen, LA, is located across the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge, the state capital. Though adjacent to a major metropolitan area, the parish remains essentially a rural community, with approximately 16% of the households having an income below the poverty level. Sixty-four percent of the children participating in the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs receive free or reduced-price meals. To increase participation, the Charge funds are being used to improve the environment in which middle- and high-school students eat breakfast. Some schools are getting an outside cafe setting, a location conducive to speed, convenience and student socialization. Other schools' regular dining areas will be enhanced with music and new tables and chairs.

MAINE

The Maine Community Childhood Hunger Identification Program reports extensive hunger among children in low-income families. It is estimated that at least 7,500 Maine children under 12 live in households which experience hunger each year, and that an additional 31,000 Maine children are living in households at risk for hunger. This means that one out of five Maine children under 12 live in families with one or more food shortage problems.

Maine School Administrative District No. 10

Allagash, ME

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$3,700

This school district is located on the Canadian border of Northwest Maine, 37 miles from the next town, and is among the most geographically isolated in the nation. Eighty percent of the children receive free or reduced lunches and about 50% are below the poverty level. The school's kitchen had access to weekly food deliveries only, so its breakfast program had a limited range of selection, causing lagging student interest. But, with the Charge grant, the foodservice program has been able to purchase a new freezer, which creates greater food inventory space, menu item variety and student participation.

Maine School Administrative District No. 34

Belfast, ME

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Belfast is located in Waldo County, which has the lowest per capita income in the state, and also has one of Maine's highest unemployment figures. While, MSAD No. 34's ethnic profile is homogeneous, the rural poverty represented by this community is often overlooked. Children come to school hungry and are often treated to snacks by caring teachers. However, with its Charge grant, the Kermit Nickerson School in the district is now able to implement a breakfast program by purchasing cafeteria chairs, a reach-in freezer, a toaster, and a dishwasher with two-bay sink and dish table.

Preble Street Resource Center

Portland, ME

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,500

Preble Street Resource Center is a nonprofit, multi-service organization and community center providing meals and comprehensive services to greater Portland's homeless and low-income population. Services include the city's only Breakfast Program, day shelter, housing location assistance, arts program, counseling, information and referral services and consumer advocacy groups. The center, in its new location and as the leading agency of the new Community Resources Center, is a model of a low-barrier, holistic system with nutritional, medical, housing, mental health, substance abuse and other services available under one roof. With its Charge grant, it is funding Breakfast Program expansion to the weekend, in order to meet hunger needs and fully realize its potential as a model of service delivery.

East End Kid's Katering

Portland, ME

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

EEKK is a nonprofit wing of a nonprofit child care and family services organization that has worked with low-income families since 1971. The organization was formed to provide low-cost, nutritious meals, nutrition education and job training opportunities to the community and help resolve the problem of hunger in children. EEKK is using its grant to hire a program developer to work with its foodservice staff team to expand the Summer Meals Program in Portland and into currently unserved areas of Maine. The funds are also supporting the creation of guides and training videos and the purchase of a computer to expedite the agency's services.

Maine Coalition for Food Security

Orono, ME

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$5,000

The Maine Coalition for Food Security is a statewide advocacy, education and research organization that works to end hunger and foster food security. Its mission includes: supporting efforts to determine the extent of hunger in Maine; monitoring programs that contribute to food security; educating and informing the public about hunger in Maine; promoting improved nutrition for all Maine residents and empowering concerned citizens by providing a forum in which representatives of diverse organizations can share knowledge, ideas and strategies and can plan and coordinate action to affect public policy. The agency is using its funds to continue to develop itself into a stronger, more viable organization by increasing a half-time position into a full-time job and to plan, organize and implement the activities required to strengthen the public/private partnership for reducing hunger and fostering food security.

Missing: Heifer Project International-ME (program originates in Little Rock??

MARYLAND

Maryland Food Committee

Baltimore, MD

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Maryland Food Committee's mission is to end hunger and malnutrition in the state. In order to accomplish this, the agency feeds the hungry while working to achieve the permanent end of hunger, with efforts that include direct feeding programs, Super Pantry programs, self-sufficiency training, School Breakfast outreach, public education, legislative lobbying and political organizing. Three-quarters of the Charge grant is going toward the Super Pantry program's operating costs, and the rest will pay for the salaries of two program specialists who are responsible for developing Super Pantry outlets by providing technical assistance to agencies and organizations throughout Maryland.

University of Maryland Foundation, Inc./Growth and Nutrition Clinic

Baltimore, MD

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$25,000

Located in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, this facility is a multidisciplinary, family-focused clinic for children under three years of age with growth problems. The clinic is using its Charge grant to implement and evaluate an intensive family advocacy program that provides training on meal planning, preparation, nutrition and feeding to families of children with failure-to-thrive. The individually tailored, experimental program includes home visits, shopping trips, demonstrations, and active participation with families and community agencies.

MASSACHUSETTS

Somerville Public Schools/Department of Foodservice

Somerville, MA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

At Somerville Public Schools, 3916 students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Currently only a third participate in the School Breakfast Program. The school system is using its Charge grant to hire a special program outreach/promotion specialist, purchase a computer system to raise efficiency and create nutrition promotional and educational materials, and cover other operational costs generated from promoting the program for increased participation.

University of Massachusetts Medical Center, Dept. of Pediatrics

Worcester, MA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The center's Pediatric Growth and Nutrition Clinic is a multidisciplinary clinic providing family-centered evaluation and treatment for children with Failure to Thrive or who are not growing and developing normally, and whose families have multiple psychosocial problems. The clinic is using its allocation to expand the psychosocial services of its Failure to Thrive division to provide access to culturally diverse of poor populations and also purchase a more efficient data base management system.

Drumlin Farm's Food Project

Lincoln, MA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

Drumlin Farm's Food Project is a self-funded program of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, entering its third year of a three-year initiative that seeks to develop an innovative service and education program through farming. The organization is using its Charge monies to provide for general operational and programming support of this farm-based hunger relief and education project that works with Boston youth. Participants grow over 50,000 pounds of fresh, high-quality vegetables that is distributed primarily to soup kitchens and low-income families. The youngsters are learning job skills and understanding more about poverty and hunger issues, and work in the kitchens preparing the food they have grown themselves.

Michigan

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lakes Superior Chippewa Indians

Watersmeet, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

According to the current Bureau of Indian Affairs Labor Force Report, there are 273 Indians residing on or near the reservation. The closest, economical, grocery store is 35 miles away. The unemployment rate for the reservation is 14.5% and of those employed, 9.2% earn less than 7,000 annually. The geographical isolation of the LVD community coupled with the ongoing struggle for economic self-sufficiency presents a constant need for emergency assistance with food and energy. They are using their Charge grant to establish an Emergency Food Bank to meet these emergency food needs.

Hunger Action Coalition

Detroit, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

The Hunger Action Coalition is a fifteen year old advocacy and education organization working to end hunger in Michigan. Detroit, in particular, has one of the highest percentages of children living in poverty of any city in the US - 46.6%. In Wayne County, which includes Detroit, 55% of female-headed households with children under 18 are poor. There are as many as 225,000 hungry children in Michigan. Since only 140 of Detroit's 278 schools offered the Breakfast Program, HAC is using its grant to fund the "Building Better Community for Brighter Kids with School Breakfast" project, in which four schools with low participation rates and two high-needs schools who did not offer the program were targeted. Within three months of the grant, all six of the schools showed significant percentage increases in the number of children who participated in the program.

Food Gatherers

Ann Arbor, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

FG's mission is to glean perishable food, which would otherwise go to waste, from donors and distribute it to community agencies providing food to people in need. By 1993, FG rescued food from over 125 donors and distributed it to more than 55 agencies in Washtenaw County. Even still, the average individual misses more than one in four meals, and FG estimates that 7-9 million meals are missed annually. FG is using its Charge grant to convert a new, donated Ford Econoline van into a refrigerated unit. This ability to transport food more effectively allowed FG to add 20 new donors to its daily pick-ups and provide 20,000 additional meals to people in need.

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

Sault Ste. Marie, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians has an enrollment of over 18,000 across the United States and over 8,000 in Eastern Michigan. With the Charge grant they are continuing an extensive nutrition education and outreach program. (USDA Food Distribution Program) Outreach is conducted at food distribution sites for Indian people residing in a vast 15-county region. The recipients are provided with useful information regarding nutritious diet and food preparation and selection. Educational emphasis is placed on prevention of obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia and cancer, the leading causes of mortality for Indian people in Michigan.

