Our Mission
is to create hunger-free communities in our region through direct services, advocacy, outreach and education.
Exhibit E Inventory

Left Pocket
- Nutrition Programs in Nevada chart
- Food Stamps as Medicine
- Federal Poverty Threshold for Families chart

Right Pocket
- Paula Berkley and Cherie Jamason testimony
- Childhood Hunger in Nevada and its Consequences
- Food Bank of Northern Nevada-2008 Annual Report
NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN NEVADA – LEAVING CHILDREN AND FUNDING BEHIND

School Breakfast Meals

If all free/reduced eligible students participated, $32,709,279 in additional federal funding would flow into Nevada’s economy.

If 100% of eligible Nevadans participated in SNAP, $229,000,000 in federal dollars would flow into Nevada.

40% (169,677) of Nevada school children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals ($<185% of poverty).

After-School Suppers

If all free/reduced eligible children had a daily supper during the school year, $57,579,147 in federal dollars would flow into Nevada’s economy.

If all eligible children had summer lunch, $18,891,271 in federal funding would flow into Nevada.

NV SNAP (Food Stamp) Participation

(Only 54% of eligible Nevadans receive SNAP benefits)

Summer Food Meals

Created by The Food Bank of Northern Nevada (www.fbnn.org/) from published USDA and Nevada Department of Education data - March 2009
Food Stamps as Medicine

A New Perspective on Children’s Health
The Food Stamp Program is America’s first line of defense against hunger and the foundation of our national nutrition safety network. Physicians and medical researchers also think it is one of America’s best medicines to prevent and treat childhood food insecurity.

The Children’s Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program (C-SNAP)—a non-partisan network of pediatricians and public health specialists who conduct research, based on a dataset of nearly 24,000 children, on the effects of US social policy on young, low-income children’s health and nutrition—has concluded that food stamps can make a crucial difference in determining a child’s health status and the course of his or her development. By reducing food insecurity, food stamps can decrease a child’s risk of:

- Hospitalization
- Poor health
- Iron deficiency anemia
- Deficits in cognitive development
- Behavioral and emotional problems

2007 Farm Bill Reauthorization: Refilling the Prescription

The Food Stamp Program is reauthorized every five years, under the nutrition title of the Farm Bill. In 2007, when the Farm Bill is next reauthorized, legislators have an opportunity to ensure the Food Stamp Program continues to build on its success. Supporting the Food Stamp Program in 2007 will help protect the health of America’s children until 2012.

Food Insecurity

A technical term many frontline workers call hunger, food insecurity refers to limited or uncertain access to enough nutritious food for all household members to lead an active and healthy life.

Funded under the nutrition title of the Farm Bill, the Food Stamp Program enables low-income families to buy food in authorized retail stores. Eligibility and monthly benefit levels are calculated according to a balance of a family’s income, assets, and expenses.

On average, 25.7 million Americans receive food stamps every month. Half (50%) of all recipients are children, and nearly one-third (29%) of all recipient households are employed. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that the number of potentially eligible people participating in the program increased from 53% in 2001 to 60% in 2004. The average recipient household in 2004 had income at 60% of the federal poverty level—$12,000 per year, for a family of four—just 12% of participating households’ incomes falling above the poverty line.

The need for food assistance remains strong. The America’s Second Harvest emergency food network provided hunger-relief services to an estimated 25.3 million low-income people in 2005—including 2 million children under age 5—on 8% increase since 2001—and a recent 24-city US Conference of Mayors survey noted that requests for food assistance rose by 12% in 2005. This increase may be attributable to rising energy, health, and housing costs, which combine to force many struggling Americans—often employed and with young children—to rely on food assistance to make ends meet and fill empty stomachs.

Hunger is not merely uncomfortable; for millions of American children, it is dangerous—jeopardizing their health and normal development. Infants and toddlers are particularly vulnerable because the first three years of life are a critical developmental period, during which the foundations are laid for growth and learning in later life. Early childhood food insecurity endangers children’s future academic achievement and workforce participation. Children starting life at a disadvantage have greater odds of remaining at a disadvantage.
The Medicine Works but the Dose is too Low