Jackson Public Schools

Jackson, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

Jackson Public Schools has a total enrollment of 7,863 students and 56% of these qualify for free and reduced-price meals. Only 22% receive them. The National School Breakfast Program is offered in 15 of the 16 schools in the district, with food production taking place in five of the schools while the remaining eleven receive satellite services transported from a central kitchen. They are using their Charge grant to purchase equipment such as ovens, refrigeration holding units and hot food bars, making it possible for the satellite operations to accomodate hot breakfast service.

Mason-Lake Intermediate School District

Ludington, MI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$5,000

Mason Lake is an intermediate school district providing special education services to handicapped children from ages 2 to 25. The children come from all income levels and ethnic backgrounds. Although small, the 48 children are all too physically, mentally or multiply-impaired to function outside the developmental center. With its Charge grant, Mason-Lake is starting up a Breakfast Program and purchasing essential equipment such as service carts, silverware holders, insulated carriers to transport food, hot and cold food pans and food storage boxes.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota FoodShare

Minneapolis, MN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$5,000

This agency was founded in 1982 as a response initiated by the religious community of Minnesota to the needs of hungry people. The program conducts a month-long, statewide food drive for 252 foodshelves. In the last two years, Minnesota FoodShare has been involved in the process of determining and promoting long-term solutions to hunger's root causes. The organization is using its Charge grant to expand the state's School Breakfast Program. Funds are going toward consultatns and resources that encourage expansion through outreach and community organizing.

Hale School/Minneapolis Public Schools

Minneapolis, MN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

This elementary school has 318 pupils eligible for free or reduced-price meals, but only a third participate in the school's breakfast plan. The school is using its monies to conduct intensive breakfast outreach and educational programs with parents and students as well as purchase new equipment (television monitor with speakers and cassette/CD player, video/cassette library, traffic noise light monitor) to enhance the lunchroom environment.

Leech Lake Tribal College

Cass Lake, MN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Leech Lake Tribal College is a post-secondary school, chartered by the Leech Lake Reservation Tribal Council in 1990 to provide for the educational needs for the people of the reservation, located in north central Minnesota, and offers a two-year Associate of Arts or Applied Sciences degree. The Tribal College is using its Charge funds to continue to develop the Project Grow Health and Wellness Curriculum, expand and continue the Indigenous Seed Search and Tribal College Garden programs and provide research, educational materials and technical assistance to Project Grow gardeners. The grant is also being used to coordinate summer youth programs, provide dietary and cooking information and hire a seasonal agricultural coordinator.

Red School House

St. Paul, MN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

One hundred percent of this school's student population is eligible for free or reduced-price meals, but doesn't see full participation in school breakfast or lunch. Red School House is using its Charge grant to buy the appropriate equipment suitable for improved food preparation and production, which will allow it to continue to provide these meals for students--often the only food they eat all day.

Kelliher School District No. 36

Kelliher, MN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$1,000

Kelliher school is a K-12 facility with 316 students, located an estimated 75 miles from the Canadian border. Using its own funds, the district started up its own breakfast program in 1992. The grant is enabling the school to increase the number of participating students through the purchase of additional foodservice equipment to expedite service and provide a better meal.

Second Harvest St. Paul Food Bank
Maplewood, MN
Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

This organization collects and redistributes food donations to private nonprofit agencies with food distribution or on-site feeding programs. It operates five programs: St. Paul Food Bank, a warehouse distribution program; MAC/NAFS, a commodity supplemental food program; Twelve Baskets, a prepared and perishable food rescue program; Operation Joy; and Product Recovery program. The grant is enabling the organization to purchase a refrigeration unit for a new pickup and delivery vehicle and aluminum pans and lids for a new collection route.

Little Earth Resident Association Food Shelf
Minneapolis, MN
Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Little Earth Resident Association Food Shelf serves the needs of 638 residents, including 370 children, in the Little Earth of United Tribes low-income housing complex. The Charge grant is being used to expand the food shelf program by moving its location so it is more accessible, increase opportunities for education on food issues, better address dietary needs, improve security and sanitation, and provide the Food Shelf Coordinator with a stable source of income.

Missing: Project Grow, Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

Human Development Center of MS

Jackson, MS

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

HDC is a statewide, private, nonprofit grass-roots advocacy agency that focuses primarily on hunger issues. Its mission is to link citizen efforts with those of governmental agencies and the private sector in order to improve support services to poor and low-income families. HDC is using its Charge funding to increase program sponsors, sites and participation in the Summer Feeding Program with a coordinated, concentrated outreach campaign, with technical assistance to local communities.

West Point School District

West Point, MS

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

Of this school district's current enrollment of 3,924, 75% are eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals. Though the district has a breakfast program for preschool through seventh grade, participation remains at a low 31%. With its Charge grant, the district hopes to increase participation by providing more nutrition education to students, parents and administration through more breakfast promotions and by creating a more enticing atmosphere and food items for the students with new foodservice equipment, computers and contests.

Tate County School District (for Coldwater Elementary School)

Senatobia, MS

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$11,500

A total of 1,979 students of a 3,066 enrollment in the Tate County district are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, or about 64.5% of the total enrollment. Currently, about 86% of those eligible participate every day. At Coldwater School, approximately 94% of those eligible participate every day, and officials felt that at a minimum, 70% of the lunch program attendees would also participate in a breakfast program if one existed. Therefore, the Charge grant is being used to implement a School Breakfast Program through the purchase of two new pieces of kitchen equipment and replacing two existing pieces, which will allow proper food storage and preparation.

Lexington (Holmes County Mississippi) section of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Lexington, MS

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$8,000

The Lexington National Council of Negro Women, Inc., a nonprofit organization, was chartered in 1977 with 50 women who pledged to make a lasting contribution to America regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. The group is organized to cover Holmes County's five congressional subdivisions with a total population of approximately 21,604, with 65% borderline or below the poverty level, according to the 1990 Census. The organization is using its Charge funds to continue to provide emergency food services (Food Pantry) for single-parent families with minors and for the elderly who live alone and expand the Food Pantry to people who live in remote areas with no form of transportation, or who are physically handicapped and homebound.

MISSOURI

Campbell R-II Schools

Campbell, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$3,900

Without proper equipment, the Campbell R-II Schools had been making their toast for school breakfasts in a gas oven and had trouble finding refrigerated storage for the childrens' milk. The school is using its Charge grant to purchase the appropriate equipment and conduct an outreach program to insure that all eligible students are using the program.

School District of Jennings

Jennings, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

With over 75% of its 2,500 students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, the School District of Jennings is eager to start a breakfast program. The school district is using its Charge funding to start school breakfasts programs in its four schools, purchasing new equipment and preparation tables.

Ozarks Share-A-Meal Prepared Foods Rescue Program

Springfield, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Ozarks Share-A-Meal solicits and picks up donations of prepared foods from local professional food services and distributes the donations to food-assistance programs. Though only in operation since 1992, this agency--a member of Ozarks Food Harvest--has already distributed over 100,000 pounds of food. Ozarks Share-A-Meal is using its Charge funding for general operating expenses, including frozen and hot food containers.

Climax Springs R-IV School District

Climax Springs, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$11,000

Serving 240 students in all grades in one complex, this school faces the unique problem of serving meals at the same time to all its students because they do not fit into the cafeteria. Currently, grades 7-12 eat their meals in the gymnasium. Also, with increased funding for its school breakfast program, the school expects even more students to be eating in the limited space. The Charge grant will be used to purchase essential equipment, including a cart to transport breakfast to the students who must eat in the gymnasium.

Fredricktown Intermediate School

Fredricktown, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Fredricktown school district will begin a school breakfast program at the Fredricktown Intermediate school and then expand it to the other three schools in its district within the next two years. The intermediate school was chosen as the pilot location because almost 50% of its students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. The Charge grant will enable the district to purchase the refrigerators and freezers necessary to start the School Breakfast Program.

Mo-Kan Regional Food Bank

St. Joseph, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

Hard hit by the Mississippi flood of 1993, this food bank is working hard to meet the great demands that the flood placed on the program. Also working to meet the certification standards of the Second Harvest network, the Mo-Kan food bank is using its Charge allocation to hire two new employees, including a full-time warehouse worker in charge of inventory control.

Missouri Rural Crisis Center

Columbia, MO

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

Founded in 1985, the Missouri Rural Crisis Center was established to preserve family farms, promote environmental stewardship of the land, and to work for social and economic justice. The Charge grant will be used to meet the costs of MRCC's anti-hunger and sustainable agriculture education program as well as a pilot program for the Farm-to-City Marketing Alternative Economic Development project. This project creates a relationship between the needy in urban areas and struggling farmers.

MONTANA

As of the 1990 census, 16% of the state population lived below poverty level; 21% were at 125% or less of poverty level; and 39% lived at less than 200% of the poverty level. Montana's households living below the poverty level are composed of 46% with dependent children and 26% exclusively elderly. Seven Indian reservations contribute to the varying poverty statistics, with poverty rates dramatically higher when compared to the state as a whole, ranging from 22.9% to nearly 50%. In addition, about 20% of all Montana children lived below the poverty level; 67.1% of female-headed families with children under 5 lived below the poverty level.

Montana Food Bank Network Council, Inc.

Missoula, MT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

This network of community-based, nonprofit food bank and feeding programs: operates a statewide system for the transportation and storage of donated, purchased and gleaned food; works to further state, regional and national cooperation and coordination to provide adequate food to the people of Montana; and develops and makes available statewide data collection to facilitate organized information about needy communities and the services provided from local agencies. A tractor/trailer has been donated to help transport food to over 100 state network agencies, but this vehicle isn't enough to help, especially with cutbacks in state and federal funding. The council is using its Charge grant to cover transportation and other increased operational costs in distributing 60,000 pounds of food monthly.

Montana Hunger Coalition

Helena, MT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$14,000

The Montana Hunger Coalition is a volunteer advocacy group with the goal of eliminating hunger in Montana. Its School Breakfast Committee, in collaboration with the State Office of Public Instruction's School Food Division, identified communities actively seeking support and resources for implementation of school breakfasts and helped organize programs throughout the state. Because of that campaign, the MHC established significant partnerships across the state and gained invaluable experience in working at the community level to mobilize key individuals. The group is using its funds to build upon those partnerships and experience and expand the mission to include the Summer Feeding Program. The Committee has hired a project coordinator to work and guide each community's participation.

Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Inc.

Lame Deer, MT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council is the primary unit of government on the Northern Cheyenne reservation. The Tribe was chartered on Nov. 7, 1936 as a federally chartered corporation; provisions of the charter and by-laws permit the council to act on financial aspects of economic development and loan negotiations. The Tribe and the Lame Deer Public School sponsor a Summer Feeding Program, and the number of participating children grows each year. The Charge grant is being used to offset the costs of program expansion--hiring additional staff, purchasing extra food preparation equipment, and transporting food to various districts.

Chippewa Cree Tribe/Rocky Boy Health Board/Senior Citizens

Box Elder, MT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Rocky Boy Health Board/Senior Citizens Project is a component of the Chippewa Cree tribal government structure specific to health and welfare of all tribal members with particular emphasis on elderly needs. The Tribe has a nutrition program for its elders, and currently serves 246 seniors with a budget of \$88,000 annually. The Tribe is using its grant to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables to be served in lieu of the canned products formerly in use, hold training seminars on nutrition, preparation and gardening, and provide the additional transportation and outreach necessary.

NEBRASKA

South Sioux City Public School District

South Sioux City, NE

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The South Sioux City Community School District operates a very popular and successful lunch program, with monthly participation running between 88%-91%. However, it had no breakfast program in any of its locations. Because of the high ratio of free/reduced children within the district, roughly 38%, the school system felt it necessary to establish such a program. The District is using its grant to help expand into a breakfast program; the funds have been put toward the purchase of a toaster, wedger and a microwave and an additional freezer.

Creighton Community Public Schools-54-0013

Creighton, NE

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$3,730

Creighton Schools, with an enrollment of 412 students and 166 eligible for free/reduced fee meals, had a small participation rate at breakfast time. The system needed to boost its limited breakfast offerings and make the early meal more appealing to students by updating its equipment and expanding its facilities. The Charge Grant is being used for a cold and hot bar, which enables staff to put out a wider assortment of items to attract students who were skipping breakfast.

Crawford Public Schools

Crawford, NE

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Crawford's student population comes from a mix of low- to middle-income families, with 57% qualifying for free or reduced-price meals. Twenty-eight% of the students come from single-parent families. Many working parents don't have time in the morning or the money to buy food to fix their children breakfast, nor do many understand the importance of a nutritious meal to start the day. Grant money is being used to: increase the number of participating students in the breakfast program; provide continuing education to parents and students about the importance of nutrition; provide continuing education to kitchen staff, allowing them to further their skills; and update and expand the hot-lunch bookkeeper's ability to complete accurate and efficient reports by purchasing a computer. A secondary goal is to encourage more senior citizens to take part in the breakfast program since there is no breakfast program for them elsewhere in the community.

NEVADA

Food Bank of Northern Nevada

Sparks, NV

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

The Food Bank of Northern Nevada was founded in 1981, incorporated as a private, nonprofit organization in 1983. From an initial distribution in 1981 of 22,000 pounds of food products to the Reno area, the Food Bank has grown to serve 85 agencies around the northern part of the state. Its Charge grant is being used to expand the Summer Food Service Program by establishing small feeding sites not currently served by recreational or educational programs throughout Washoe County. The sites are located in neighborhood parks, outside apartment complexes and local churches. Meals are delivered in a Food Bank van between 9 a.m.-3 p.m., and funds have covered the expense of equipping the van with refrigeration and extensive outreach efforts.

Project M.A.N.A.

Incline Village, NV

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

This organization is a private, nonprofit hunger relief program that responds to emergency food needs of individuals and families on the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe. With its grant, the group has helped break the cycle of hunger for numerous families through Client Empowerment Program expansion. This program has many tasks, which include helping families and individuals experiencing a hunger crisis to identify and alleviate the causes of hunger and avoid future crises, distributing a bilingual informational booklet to assist clients in identifying hunger causes and connecting people with resources and solutions, developing an in-home education program that address hunger-related issues like budgeting, shopping, low-cost meal preparation and food storage techniques; and offering aggressive outreach to low-income families to bring them into the social services network.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Community Kitchen, Inc.

Keene, NH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Community Kitchen was founded in 1938 to serve the nutritional needs of residents of Cheshire County. In subsequent years, through its four-times-a-week hot meals program and its food box program, it has grown to provide more than 350,000 meals per year. In addition, it coordinates the work of 12 small local volunteer-led community pantries, collecting and distributing food for local redistribution. The organization is using its grant to expand its capacity and to support extensive Food Pantry and Monadnock Food Coalition programs by enhancing staff support and supplementing their food budgets. Funds are directly going to transport more donated foods, provide ongoing reliable storage for perishable items until each pantry can use them and purchase more food at reduced rates.

NEW JERSEY

The Salvation Army of New Jersey

Union, NJ

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Salvation Army seeks to provide for basic human needs, offering a range of services that include emergency assistance for food, shelter, clothing, counseling, referral, fellowship group activities for adults and seniors, social, recreational and tutorial programs for youth as well as summer camping and seasonal assistance. The Charge grant is being used to support the expansion of an outreach canteen feeding program for the homeless in Newark to Trenton.

Northwest New Jersey Community Action Program-Food Bank

Phillipsburg, NJ

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

NORWESCAP provides coordinated services that improve the quality of life for low-income individuals and other persons in need within the counties served, with the aim of strengthening the individuals as well as the communities in which they reside. NORWESCAP provides these services by matching identified individuals and community needs with available resources and through active community involvement. Its Food Bank receives donated food from approximately 250 major manufacturers from across the country through the Community Food Bank in Hillside, NJ, and serves as a clearinghouse to redistribute those foodstuffs to nonprofit member agencies serving low-income individuals and those at risk.. Grant funds are being used to relieve operating costs.

NEW MEXICO

Dulce Emergency Food Relief

Dulce, NM

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Ninety percent of the Jicarilla Apache Indian reservation lives in the Dulce area. The Dulce Emergency Food Relief agency consists of a board of directors composed of tribal and community organization members. It administers a volunteer food relief program using space donated by the Jicarilla Apache Reformed Church and aims to reach those who do not currently receive any aid or those inadequately helped by other organizations. With this grant, the agency is reaching an additional 50 families/households below the poverty level, particularly the elderly and children. It is also starting an outreach program to teach clients how to budget and the principles of nutrition.

The Food Depot

Santa Fe, NM

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Food Depot is a unique pilot program being developed for purposes of creating a national model. It is a multipurpose food provider service center combining the efforts of three separate food distribution operations: The Food Brigade, a prepared and perishable food rescue program; Kitchen Angels, a not-for-profit organization that prepares and delivers high-quality nutritious meals to those with life-challenging conditions; and Food for Santa Fe, a food pantry program providing supplemental food to the hungry. By sharing information and acting in partnership in a facility which provides a central area for collective access to food, each program becomes more efficient and productive. The Food Depot is using its grant to fund its general start-up capital needs.

NORTH CAROLINA

Bladen County Schools

Elizabethtown, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$25,000

Bladen County Schools serves 5,778 students in its rural North Carolina county. Fifty-nine percent of the students come from families with incomes below the U.S. poverty level. The school system is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to encourage a greater percentage of eligible students to eat breakfast in four schools with low participation. The funds are being used to develop a number of promotional projects including an aggressive public awareness program, a parent and community involvement program and special breakfast promotions.