Although federal funding for the Food Stamp Program currently totals $26 billion, the average person receives only $27.60 per month—barely $1 per meal. This means that even families who receive food stamps often simply cannot afford to eat right. Food stamp benefit amounts are based on the USDA's Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which does not adhere to the Surgeon General's most recent nutrition recommendations and no longer reflects the real cost of food in some areas. A recent sampling of grocery stores in Boston, MA, revealed that, on average, the monthly cost of the TFP is $27 more than the maximum monthly food stamp benefit allowance. Most recipients, however, do not receive the maximum benefit, so the gap is often even wider. A low-cost healthier diet based on the most recent nutrition guidelines exceeded maximum monthly food stamp benefit levels by $148—an annual differential of $1,776—a budgetary stretch entirely unrealistic for most families poor enough to receive nutrition assistance. Until benefit levels are adjusted to match the cost of a healthy diet, in line with the newest scientific recommendations, the Food Stamp Program's great potential to relieve hunger and promote a healthier America cannot be fully realized.

Rural Americans

C-SNAP's work focuses on urban children, but recent research has shown that rural children are at high risk for food insecurity as well. Paradoxically, in America's countryside, where much of our food is grown, rural Americans disproportionately rely on the Food Stamp Program to feed their families. In 2001, the last year for which data have been calculated, only 22% of the United States' total population, but a full 31% of food stamp recipients, lived in rural areas. And overall, whereas only 4.8% of urban residents received food stamps, 7.5% of rural residents did. Children account for a large percentage of this group: while children comprise only one-fourth of the rural population, they account for nearly half (43%) of all rural residents receiving food stamps.

New Americans

C-SNAP's research reveals that food insecurity poses a serious threat to the health of many new Americans and, in particular, to citizen children of immigrant parents. As US citizens, these children are potentially eligible for, but frequently do not receive, assistance from the Food Stamp Program. Indeed, young children of immigrants are less than half as likely to receive food stamp benefits as young children of citizen parents, despite higher poverty rates among immigrant families.

More than 11.5% (32.5 million) of the total US population is foreign-born. As reflected in recent census data, immigrant communities across the country are experiencing tremendous growth. But even while immigrants work hard to harvest, prepare, and serve America's food, the terrible irony is that many struggle with chronic hunger within their own families, with food insecurity jeopardizing their children's health and development.

The Food Stamp Program could help protect these children from unnecessary risk. C-SNAP has found that citizen children of immigrant parents who receive food stamps are 32% less likely to be in poor health than if their families did not receive food stamps. In other words, food stamps can make a profound difference in a child's health, but too many eligible American children in immigrant families are not getting the nutrition assistance they so desperately need.

Do Food Stamps Cause Childhood Obesity?

No studies have shown a causal link between food stamps and childhood obesity. Factors thought to contribute to obesity include media advertising of sweetened and high-fat foods aimed at young children, lack of recess and physical education classes in schools, too few safe opportunities for exercise in many neighborhoods, and—paradoxically—food insecurity. The possible pathways between food insecurity and obesity are complex. To prevent family members from experiencing hunger, parents in food insecure households may purchase a limited variety of cheap, energy dense foods high in fat and added sugars, but low in nutritional quality. At the same time, food insecure households reduce their consumption of healthier, but relatively more expensive, foods—such as fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains, low-fat dairy, fish, and vegetable protein. A successful public health approach to obesity prevention must include an effective Food Stamp Program with benefit levels that permit low-income families to purchase healthier foods and raise healthier children.
Why Food Stamps Matter for Children’s Health: What Medical Research Shows

A decade of clinical research by C-SNAP shows that food stamps are an essential medicine for America’s youngest and most vulnerable children. Infants and toddlers in food insecure households are at increased risk for iron deficiency anemia, deficits in cognitive development, and behavioral and emotional problems, all of which can impede their readiness for school and their future productivity as adults in the workforce. Indeed, C-SNAP has recently found that children receiving food stamps are 26% less likely to be food insecure than eligible children not receiving food stamps, suggesting that they are less likely to suffer from the negative effects of food insecurity. The connection is strong: food insecurity contributes to developmental problems and poor health among children, and food stamps decrease child food insecurity.

The effect of food stamps on minority groups, who are disproportionately vulnerable to food insecurity, is clear as well. When benefits are decreased or eliminated, food insecurity rises and health suffers:

- Latino children whose family food stamp benefit was sanctioned were more than twice as likely to suffer from food insecurity as those whose family food stamp benefit was unchanged.
- Compared with black infants and toddlers whose family food stamp benefits were not reduced in the past year, young black children whose family benefits were reduced had 38% greater odds of being reported in poor health.