Guildford County Schools

High Point, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Guildford County has 93 schools. Only 62% of the schools, and 34% of the 15,500 students eligible for free or reduced price meals, participate in the breakfast program. Guildford is starting a project that will identify obstacles to breakfast participation and overcome them, and work toward developing a Universal Breakfast program. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy much-needed kitchen equipment.

Metrolina Food Bank

Charlotte, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Metrolina is a certified Second Harvest food bank for the 17-county Metrolina area of North and South Carolina. It works with 400 member agencies to provide 44,000 meals every day. Metrolina is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to help agencies serve better food to more people. Efforts include expanding nutrition education and consulting services to member agencies; encouraging agencies to offer self-sufficiency program; attracting more qualified agencies; and advocating national food security.

North Carolina Harvest, Inc.

Charlotte, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

North Carolina Harvest is the only prepared and perishable food recovery program (PPFRP) food bank serving North Carolina's Metrolina region, which includes Charlotte-Mecklenburg and nine surrounding counties. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy a computer system, which will improve the program's efficiency. The computer will be used to track all food collection and distribution; improve volunteer training; and develop marketing materials for fund-raising purposes.

Inter-Faith Food Shuttle

Raleigh, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Inter-Faith Food Shuttle collects a ton and a half of food six days a week and brings it to nonprofit agencies, which distribute the food to the hungry in North Carolina's Triangle area. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy a refrigerated vehicle. The truck will enable Inter-Faith to collect food from twice the number of restaurants as before; efficiently manage its Milk for Needy Children program; and bring food to Durham four days a week instead of two.

North Carolina Hunger Network

Raleigh, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$13,000

The North Carolina Hunger Network is a diverse, statewide grass-roots membership organization that addresses hunger through education, advocacy and research. Its primary purpose is to create a distinct voice for social change in North Carolina to reduce hunger and malnutrition. It is using its grant to finance a Summer School Food Service Program campaign to increase the number of sponsors, sites and participating students.

Northwest High School/Southeast High Schools (Halifax County School District)

Halifax, NC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$19,000

The Halifax County School District educates 6,347 students in a very poor, rural area of North Carolina. Per capita income is \$8,980. Forty percent of children through age five, and 35% of those aged six through 17, live in poverty. At the Northwest and Southeast high schools, 87% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast, but few participate. Nearly half of those eligible never even returned the required applications. The school district is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to bring more students to school for breakfast by making cafeterias more attractive, playing videos on large screen TVs during breakfast, forming a parent support group and publicizing the program.

NORTH DAKOTA

St. Luke's Episcopal Church Emergency Food Pantry

Ft. Yates, ND

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,000

A part of the community for over 100 years, St. Luke's is a Mission of the Episcopal Diocese of North Dakota. An emergency food pantry is one of the ministries the Mission offers to the people of the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation, in Sioux County, determined to be the 15th poorest county in the nation, and the poorest in the state. St. Luke's is using its grant to continue and expand the food pantry in its two locations--the church in Ft. Yates and a second site in Cannon Ball, ND. The funds are helping to give more complete coverage to hungry families and individuals, defer costs for food transportation from the Great Plains Food Bank in Fargo, ND to the two sites, increase the amount of food delivered and help with the costs of increased record-keeping.

Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota

Fargo, ND

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,000

This multifaceted social service agency has 10 major program areas: addiction recovery; adoption and foster care; counseling services; developmentally disabled programs; food distribution; residential treatment; Native American outreach; refugee resettlement; senior companion program; and youth advocacy. Because of the Daily Bread prepared and perishable food program's rapid growth, a hold had to put on the number of participating charity recipients and food donors. But with its Charge grant, Lutheran Social Services was able to purchase a second refrigerated delivery vehicle, enabling the agency to substantially increase the amount of surplus food recovered and redistributed to the hungry and homeless in the community.

Granville School District #25

Granville, ND

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$2,500

McHenry County, in which Granville School District is located, is a low-income, rural area in which ranching and farming are the prime industries. Unemployment is high, especially after a number of years of dry, almost drought-like conditions. Currently 25% of the school's 173 students in grades K-12 qualifies for free or reduced-price meals. Granville is using its grant to establish a breakfast program, buy the necessary kitchen equipment and promote participation.

OHIO

North American Indian Cultural Center

Akron, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The North American Indian Cultural Center is a multi-faceted American Indian social service agency that has been providing services on a continual basis for almost two decades. Although originally organized to specifically provide services to Ohio's American Indian population, services have been expanded to include all economically disadvantaged individuals. The center is using its grant to distribute canned goods and meat to Ohio's Native Americans on a statewide basis through its in-place network of field offices. the funds are going toward food purchases and expenses for items related to the food pantry project.

Chillicothe City Schools

Chillicothe, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$18,000

According to the 1990 Census, 69,330 people with a per capita income of slightly over \$10,000 reside in Ross County, where Chillicothe schools are located. An average of 18.1% of the population draws Aid for Dependent Children and an average of 30% of the students receive free or reduced-price meals. This school system is using its allocation to improve attendance of eligible students in grades K-5 at its breakfast program by promoting parental involvement with their children in nutrition education.

Operation Food Share

Dayton, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$8,000

This organization's mission is to help feed the hungry by teaching and organizing linen and uniform service companies to develop successful food transportation programs in cooperation with local hunger agencies. The SOS grant is helping to support general operating expenses for continued growth, allowing the operation to triple the amount of rescued and redistributed food, while enhancing its other programs.

Ohio Hunger Task Force

Columbus, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Ohio Hunger Task Force is a private, nonprofit anti-hunger organization of 501(c)(3) status, progressively providing direct feeding programs, community education and public policy. These programs feed over 9,500 children daily. The force is using its funds to implement a long-term case management approach to hunger in the pantry/soup kitchen setting with the goal of moving families out of poverty. Collaborators include the Ohio Center for Family Development, an organization with a successful track record of providing training and ongoing technical assistance to community-based service providers initiating long-term work with families and individuals.

Urban Mission Ministries, Inc.

Steubenville, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Urban Mission is a multi-faceted Christian Social Service Mission sponsored by the United Methodist Church, and is ecumenically based. The agency is using its Charge grant to expand its food pantry and increase the number of people being served. It is also helping to cover its general operating expenses and the costs of volunteer training to help carry out food distribution.

Trotwood-Madison City Schools

Trotwood, OH

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$19,000

Although the major portion of the enrollment comes from middle- and lower-middle-class homes, an increasing percentage of students are residing in one-parent homes receiving public assistance. All six elementary schools have over 40% of their enrollment eligible for free or reduced-price school lunches. Though research indicates that students who start the day with a good breakfast perform better academically throughout the morning, many pupils feel a stigma attached to eating breakfast at school. Trotwood is using its Charge grant to: offset the costs of new kitchen equipment; add personnel to help boost the School Breakfast Program; and fund parent outreach efforts and promotion materials.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma ranks 39th in the nation for per capita personal income of \$11,893.

Cherokee Nation

Tahlequah, OK

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

The Cherokee Nation is the federally recognized government of the Cherokee people. Its Department of Food and Nutrition offers programs that provide food and education and serves as a referral network within the Cherokee Nation Health Division. The organization is using its Charge grant to expand its food distribution outlet to the Jay community, located about 70 miles north of Tahlequah in Delaware County, which has a documented need (Delaware County's per capita income of \$10,770 is far below that of the overall state). The additional funding will help the outlet double the number of clients served, from 310 to 620.

Children's Medical Center

Tulsa, OK

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

CMC is a private, nonprofit corporation governed by a Board of Trustees composed of community leaders. Its three major areas of service are pediatrics, genetics and psychiatry, and the group is especially devoted to helping children with special needs. CMC is using its grant to return its previously existing Failure to Thrive program to its successful multidisciplinary team format as modeled on the Growth and Nutrition Program at Boston City Hospital. It is also using the funds to increase the identification of malnourished children through the development of a child-find network from local hospital and community health centers.

OREGON

Community Emergency Resources and Vital Services

Medford, OR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Community Emergency Resources and Vital Services' mission is to empower low-income people through training and education as well as provide emergency services such as food, clothing, and medicines. The Charge grant will enable the agency to hire a program director for its restaurant gleaning program. The program targets elderly homebound adults and people with disabilities.

Mapleton School District No. 32

Mapleton, OR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Over 65% of the students at Mapleton school are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. However, due to the limits of the kitchen equipment, few students find the meal appealing and participate in the breakfast program. The school projects a 30% increase in student participation with the arrival of the new kitchen equipment purchased with Charge funds.

St. Vincent de Paul FOODTRAIN

Portland, OR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

St. Vincent de Paul is Oregon's largest provider of emergency services, serving over 275,000 individuals annually. Charge has provided funding that will allow this agency to start a Life Skills program, emphasizing proper nutrition and on-the-job training to achieve self-sufficiency. The classes will educate 140 students annually. The allocation is also covering the renovation of a partially donated warehouse as a supermarket-style facility utilizing excess and unharvested food.

West Valley Academy

Sheridan, OR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

In a unique collaboration with eight public schools, West Valley Academy educates 110 at-risk students who would not receive the proper education at their public schools. Half of its students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Already working on the construction of a new kitchen, Charge funding is allowing the school to purchase desperately needed new kitchen equipment which will help make meals more appealing to its student audience.

Oregon Food Bank

Portland, OR

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$7,500

As the central food bank in Oregon, this agency distributes food to over 600 agencies in every county of Oregon. In conjunction with several other agencies, the Oregon Food Bank will host a statewide hunger summit to develop a community-supported action plan to end hunger. Charge funds will be used to support this two-day conference.

PENNSYLVANIA

Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank

McKeesport, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank serves one million pounds of food monthly to 370 nonprofit food agencies. In operation since 1980, the GPCFB is using their Charge Against Hunger grant to support their ongoing Super Pantry program. The program accomplishes two missions at once by providing educational programs in life skills, including proper nutrition, at the same time that clients come to local pantries to receive food assistance. Graduates of past courses have gone on to form their own support groups and to reach out to others in need in the community.

Greater Philadelphia Food Bank

Philadelphia, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Distributing 9 million pounds of food a year to over 500 local agencies makes this Second Harvest member agency the region's primary provider of food for needy citizens. Like the Greater Pittsburgh Food Bank, the Philadelphia Food Bank is using its Charge grant to support the growth of its Super Pantry program, including the establishment of a new Super Pantry and child care services for mothers attending the program.

Just Harvest Education Fund

Homestead, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

Just Harvest was founded in 1986 to make public policy officials at all levels of government more responsive to the needs of hungry people in Allegheny County. Already successful in establishing campaigns that led to School Breakfast Programs in Pittsburgh and several other school districts, Just Harvest is using its Charge funds to campaign for School Breakfast Programs in nine more districts.

Pennsylvania Coalition on Food and Nutrition

Harrisburg, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

The Pennsylvania Coalition on Food and Nutrition is the only statewide anti-hunger advocacy group. Founded in 1977, this organization provides numerous technical assistance programs to state anti-hunger programs. Along with many other services, the agency is using its Charge grant to translate into Spanish its Super Pantry manual and to hire a nutritionist who will be available to all food assistance programs in the state.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Northwest Pennsylvania

Erie, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

This food bank distributes nearly 6 million pounds of food annually to 318 food assistance programs. In a unique program to utilize all available food sources, the food bank is using its Charge funding to collect donated fruits and vegetables from local farms. In past years, this gleaning program has collected as much as 55,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables with the help of local farmers and over 100 volunteers.

Philabundance

Philadelphia, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Philabundance serves Philadelphia's shelters, soup kitchens, and food pantries by collecting surplus food from retailers, restaurants, caterers, hotels, and other contributors. The program provides food for 4,000 meals a day while relying solely on private contributions. Philabundance is using the Charge Against Hunger Grant for ongoing general support.

Philadelphia School District

Philadelphia, PA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$30,000

Of the 203,000 students in the Philadelphia school system, 76%, or 155,000, students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. The school district is using their Charge grant to increase participation in the breakfast programs at eight selected schools by increasing outreach and awareness programs, including the production of a video that will emphasize the importance of eating a nutritious breakfast.

RHODE ISLAND

George A. Wiley Center

Pawtucket, RI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

The George A. Wiley Center is a statewide advocacy assistance agency providing technical assistance to community social change groups, low-income groups and individuals in need of an advocate, as well as coordinating policy change campaigns such as the Rhode Island Campaign to Eliminate Childhood Poverty and the School Breakfast Program, which is being operated in cooperation with Rhode Island Parents for Progress. The center is using its grant to promote the participation of eligible students in the target communities of Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Pawtucket, Bristol-Warren, Newport and West Warwick in the School Breakfast Program. Its target goal is adding 4,700 new participants which would mean an achievement of a 50% participation rate in those communities.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sumter School District 17

Sumter, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$25,000

Sumter School District 17 is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to increase student participation in the School Breakfast Program. The district has almost 10,000 students, over half of whom are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals. Currently, 2,300 students participate in the breakfast program and the school is buying new computer systems and purchasing additional kitchen equipment to speed up service and create more appealing meals.

Pee Dee Community Action Agency

Florence, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$ 12,000

Pee Dee Community Action Agency is a multi-service agency with programs in housing, education, child care, medical, and job training assistance. The agency is using their grant allocation to reduce nutritional deficiencies among low-income people through nutrition education, counseling, and enrollment in existing food programs.

Rural Advancement Fund

Orangeburg, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Established in the 1930s, the Rural Advancement Fund (RAF) has provided technical and financial assistance to struggling farmers. The RAF is creating a new program to channel food from local farmers to soup kitchens, day-care centers, and needy individuals across four counties. It is using its Charge grant to support the start-up of these services.

South Carolina Committee Against Hunger

Columbia, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The South Carolina Committee Against Hunger was founded in 1977 for the purpose of reducing hunger and poverty in South Carolina. The agency is planning a statewide campaign to increase awareness and participation in school breakfasts. It is using its Charge grant to create a new position--an employee who will be responsible for the statewide campaign.

Harvest Hope Food Bank

Columbia, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Harvest Hope Food Bank was founded in 1981 and quickly expanded to three areas of food assistance: prepared foods, emergency food boxes, and deliveries to other food assistance agencies. The prepared foods program has been operating for several years without a refrigerated truck, forcing Harvest Hope to make small pick-ups and fast deliveries. The agency is using its Charge funding to purchase a refrigerated truck, enabling it to pick up and deliver food more easily.

Second Helpings

Hilton Head Island, SC

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Second Helpings mission is to collect surplus food from restaurants and resorts and distribute this food to agencies serving the needy in three counties. This year the agency hopes to collect and distribute 65,000 pounds of food. Second Helpings is using its Charge allocation for purchasing food storage containers and to cover the costs of transporting the food.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bennett County School District 3-1

Martin, SD

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The Bennett County School District has three rural schools for a total student population of 558. Of that number, 291 qualify for free or reduced-price meals, but participation is minimal. The district is using its Charge grant to increase its amount of foodservice equipment and upgrade existing models in order to provide a better variety and higher quality of breakfast items and encourage a higher rate of participation. The funds are also being used to increase awareness of the expanded breakfast program.

Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Services Program

Rosebud, SD

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe is a Tribal government with tax-exempt status, providing services to both Native Americans and non-Indians residing in a four-county area in a remote part of South Dakota with a very high rate of poverty. Its Community Services Program provides emergency and immediate need assistance to tribally affiliated persons and others who are eligible for assistance. The program currently operates the Sicangu Food Pantry to provide emergency and immediate assistance to those in need, and is using its grant to: make bulk food purchases and cover operational costs; further establish the pantry as a stable outlet for food assistance by increasing its potential to develop into a central pantry supplying satellite pantries at multiple sites in the reservation; increase the number of households receiving aid.

Missing: Christian Relief Services/Oglala Sioux Tribal Food Bank (\$18,500) and Christian Relief Services/Slim Buttes Community Agricultural Development Project (\$20,000)

TENNESSEE

Knoxville Harvest

Knoxville, TN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Knoxville Harvest is a prepared and perishable food recovery program (PPFRP) serving 400 people per week. The program uses volunteers' personal cars and a refrigerated truck to transfer food from commercial food donors to recipient relief agencies. It used its Charge Against Hunger grant to install an industrial dishwasher, a three-sink system and drying racks and reusable plastic trays, to keep sanitation at a premium.

Nashville's Table

Nashville, TN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Nashville's Table is a nonprofit, non-sectarian corporation that gathers and distributes excess perishable prepared foods to agencies serving Davidson County's needy. The organization distributed 260,000 pounds of food in 1993 and plans to distribute 400,000 pounds in 1994. Nashville's Table is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy disposable pans for transporting food to agencies.

Round Up, the Perishable and Prepared Food Program of Memphis

Memphis, TN

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

Round Up is an independent, nondenominational, not-for-profit food bank and a member of the Second Harvest network. It is using its Charge Against Hunger grant to buy single-service, disposable aluminum pans and lids, which are required by local health departments. The grant will also help Round Up deliver one million pounds of food to 65 charitable agencies this year.