Because they decrease the risk of food insecurity, food stamps can also protect children from costly hospitalizations, many of which—for families without private health insurance—are covered by tax dollars. C-SNAP’s research shows that children in food insecure homes are approximately twice as likely to suffer poor health and one-third more likely to be hospitalized, because poor nutrition can increase their risk of contracting illnesses and compromise their immune systems. By reducing the prevalence or severity of food insecurity, food stamps promise to reduce child hospitalization and health care costs, saving money for both struggling families and our government.

Healthier Children, Stronger Communities

The Food Stamp Program also contributes to the health of the communities in which our children live. Each dollar spent on federal food stamp benefits generates nearly twice that in economic activity, so local communities stand to benefit tremendously from the Food Stamp Program. Conversely, low participation rates translate into missed fiscal opportunities for cities. In 2006, for example, Los Angeles missed out on $463 million of federal money, New York City, $430 million; and Houston, $168 million. Food stamps lead to more money flowing through local economies, producing healthier children in stronger communities.

Other research supports and complements C-SNAP’s findings. Among preschoolers, for example, food stamps have consistently been associated with higher intake of vitamins and minerals crucial for children’s health. Participation in the Food Stamp Program has repeatedly demonstrated beneficial effects on children’s school achievement. Moreover a 2006 USDA-funded report found that childhood participation in the Food Stamp Program reduces the risk of serious nutrition-related health problems.
Following the Doctor's Orders:
Prescriptions for Change

Based on medical research, C-SNAP offers the following recommendations for improving young children's health:

- Many children do not receive the nutrition assistance they need. Funding effective outreach/education activities and simplifying application/recertification procedures will drive this figure up. Confusion, anxiety, and administrative barriers keep many people from receiving benefits.
- Monthly benefit levels should be raised to equal the cost of a healthy diet, commensurate with the Surgeon General's most recent nutrition recommendations.
- Raising the asset cap above the current level ($2,000 in most cases) will allow poor families to save modest amounts of money and begin to accumulate the assets needed to raise themselves out of poverty and off of food stamps.
- Many parents with limited English are currently deterred from accessing food stamps by language barriers. More interpreters will help to serve America's diverse population.

The Food Stamp Program has recently made great strides forward in reaching out to more Americans, but further improvement is both possible and necessary. One in five eligible American children is starting at a disadvantage by not receiving the food stamps he or she needs to develop and learn properly. Many of those not yet receiving nutrition assistance are among the most vulnerable groups, such as children of color and citizen children of immigrant parents. America's children deserve the best chance we can give them to thrive in later life; if they start behind, they will likely remain behind. Supporting the Food Stamp Program is a sound investment in America's future and in the wellbeing of all of her children.

About C-SNAP

The Children's Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program (C-SNAP) is a national network of pediatricians and public health specialists whose focus is:

- Conducting original, clinical research on children 0-3 years old
- Facilitating public policies that protect children's health and development by providing credible evidence to policy-makers and advocates
- Providing referrals to medical care and other resources for children and food insecure households

C-SNAP's total sample, gathered over the past decade, includes nearly 24,000 children under age three.

C-SNAP study sites include:

- Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA
- Hennepin County Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN
- Mary's Center for Children, Washington, DC
- University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR
- University of Maryland Medical Center, Baltimore, MD
- St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, PA
- Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA

* Denotes sites indicated by *
Authors
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- Dana Cotts, MD, Co-Principal Investigator, Homeless Center Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN.
- Marjana Chilton, PhD, MPH, Co-Principal Investigator, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, PA.
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Data management, analysis, and interpretation were completed by the C-SNAP data coordinating team at the Boston University School of Public Health Data Coordinating Center:
- Danielle Appugliese, MPH
- Timothy Heeren, PhD
- Zhenyan Yang, MS

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References

5. Ibid.
How the Federal Poverty Threshold for Families Compares to a Basic Family Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 Basic Family Budget* (One Year)</th>
<th>2007 Federal Poverty Threshold</th>
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<td>1 parent, 1 child</td>
<td>$39,406</td>
<td>$13,690</td>
<td>230%</td>
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<td>1 parent, 2 children</td>
<td>$45,058</td>
<td>$17,170</td>
<td>218%</td>
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<td>2 parents, 3 children</td>
<td>$54,918</td>
<td>$24,130</td>
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</table>

Average % of Poverty Threshold required to meet Basic Family Budget: 237%

The federal poverty line has traditionally been used to measure whether families have incomes high enough to enable them to meet basic needs. Yet most researchers now agree that a "poverty line" income is not sufficient to support most working families. "Basic family budgets are individualized for 400 communities nationwide and for various types of families (e.g., one parent/one child, two parents/two children). They offer a realistic measure of the income required to have a safe and decent - though basic - standard of living.

Basic Family Budget Calculator (Sample)

Carson City, NV MSA, NV
2 parents, 2 children

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monthly food</td>
<td>$643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly child care</td>
<td>$843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monthly transportation</td>
<td>$468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly health care</td>
<td>$411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly other necessities</td>
<td>$352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly taxes</td>
<td>$215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual total</td>
<td>$45,058</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

It is important to note that a basic family budget is indeed "basic." It comprises only the amounts a family needs to spend to feed, shelter, and clothe itself, get to work and school, and subsist in 21st century America. Hence, it includes no savings, no restaurant meals, no funds for emergencies—not even renters' insurance to protect against fire, flood or theft. *Families headed by single parents, young workers, or workers with less than a college degree are the most likely to face economic hardship.

INTRODUCTION – Paula Berkley

The Food Bank of Northern Nevada has been involved with the federal nutrition programs in Nevada for the last 20 years. They started by supporting commodity foods. In 1991 the Food Bank began working with the schools via the Summer Lunch program and more recently by teaching nutrition classes. In 1995, The Food Bank started Kids Café which became the national model for combining community resources to feed kids during the summer and after school. In 2003, the Food Bank partnered with the Department of Health and the State Food Purchasing Program to bring the Commodity Supplemental Food program to Nevada and has been delivering food boxes to seniors from Reno to Tonopah to Elko and about 45 places in between. In 2005 the Food Bank started a food stamp outreach program that developed into the first national waiver that allowed a non profit organization to administer the required interview as well as to assist Nevada’s poor to successfully fill out food stamp applications. This program, now called “Trusted Partners”, has recently become a demonstration project so that it can be replicated nationally. We will say more about that later.

The point I am hoping to make is that the Food Bank has been intimately involved with all of the federal nutrition programs for a long time. Over the years the Food Bank realized a very important fact: no matter how many pounds of food it purchased or got donated and distributed, it would never end hunger. A more comprehensive approach was required and the underpinning of that effort was the full implementation of the Federal Nutrition Programs.

Today we hope that our track record and our long partnership with state and local governments might give us warrant to suggest that Nevada desperately needs to change its focus and viewpoint….its state policy and its fiscal policy…. with regard to the federal nutrition programs.

We observe the legislature pouring over every line item in the budget effecting the poor and needy in Nevada. And, especially in these horrible financial times, the state toils - appropriately - over budget minutia in order to apply state dollars with as much care and consideration as it can. Add to this the “no tax” or frugal attitude of many Nevada citizens, and we have health care, child care, nutrition and other key social systems that frequently rank between 45-50th in the nation. Unfortunately this drive to spend as few general fund dollars as possible has resulted in ignoring the fact that some of these programs are far more valuable and potentially even financially transformational to the state and its residents if they are fully implemented rather than minimally implemented.

Hunger and poverty are two sides of the same coin. Today we are hoping to present what is often called the 30,000 foot view which we believe will inspire you to change your priorities with regard to the hungry poor. Cherie Jamason, the CEO of the Food Bank will provide you the details of where those dollars could come from and how big those dollars are.
Let me take a moment to put this in a perspective that I think the Chairman of this committee can especially appreciate:

If there were a business thinking of coming to Nevada that had the potential to bring more than $200 million additional dollars a year in economic activity to Nevada's economy year after year.... wouldn't that business be offered STAR bonds? Well, this time it will not cost you any tax dollars. Actually, you don't even have to start any new procedures or teach staff new skills. The structure, programs and facilities are already in place. And... the dollars are there for the asking! In fact these dollars were originally Nevada's taxpayer dollars which they sent to Washington... to do what? To pay for school lunch and breakfast for poor children in school because Congressional leaders have long realized that kids who have enough to eat learn better, pay more attention, and miss less school. They realized that if you supplement the diets of seniors, they are able to maintain better health and remain independent longer.