TEXAS

High Plains Food Bank

Amarillo, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$8,000

The High Plains Food Bank solicits, warehouses and distributes over 2.1 million pounds of donated food throughout the 30 counties of the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Over 21,000 people each month are served through 180 non-profit agencies and churches. The Food Bank is using its Charge grant to maintain and expand rural service in the 30 counties. Now, they can expand into new areas of Oklahoma, as well as expand their "Meat the Need" program, which receives and redistributes beef and pork.

Texas Association of Community Action Agencies

Austin, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

TCAA is a state non-profit association representing 50 Community Action Agencies in Texas since 1969. CAA's provide a wide-range of services to low-income persons. Their anti-hunger work includes the Share Our Surplus program and the Summer Food Service Program Expansion project. Since 1988, TCAA has worked with FRAC and other national anti-hunger groups. Since 1991, they have rescued over five million pounds of food through Share Our Surplus. Their Charge grant is being used to expand the Share Our Surplus program by opening a field office in the high-need Rio Grande Valley, where a part-time person rescues and distributes food from donors on a daily basis. The project also set up a pilot gleaning effort which could be duplicated in other parts of the state.

Greater Dallas Community of Churches

Dallas, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$18,000

The Community of Churches is a regional, independent, membership organization of 313 congregations representing 31 denominations. Responding to hunger problems, the COC initiated the formation of 14 emergency aid/food pantry centers which have grown into a network of 31. In 1993, they focused on the issue of summer food service. In Dallas and Plano Counties, over 200,000 children 18 and under qualify for the Summer Food Service Program. Over 94% of those eligible did not receive meals. Under 6% did. Only 9% of the 131,730 children who received free and reduced-price school meals during the spring of 1992 received SFSP meals in 1993. They are using the Charge grant to expand the Summer Food Service Program in the Dallas area with immediate goals of feeding 25,000 children daily in the summer of 1994 and recruiting 10 new sites for 1995.

Mission Oak Cliff Care Center

Dallas, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

According to an extensive report by the Greater Dallas Community of Churches and the End Hunger Committee, approximately 250,000 people (12.5%) in Dallas live below the poverty level. This includes 47,000 families with children. Although the Care Center serves approximately 9,000 individuals each year in food assistance, and has over 300 involved in its empowerment programs, it is still not enough to meet the increasing need. Mission Oak Cliff Care Center which had formerly been part of the Cliff Temple Baptist Church, formed a new non-profit to develop programs and services to meet the needs of local residents. The Center is using its Charge grant to expand food distribution to Hispanics and those in other highly needy and underserved parts of the city.

North Dallas Shared Ministry

Dallas, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$20,000

NDSM is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit charity providing emergency aid to persons/families in need. An interfaith community ministry supported by 38 congregations, NDSM provides emergency food assistance, financial aid, employment assistance, crisis counseling and referral, English as second language classes, advocacy for the hungry and homeless and monthly medical checks and immunizations. Their Charge grant allows them to purchase fresh milk which goes directly to families with children and also to purchase food supplies from the North Texas Food Bank to supplement weekly donations of non-perishables.

Houston Food Bank

Houston, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Food Bank began operations in 1982 and became a certified member of Second Harvest National Food Network in 1984. Each month they distribute an average of 1.7 million pounds of food to 466 local feeding programs in a 31 county area. These programs include church pantries, soup kitchens, homeless shelters, children's homes and senior citizen nutrition centers. With their Charge grant they purchased a truck that is used to implement a rural food delivery program in a 30 county area, distributing an additional 500,000 pounds of food.

South Plains Food Bank

Lubbock, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$8,000

Poverty is on the rise in Lubbock County. From 1979 to 1990, the poverty rate jumped from 14.3% to 18.2%. For children under 18, the figures jumped from 12.8% in 1979 to 22.8% in 1990. South Plains Food Bank is a traditional food bank with a PPFRP, as well as other unique programs such as a farm, job training, literacy and recycling. They are using their Charge grant to purchase equipment needed to expand the Second Helpings Program (PPFRP) by opening a weekday soup kitchen in a church in the impoverished neighborhood of East Lubbock. The Food Bank prepares food in the main kitchen and then, in the equipment purchased with the grant, transports a ready-to-eat meal to the church by van. This provides meals for between 50-200 more people a day.

Food Bank of the Rio Grande Valley

McAllen, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

The FBRGV is an affiliate of the Second Harvest National Food Network. Their mission is to feed the hungry in the impoverished six-county area of south Texas along the Mexican border. Of the 717,000 people living in this area, 50% are at or below the poverty line. In 1992 alone, the Food Bank assisted over 300,000 of these people. They are using the Charge grant to purchase a refrigerated freezer truck to expand their fresh and frozen foods distribution program.

Nixon-Smiley Consolidated Independent School District

Nixon, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$11,500

Noixon-Smiley is a public school district in a rural, sparsely populated area of south central Texas. Almost 75% of the student population are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Only 47% received them. Low participation was due to the very limited breakfast menu, dictated by the limited refrigerated storage space. They are using their grant to purchase refrigeration equipment to provide storage space at each campus for a week's supply of breakfast products.

Raymondville High School

Raymondville, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$11,500

Three-quarters of Raymondville families operate with an Effective Buying Income below \$20,000, while more than 45% are below \$10,000. The total enrollment in the Raymondville District is 2,286 students and 78% received free or reduced cost meals. Of the 771 students at Raymondville High, 67% are eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals. With its Charge grant, the school is expanding the program by purchasing needed equipment such as hot and cold food units, refrigerator, freezer and milk cooler, and advertising through local newspapers and billboard ads.

Rochelle School

Rochelle, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$8,500

Rochelle is a ranching and farming community with low wages, high unemployment and many families on government welfare programs. Many students come from broken and single parent homes. Of the 210 students, 78% are eligible for free or reduced cost meals but only 26% of these participate in the School Breakfast Program. To build the School Breakfast Program, the School is using its grant both to purchase needed equipment such as a refrigerator and warming cabinet, and to structure an outreach program to impress on all students and their parents the importance of a healthy breakfast.

Wichita Falls Independent School District

Wichita, TX

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$25,000

The Wichita Falls Independent School District has 15,407 students in 20 elementary schools and 10 secondary schools. The school population is 35% minority, 16% of the students are African-American, 16% Hispanic and 3% other ethnic origins. Approximately 80% live in government housing projects. Twenty-three percent of these students parents are unemployed and 24% are living on Aid For Dependent Children. Of the 45% eligible for free and reduced-price meals, only 30% take advantage of the program. To expand the program, the school is using its grant for expansion and outreach around the theme of a Breakfast Rap Contest, including activities such as rap team training, commercials to advertise the contest, flyers and posters and rap team performances at school breakfasts once a month at each school.

UTAH

Approximately 250,000 Utahns are below the poverty level, with 97,000 of those residing in Salt Lake County. About 31,000 children in the state, under the age of 12, are hungry and another 70,000 are at risk of hunger.

Give S.O.M.E. (So Others May Eat)

Salt Lake City, UT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

This program is a project of the Utah Food bank, and serves Salt Lake City's needy by transporting food directly from donors to recipients as well as enable affiliated food pantries throughout the state access to prepared and persihable food from businesses in their local areas. Give S.O.M.E. is using its Charge grant to purchase and install a commercial dishwashing system to clean and sanitize 30 pans and 10 carriers a day to comply with health department regulations and ensure the safety of those eating the foods delivered.

Utahns Against Hunger

Salt Lake City, UT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$11,000

This organization is a small advocacy/resource group working to improve access to and the availability of food resources for Utah's low-income population. Grant money is being used to provide staff support for the Utah Coalition to End Childhood Hunger, to work for a School Breakfast Mandate to provide statewide funding for School Breakfast and Summer Food program start-up costs, and to work with a state alliance to expand established School Breakfast and Summer Food efforts in targeted communities.

Missing: Jordan School District, Midvale Elem., Sandy, UT

VERMONT

In 1990, the Food Research and Action Center estimated that 9,600 of Vermont's children under 12 were hungry. Every year since 1990, the State Office of Economic Opportunity's annual study of emergency food provision has demonstrated that more children have eaten more meals from emergency sources than in the previous year. Most recently, the Tufts University Center on Hunger, Poverty, and Nutrition found that 17,000 Vermont children under age 18 are hungry.

Vermont Campaign To End Childhood Hunger

Shelburne, VT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,000

The Vermont Campaign to End Childhood hunger works to establish School breakfast and Summer Food Programs, to educate the public and policymakers about childhood hunger in Vermont, and to mobilize Vermonters to address childhood hunger in their own communities. The organization is using its Charge grant to establish and expand School breakfast and Summer Food Programs throughout the state by hiring a community organizer to link these meal programs for children with community-based groups and expand participation.

Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf

Burlington, VT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$9,000

The Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf is Vermont's largest emergency food assistance program. It operates a meal program, grocery distribution program, outreach and referral services and food rescue program. The Food Shelf is using its grant to meet the area's increasing demand for emergency food. The funds are providing operating support for existing services and pay for a part-time staff member to leverage additional resources and increase outreach and volunteers in the community.

Central Vermont Community Action Council

Barre, VT

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$13,000

This agency serves 56 towns in three central Vermont rural counties, and has been operating anti-poverty programs for 28 years. Currently CVCAC runs emergency foodshelves in four locations, distributes USDA surplus commodities, subsidizes 250 day-care meal programs, participates in the Vermont Foodbank, and employs a part-time community organizer to do food stamp outreach in two major population centers. CVCAC is using its Charge grant to support a Summer Food Rural Demonstration Program to test three models of food delivery in very rural areas. The funds are allowing the agency to leverage USDA money and to provide technical assistance to the schools, housing projects and other participating service providers, and to train volunteers, focusing on outreach and recruitment.

VIRGINIA

Central Virginia Foodbank, Inc.

Richmond, VA

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Central Virginia Foodbank solicits, collects, stores and distributes good, but nonsaleable food and redirects it to nonprofit charities feeding the hungry at no charge. These agencies include senior centers, rehabilitation programs, childcare centers, soup kitchens and shelters (the target group for Virginia's Table program) as well as emergency food pantries. CVF now distributes more than four and a half million pounds of salvaged food annually to over 600 agencies. The foodbank is using its Charge grant to customize and refrigerate a previously donated cargo van. This expansion enables pickup from grocery donors in a more cost-effective manner than was done previously (large CVF trucks). Expanded freezer and refrigeration facilities also helps the foodbank reach optimum donor capacity.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hunger in West Virginia: With a state population of approximately 1.6 million, more than one quarter of West Virginia's children live in poverty. The U.S. Census reports that the number of West Virginians living in poverty rose 286,995 in 1979 to 345,093 in 1989. One sixth of all state residents received food stamps in 1991, an increase of 10% over 1989. Figures from 1990 show West Virginia as having the highest percentage of white children in poverty (25.4%) of all states and ranked 46th in the number of African-American children in poverty at 50.2% (W.Va.'s African-American population is only 5%).

Covenant House

Charleston, W.Va.

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$12,000

Covenant House, Inc., started in 1981, is a center for social justice in the capitol city of West Virginia. The organization does not duplicate services but fills gaps, complimenting other agencies that provide hunger relief in the Charleston area. The Charge Against Hunger grant will be used to assist in the expansion of three of the organization's eight programs including the Food Pantry Program, which distributes nutritionally balanced food items, as well as household items not available with food stamps. Additional usage of the Charge Against Hunger grant will be to introduce two educational programs on nutrition for single mothers and AIDS patients. Covenant House is not state, federal or United Way Funded and relies on grants like Charge Against Hunger, foundations and individual donations.

West Virginia Coalition on Food and Nutrition

Romney, W.Va.

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

Established in 1992, this organization is a statewide network of individuals and groups that work cooperatively through advocacy, education and research to ensure access to food and resources that will enable West Virginians to be well nourished and healthy. The Charge Against Hunger Grant is being used to locate needy communities throughout the state, as well as new sponsors for its Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), which ensures that children are fed nutritious meals during the summer months. An SFSP director will be hired to find the target groups in need, utilize local community action agencies and contacts and provide the necessary follow-up to ensure the sponsors' proper training and program results.

WISCONSIN

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Cannery

Oneida, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin is a federally recognized treaty tribe with approximately 5,000 members living on or near the 65,000-acre Oneida Reservation. The Oneida Cannery has been in operation since 1978, and promotes self-sufficiency and self-reliance by reinforcing and providing cultural knowledge and tribal pride. It also is a self-help, community-based food and nutrition program serving the Reservation's residents. The Cannery is using its Charge grant for an innovative outreach, training and hands-on food project to meet the needs of low-income tribal members, enabling them to establish home gardens and learn methods of indigenous planting and harvesting technology.

Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, Inc.

Milwaukee, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

HTFM is a private, nonprofit community-based organization that has worked to alleviate hunger and eliminate its causes through community education, public policy advocacy, coalition building and empowerment of those most affected by poverty and hunger. HTFM coordinates the Emergency Food Pantry Network, which includes 125 pantries in Milwaukee County, operated by 700 volunteers that provide food on an emergency basis to over 38,000 people each month, 25,000 of whom are children. HTFM is using its grant to increase school breakfast participation by 10% district-wide within the MPS system and 50% in five other targeted schools by hiring a full-time project coordinator to implement the expansion.

Hurley School District

Hurley, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$4,450

This school district is located in rural, northern Wisconsin in an economically depressed region. Of the 402 students eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast, 321 (80%) are not receiving it. Hurley is using its funds to promote its breakfast program and increase participation with efforts involving students, parents and staff.

Hayward Community Schools

Hayward, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$17,000

The Hayward Community School District is located in a sparsely populated, economically depressed area, ranking 68th among Wisconsin's 72 counties in personal income with the 17th highest unemployment rate in the state. Hayward is using its allocation to initiate and promote a School Breakfast Program in the district's two elementary school and to guarantee that elementary students from low-income families receive a free or reduced-price nutritionally sound early morning meal.

St. Anthony's School

Milwaukee, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$10,000

St. Anthony's is located on the Near Southside of Milwaukee in a low-income area. Two-thirds of the school's families are low-income according to state guidelines for free and reduced-fee lunch. School officials found a need for better nutrition of its students. This grant is paying for the start-up equipment for a School Breakfast Program, as well as for parent outreach and publicity.

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Bayfield, WI

Charge Against Hunger Grant: \$15,000

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa is a Tribal Government. Its Elderly Nutrition Program serves on-site meals and off-site meals to homebound, frail and handicapped persons living on and adjacent to the Reservation. Its Emergency Food Shelf provides displaced, unemployed, poor individuals and families with food. RED Cliff is using its grant monies to improve its delivery system for these two food programs as well as improve working conditions for volunteers.

- END -

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Millions of kids are hungry in America.

October 4, 1994

Hunger in the United States

Extent of Hunger

About five million American children under 12 go hungry each month and millions more are at risk of hunger according to estimates based on the results of the most comprehensive study ever done on childhood hunger in the United States -- the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP). Hunger was shown to be a major problem among low-income families with children less than 12 years old in all of the CCHIP sites. Based on the results of CCHIP surveys applied to the best available national data, FRAC estimates that approximately 12 percent of all families with children under 12 are hungry. The CCHIP estimates are based on data collected before the severe economic downturn of the 1990s; poverty rates have increased annually over the last three years, indicating that hunger may have increased as well.

Other private and government surveys conducted throughout the last decade also document dramatic increases in the demand for emergency food:

- The Second Harvest National Food Bank Network released a study in 1994 showing that the food bank network serves 10.4 percent of the U.S. population annually. The study further found that children make up a significant portion of emergency food clients. Nearly 43 percent of emergency food clients surveyed were age 17 or younger.
- The U.S. Conference of Mayors has documented an annual increase in the demand for emergency food in major cities across the nation since 1983. In 1993, requests for emergency food increased in the survey cities by an average of 13 percent. The number of families with children requesting assistance increased by 13 percent. Two out of three persons requesting emergency food assistance were members of families. Unemployment and employment-related problems led the list of causes of hunger.
- A national survey conducted by Catholic Charities USA, the nation's largest private human service organization, shows that the number of children coming to Catholic Charities agencies for food doubled from 1991 to 2.7 million in 1992. The greatest increase was among children coming to soup kitchens. In 1981, one in four Catholic Charities clients received emergency aid; in 1992, it was three out of every four.

While no one knows exactly how many people in this country are hungry, there is no question that millions face hunger every month.



Campaign To End Childhood Hunger

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Causes of Hunger

During the 1980s and early 1990s, hunger increased primarily due to a combination of economic factors and cuts in federal assistance programs.

Income and poverty data released annually by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of the Census show that the lion's share of the income gains during the seven year economic expansion of the 1980s went to those at the top end of the income scale, while poverty remained consistently high (see "Hunger and Poverty," below). As recession hit in 1990 -- signaled by a slowing economy, increases in the unemployment rate, rapidly growing demand for food stamps and other public assistance programs, and emerging budget crises at all levels of government -- an already high poverty rate began to grow.

Participation in the Food Stamp Program and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) have increased substantially in the last few years and are now at all-time high levels. More than seven million people have been added to the food stamp program since 1990. In fact, one in 10 Americans is now receiving food stamps.