This month, in the stimulus package, Congress increased the food stamp allocation 13.6%. Why did they put 20 plus billion dollars in food stamps? Because both USDA and Moodys (a conservative fiscal analyst organization) determined that food stamps have the quickest and largest fiscal impact...over any other program or tax rebate studied. Faster and Larger. You have to qualify for food stamps by proving you have a net income of 130% of poverty - $17,100 per year for a family of three. These people spend the food stamp (SNAP) dollar on food as fast as they get them. There is no luxury of saving here. And studies conclude that every Food Stamp Dollar spent generates $1.84 in additional economic activity. Also remember that the poor spend a greater part of their income in taxable sales while the wealthier of us tend to save, to travel out of state and pay for services. None of which generates taxes. The poor cannot afford any of these activities, they spend their dollars in Nevada and more of them on taxable sales. It can be deduced that food stamp dollars may actually generate more taxable sales revenues than the minimal general fund dollars invested in SNAP!

I will turn the specifics over to Cherie now. At the end of the presentation we hope to reset your priorities with respect to the full participation the federal nutrition programs in Nevada.

CHERIE JAMASON'S TESTIMONY

My name is Cherie Jamason, and I am president and CEO of the Food Bank of Northern Nevada. Julie and I have just come from Washington DC, where we met with each member of our Congressional delegation last Tuesday to talk about improvements to the USDA child nutrition programs. Each was deeply concerned about how much money we are leaving on the table that could be feeding children and families in crisis. The impact of hunger on young children is devastating and permanent. We are providing you with background information in your packet that outlines this important issue.

It is no accident that one of the first items on the list for funding in the Economic Recovery Act was nutrition, particularly for SNAP (formerly food stamp) benefits. Why? 36 million people in America, including 11 million children, were already struggling to put food on the table before the recession.
Republican and Democratic economists alike knew that people who have no resources will use their nutrition benefits every month so their children can eat. So $20 billion for SNAP benefits, $500 million for WIC, $100 million for Senior Nutrition Programs, $100 million for school breakfast, and $150 million for commodities to help those seeking emergency food assistance. These decisions were made because, at a very basic level, people need to eat before they can think about putting their lives back together.

Let’s look at specifics of exactly how many dollars we are leaving in Washington because of our ineffective implementation of federal nutrition programs...............You have a bar chart which simply presents this information.

**School Breakfast** – key program for children’s health and learning. A deplorable 40% of free and reduced eligible children participate due to how districts implement the program and the state’s unwillingness to mandate how the program is run, as is done in numerous other states. Every year, we are leaving more than **$32 million dollars** unused that could be helping kids stay healthy and learn better in school. Whatever your philosophy, letting school children go hungry by not fully utilizing the federally-funded school breakfast program means that Nevada’s investments in public education are jeopardized by childhood under-nutrition.

**Summer Food** – More than 40 years ago, Congress realized that millions of children rely on school meals for much of their daily nutrition due to family income. They created the summer lunch program to provide good nutrition in the summer, so that children could come back to school ready to learn. In Nevada, only 2.3% of eligible children receive summer meals through this program, due to lack of sponsorship and access. This is appalling. Every year, we are leaving **almost $19 million** in unused benefits that could be providing nutritious lunches to children in parks and neighborhoods throughout the state during the summer when family budgets are insufficient to provide nutritious meals.

**Afterschool Meals** – Only in Washoe County is this program available to children, and in only 30 school neighborhoods. In our 24-hour state, thousands of children go home to empty houses and no prepared meals, due to their parents employment situations. There is an **astounding $57 million** available for this program, and today, only 1% of our eligible low income children are receiving services. We are fighting in Congress to secure a pilot program for Nevada which will make this program easier to operate.

**Full utilization of federal child nutrition programs in Nevada represents a key way to protect the health of low-income children and to get a better return on the state’s educational investments as well.**

**The SNAP program** – The state is working hard, and our participation rate has been rising by 2 to 3% every month for the last several months. This is primarily due to the economy and unemployment. However, we still have only 54% of eligible households participating, and cutbacks to the state welfare budget have hamstrung our ability to move people through the process effectively.
Our food bank has been providing outreach for the SNAP program for two years, and we have connected more than 3000 families with these benefits. Annualized, there are now $7.2 million on nutrition benefits being used on groceries due to our efforts. We are still, however, leaving more than $100 million in funding unused that could be putting food on the table for low income or NO INCOME families, children and seniors. Full participation in this highly effective program would provide more than $537 million in economic activity to the state.