The recession that began in 1990 came on top of significant cutbacks in federal programs aiding low-income people in the early 1980s. This weakening of the "safety net" included cuts in programs like AFDC, Medicaid, and Unemployment Compensation, in addition to food assistance programs. According to the Congressional Budget Office, food stamp and child nutrition programs incurred a cumulative cut of \$12.2 billion between fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1985. Despite some restoration of funds to these programs, the cuts have had lasting effects.

State and local governments and private charities, which were enlisted to make up for federal cutbacks and budget restraints, are increasingly unable to shoulder the burden. Many states are now in financial crisis and are announcing severe cuts in human services programs. Private charities -- such as soup kitchens and food banks designed to meet emergency need -- find donations unpredictable amid increasing demand. Over 90 percent of the cities participating in the U.S. Conference of Mayors' 1992 survey reported that the recession has increased the problem of hunger in their jurisdictions. And, nine out of ten cities expect the demand for emergency food assistance to increase throughout 1993.

Moreover, CCHIP data and other sources indicate that because of barriers to participation, lack of information about eligibility, or inadequate funding, many of the federal food assistance programs are not used by million of people who appear eligible to participate in them. Also, survey results consistently show that food stamp benefits are not sufficient to protect many low-income families from experiencing hunger.

Without significant improvements in the economy and stronger safety-net programs, hunger will persist. Advocates are hopeful about recently renewed interest among elected leaders in improving programs that feed people. The historic passage of the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act in August 1993, will improve benefits for food stamp families and improve access for those who have been unable to participate. Also, the President and Congress have committed to putting funding for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children on track for full funding by 1996.

Hunger and Poverty

Hunger is a condition of poverty. Living below the poverty line puts tremendous strains on a household budget, adversely affecting the ability to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. In fact, government surveys show that as income goes down, the nutritional adequacy of the household's diet goes down as well.

According to data released by the U.S. Census Bureau in October 1993, 36.9 million Americans -- or 14.5 percent of our population -- lived in poverty in 1992. This increase, from 33.6 million in 1990, represents the highest number of people in poverty since the mid-1960s.

Children continued to be the poorest age group in the country, a tragic distinction they have had for 19 years. In 1992:

- 21.9 percent of all American children -- one in five -- were poor;
- 25 percent of children under age six lived below the poverty line;
- for black children, the poverty rate increased from 46 percent in 1991 to 47 percent;
- 12.4 percent of all Americans 65 and over were poor;
- the poverty level for a family of four was \$14,335.

Continuing economic stagnation has been particularly difficult for the working poor, whose numbers grew throughout the 1980s. The working poor are at risk of hunger because their income often is not sufficient to cover all of their living expenses, including food. Roughly 15.3 percent of all heads of households living in poverty worked year-round and full time in 1992. In 1992, about 60 percent of poor families had at least one worker, and 16.6 percent had two or more workers. The average amount of money needed to raise the incomes of each poor family (including those with working members) to its respective poverty threshold was \$5,751. So, despite efforts to lift themselves and their families out of poverty, wages for many working people were inadequate to do so. And, economic uncertainty means that even those low-paying jobs may be lost, dropping those families deeper into poverty.

Health Consequences of Hunger

Hunger and undernutrition contribute to a number of negative health consequences:

- Hungry children suffer from two to three times as many individual health problems, such as unwanted weight loss, fatigue, headaches, irritability, inability to concentrate and frequent colds, as low-income children whose families do not experience food shortages, according to CCHIP.
- The infant mortality rate is closely linked to inadequate quantity or quality in the diet of the infant's mother. The United States ranks 21st among developed nations in preventing infant deaths, down from 16th in 1980. Black infants in the U.S. die at nearly twice the rate of white infants.

- Stunting and wasting in children result from inadequate nutrition. According to the U.S. Public Health Service, the Surgeon General's 1990 goal of eliminating growth retardation of infants and children caused by inadequate diets was not met because significant numbers of low-income children continue to suffer retarded growth.
- Iron-deficiency anemia in children can lead to adverse health effects such as developmental and behavioral disturbances and increased susceptibility to lead poisoning. Anemia remains a significant health problem among low-income children, according to the Centers for Disease Control.
- Hunger has a negative impact on children's ability to learn. Research indicates that low-income children who participate in the School Breakfast Program show an improvement in standardized test scores and a decrease in tardiness and absenteeism compared to low-income students who do not eat breakfast at school.
- Hunger and malnutrition exacerbate chronic and acute diseases and speed the onset of degenerative diseases among the elderly. This not only leads to an unnecessary decrease in the quality of life for many older people, but also increases the cost of health care in the United States. National data for people ages 65 to 75 show that a majority are not consuming even two-thirds of the nutrients they need to stay healthy.

Public Attitudes Toward Hunger

The public is very concerned about what is seen as a growing hunger problem. A national public-opinion poll released last year reveals that over 90 percent of registered voters believe that hunger in the U.S. is a serious and growing problem. Hunger ranks with education, health care policy and poverty and homelessness as a serious issue. Unlike other critical issues, however, hunger is seen as a very solvable problem.

Voters place the responsibility for ending hunger with the government. It is clearly understood that private feeding efforts, as valuable as they are, are not the most effective way to feed families over time. The poll found very strong support for school breakfast and lunch programs, senior feeding, WIC, and the Food Stamp Program. In fact, when told that half of food stamp recipients are children and that more than 80 percent of food stamp benefits go to families with children, the approval rate for the Food Stamp Program jumped from 61 percent to 81 percent. The sentiment that the government needs to increase its anti-hunger efforts is so strong that voters would be willing to earmark \$100 more in taxes annually to end hunger.

Federal Food Assistance Programs

The federal food assistance programs are our nation's first line of defense against hunger. These programs, which are administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are intended to provide access to a nutritionally adequate diet for families and persons with low-incomes, and encourage better eating patterns among the nation's children.

The ***Food Stamp Program*** improves the nutrition of low-income people by providing coupons or, in some areas, an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) -- or debit -- card to cover part or all of a household's food budget. The program operates as an entitlement and is the only food program in the United States that is available to all who meet eligibility standards regardless of their age or family composition. Recent studies, including CCHIP, have shown that current benefit levels are inadequate and millions of children, women and men are denied benefits because of barriers to participation. Food stamp participation stood at 27.3 million people in June 1994.

Authorization for the Food Stamp Program expires in September 1995. The Congressional Agriculture Committees will review and reauthorize the Food Stamp Program as part of the 1995 Farm Bill.

The ***Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)*** safeguards the health of pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women, infants and children who are at nutritional risk because of inadequate nutrition and inadequate income. WIC benefits include supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and access to health care. Numerous studies, including a 1991 USDA study and a 1992 GAO study, have found WIC to be both successful in achieving its mission and cost-effective. WIC is not an entitlement program, but recent funding levels put it on target for a full funding level by 1996. The program currently serves roughly 70 percent of those eligible.

The ***National School Lunch Program*** was started in 1946 as a "measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children." In 1970, national guidelines were established for free and reduced-price school lunches for needy children participating in the program. All public and private nonprofit schools are eligible for the program. Lunches are available to all children at participating schools.

The ***School Breakfast Program*** provides a nutritious morning meal to children in schools. Established in 1966 as a pilot program, it was permanently authorized in 1975. The program operates under the same eligibility criteria and administration as does school lunch. Despite its proven effectiveness in improving school performance and attendance, only 37 percent of the low-income children served by school lunch also receive breakfast at school.

The ***Summer Food Service Program for Children*** provides nutritious meals to low-income children during the summer months when school is out. The program is available free to all children under age 18 who attend the meal site of a sponsoring organization. Though it is an entitlement, the program serves only 16.2 percent of low-income children receiving school lunch.

The *Child and Adult Care Food Program* provides nutritious meals for all children up to age 12, children with disabilities up to age 15, and handicapped or older adults who participate in nonprofit, licensed or approved day care programs. This entitlement program only serves a small proportion of those who could benefit from its services. While small, this program is one of the fastest growing federal food programs. On average, about two million children receive benefits from the program each day.

Conclusion

Hunger in the United States has been increasing steadily since the 1980s, and currently affects the lives of millions. Jobs lost during the 1990-1992 recession, exacerbated by cuts in federal and state safety-net programs early in the 1980s and 1990s, consistently high poverty rates, and budget crises at the state and local levels, have left the poor and near poor extremely vulnerable to hunger.

New and creative thinking is needed to actually end hunger and poverty. Of vital importance is the achievement of food security -- access by all people at all times through normal channels to enough nutritionally adequate food for an active, healthy life. However, those who are hungry, especially children, cannot wait for the long run. The federal food assistance programs -- including the Food Stamp Program, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, the Summer Food Service Program for Children, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program -- are this country's first line of defense against hunger. With improved access, funding and benefit levels, these programs can go a long way toward ending hunger in the United States.

Millions of kids and adults are hungry in America. And we can do something about it.