The total: Nevada is missing more than $209 million in federal nutrition benefits. Is that what we want? And, unlike some stimulus funding that will commit the state to long-term future spending, these dollars come with no strings attached. It’s the same money that has always been there, waiting for Nevada to bring it back home.

These nutrition programs are powerful tools available for our use, and we must do everything in our power to make sure we are using them effectively. To do anything less is like withholding the polio vaccine when we know we could prevent an epidemic. There is an epidemic of hunger in this state and this nation today, and we have the tools to prevent it. We must use them NOW. In your packet is a document called “Food Stamps as Medicine,” a publication of the Children’s Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program and Boston Medical Center. I urge you to take 10 minutes later to understand the ramifications of allowing young children to be without adequate food.

It is impractical to think that we will have 100% participation in these terrific USDA nutrition programs, which were expressly created to help maintain basic nutrition for people who cannot earn enough to meet all their basic needs. I am giving you the maximum funding available so you will have a sense of the enormous opportunity that we are missing with our present policies. We can do so much better at using these resources, and the state and its citizens will be the better for it.

Thousands of people all over Nevada have been devastated by our present economic circumstances. With 10 and 11% unemployment in Clark and Washoe Counties respectively and Nevada among the worst in foreclosures, our state is among the top five hardest hit in the US. Even when times were good, one in every ten households in Nevada would be forced to seek food assistance over the course of the year, because they could not earn enough to keep food on the table at every meal. Last fiscal year, ending June 30 2008, the Food Bank of Northern Nevada helped 90,286 different people with food assistance and a 38% increase over the previous year. That’s a lot more than 10% of our population in the northern counties, and the worst of the crisis had not even hit yet. Between our two organizations, Three Square and the Food Bank of Northern Nevada have provided 17 million pounds of food to people in need this past year, and it does not begin to be enough for those in chronic need of help: the unemployed, seniors and working families who are not earning enough to cover their basic needs. For those people, we need more powerful tools than a bag of groceries. The tragedy is that we have those very tools at hand, and Nevada is not using them effectively.
The USDA nutrition programs have just been strengthened through the Farm Bill and Economic Stimulus Act and funded to meet the needs of people at risk in every state. **These programs are all administered at the state level.** It is up to this committee and your colleagues on the Senate Human Resources committee to ensure that each state agency administering USDA nutrition programs is doing everything in its power to maximize access and participation. The citizens of Nevada deserve nothing less.

**TO Summarize...in a down economy...in a time where there is increased poverty, increased hunger, increased unemployment, increased homelessness....why would we not bring every non-general fund dollar we can find into Nevada’s economy?**

Please provide our Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education with the flexibility to evaluate and implement every possible option to streamline programs and work smarter to save administrative costs. For 10 years the USDA has offered food stamp program options which would make it easier for Nevada to administer this program, reduce errors and increase timeliness. We are finally moving forward with at least one which will reduce the paper chase - state staff and applicants will both benefit and there will be fewer moving parts to each application.

**DHHS has requested funding for a technological investment that will save millions in costs year after year** by permanently reorganizing the process by which SNAP and Medicaid are administered. We strongly support this investment, which will better utilize state staff, save money and in the long term, allow the state to better manage these complex programs and serve clients more effectively. The net benefit, more nutrition resources being used by families, children and seniors in every community.

**Lastly, please support and encourage outreach efforts for these crucial programs** that are so much needed by Nevada’s families, children and seniors. While we have only addressed nutrition programs in this discussion, whether it’s SNAP benefits, school breakfast, summer lunch, federal energy assistance, Earned Income Tax Credit – wherever those resources come from - every dollar is economic development for low-income families and for the communities in which they live. All these programs bring our tax dollars back home to help our neighbors live a better life.

**The Bottom Line: There will never be a better reason or a better time than now to modernize our thinking and policies around using the federal nutrition programs in Nevada. To paraphrase a quote – if not us, who? And if not now, when? Our state and the families who live in it will be the better for our efforts.**

We would love to tell you more about our SNAP outreach program which has made national news among our colleagues with a 73% client acceptance rate, however we see that you have a hefty agenda and can save that for another day.

Please do not hesitate to ask us questions about it today, however, if you wish to learn more – we’re prepared to talk as long as possible!!

E-15
Childhood Hunger in Nevada and Its Consequences

In Nevada, a living wage, i.e. sufficient earnings to cover basic household expenses, is more than twice the poverty threshold. Families in poverty do not have the resources required to cover their basic needs. Research demonstrates that, in low-income households, fixed expenses are covered before food and medical costs. As a consequence, adults and children in such households frequently do not have sufficient food to meet their daily nutritional needs. Households with children are twice as likely as households without children to be food insecure. Parents are working longer hours and more days of the year just to hold ground. Many work multiple jobs, and still children are hungry.

- In Nevada, there are 267,829 people living in poverty (10.6% of the population).
- In Nevada, 96,510 children (14.9%) under age 18 live in poverty.
- In Nevada, 62,021 families with school-age children (13.7%) live below the poverty line.

- In Nevada, 50,255 children of single mothers are living in poverty.
- In Nevada, 10.4% of our population is food insecure and almost 4% are living with very low food security.
- In Nevada, 4 in 10 students (169,700) live in families poor enough to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals. A family of 3 making less than $22,880 qualifies for free school meals.
- In Nevada, more than one in 10 persons, and nearly one in six children, lives in a food insecure household.
- In Dec. 2008, the national unemployment rate was 7.2%. In Nevada, the rate was 9.1% (130,474 persons).
- In Nevada, there has been a 26% increase in participation in the Food Stamp Program over the last 5 years, but still, only 49% of eligible Nevadans use food stamps. Nevada ranks 47th among states for its low food stamp participation rate.

Children who live in food insecure households are at risk in a number of different ways, creating problems that are dramatic in their immediate consequences and tragic in their long-term effects. The adverse effects of hunger and food insecurity for children are over and above the effects of living in poverty or being low-income. Hunger and food insecurity are serious risk factors for children, factors that are preventable using available resources.

www.fbnn.org • www.threesquare.org
Health Risks: Children facing hunger are at risk for life-long health problems. A Brandeis University analysis states, “There is strong evidence that children who live in households lacking access to sufficient food are more likely to be in poorer health than children from food-secure households.” These children are more likely to become ill and more likely to be hospitalized. They are also more likely to suffer from iron deficiency anemia making it difficult for children to remember and to learn. Iron deficiency also puts children at higher risk for lead poisoning.

Psychological and Behavioral Risks: Children in food insecure and hungry households are more likely to experience considerable psychological and emotional distress, including hyperactivity, aggression, withdrawn behaviors, difficulty getting along with other children, fatigue, apathy, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, depression, and suicidal behaviors. They are more likely to be suspended from school, require counseling services or need special education.

Academic Achievement Risks: Under-nutrition, even mild to moderate malnutrition, is a developmental risk factor for children, limiting a child’s ability to grasp basic skills and diminishing overall learning potential. Children from food insecure households do not perform as well on academic achievement tests, are more likely to have to repeat a grade, and have higher rates of tardiness and absences from school.

Developmental Risks: Hunger affects children’s cognitive development. “When children are chronically undernourished their bodies conserve the limited food energy available – first for critical organ function, second for growth and last for social activity and cognitive development.” (Brandeis study) They are less likely to form friendships, to explore their surroundings, to be curious, to learn. These children are unable to perform tasks at school and to maintain attention. The value of education is lost.

Community Costs: Child hunger can produce impairments that remain throughout life, robbing children of their natural potential. Letting school children go hungry means that our nation’s investments in public education are jeopardized. The costs to our communities and the nation are great in lost productivity as they become adults. Children suffering from hunger also demonstrate an increased need for social services over their lifetime. Because these children cannot benefit from schooling as much as their peers, they are likely to have lower earnings in their adult years making it difficult for them to provide for adequate nutrition for their own children. On the basis of long-term cost effectiveness alone, it makes sense to pay for solutions now to child hunger.

(2-09)
2008 Annual Report
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and Gary Aldax, Board Chair

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Harvesters
Foundations
Government and Community Grants
Platinum Can
Gold Can
Silver Can

Our mission is to end hunger in our region through direct services, advocacy, outreach and education.

Food Bank Operational Staff

Board of Directors
Gary Aldax, Saint Mary’s Foundation
Bill Bennett, Sierra Pacific Power Company
Denise Banks, Grand Sierra Resort & Casino
Kathy Barlow, Saint Mary’s Mission Outreach
Nancy Bostdorff
Steve Carrick, Heritage Bank
June Cox, CPA, MS
Bill Engle, US Foodservice
Devon T. Reese, Esq., Becker General Contractors
Brent Richard, KTVN Channel 2
Doni Ridge, Reno Gazette-Journal
John Stampfli, Scolari’s Food & Drug Company
Greg M. Titus, Wells Fargo Bank

Food Bank Management Team
Cherie Jamason, President and CEO
Cindi Mitchell, Chief Operating Officer
Vinnie Oakes, Warehouse Operations Manager
Doris Phelps, Marketing Director
Vivienne French, Development Director
Susan Eckes, Child Nutrition Program Director
Angela Dazey, Agency Relations and Outreach Manager
Dianne Stover, Business Manager
To our mission is to end hunger in our region through direct services, advocacy, outreach and education.

The Board of Directors and Management Team of the Food Bank of Northern Nevada are proud to present a comprehensive report on our accomplishments of the past fiscal year – July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

The completion of our new Donald W. Reynolds Regional Food Distribution Center is the achievement of a lifetime, and the capstone of our 25th anniversary year. Our success was made possible with the help of hundreds of friends, contributors, foundations, and partners in the construction industry.

With its $8.2 million gift to this project, the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation has given the Food Bank the facility and infrastructure required to meet the food needs of families, children, and seniors in our far-flung communities for decades to come. The matching fund provided by contributors in the community ensures that the building will be maintained properly, and that the equipment needed to meet our strategic goals will be in place.

Successful completion of our new facility affirmed that our planning and preparation for this project was on track and appropriate for the needs of our community. We affirmed our belief that there are more food resources available, and are seeing that come true with our “build it and they will come” philosophy.

We affirmed our belief that our community is generous and forthcoming with contributions of time and financial resources, and realize that our mission is more relevant than ever before – we are barely scratching the surface in serving those in need.

Disraeli stated that “The secret of success is to be ready when your opportunity comes.” The Food Bank is now well and truly ready to meet the needs of Northern Nevada for decades to come. The partnership of our community – colleagues and contributors alike – has been a key component to our success.

Thank you,

Gary Aldax, Board Chair
Cherie Jamason, President and CEO
After years of waiting, we finally reached a tangible point with our new building this year. Instead of seeing a dream on paper, we saw the ground being leveled, the concrete being poured, and the walls being lifted.

It is hard to put into words the feelings we felt when watching our dream become a reality before our eyes. **Blessed. Excitement. Anticipation. Thankfulness. Awe.** These words barely scratch the surface. After so much waiting, we are finally on the road to being able to provide so much more to the people we serve. We can now begin to move forward in our fight to end hunger in a way that wasn’t possible in our previous facility. With so little room, we were unable to expand our distribution direct-service programs and improve the nutrition of our clients.

With the Donald W. Reynolds Regional Food Distribution Center, we can not only envision new horizons and new possibilities, but reach them.

Our project would not have been so successfully completed without the dedication of our partners during the planning and construction phases.

TO REALITY
## Financial Summary

### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>1,823,597</td>
<td>9.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations &amp; Corporations</td>
<td>7,084,530</td>
<td>38.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events</td>
<td>50,011</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Way</td>
<td>47,289</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Grants</td>
<td>1,017,802</td>
<td>5.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Revenue</td>
<td>212,789</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment &amp; Interest Income</td>
<td>40,616</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other – Fund for Healthy Nevada</td>
<td>205,893</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Campaign – Pledges &amp; In-Kind</td>
<td>1,100,561</td>
<td>6.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Kind Contributions &amp; Donated Assets</td>
<td>6,687,995</td>
<td>36.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL REVENUE**  
18,271,083 100.00%

### Revenue by Type, Excluding In-Kind

- **Foundations & Corporations**: 36.60%
- **Individuals**: 9.98%
- **Capital Campaign – Pledges & In-Kind**: 6.02%
- **Other – Fund for Healthy Nevada**: 1.13%
- **Government Grants**: 5.57%
- **United Way**: 0.26%
- **Special Events**: 0.27%
- **Investment & Interest Income**: 0.22%

### Allocation of Revenue

- **Foundations & Corporations**: 63.40%
- **Individuals**: 9.98%
- **Capital Campaign – Pledges & In-Kind**: 6.02%
- **Other – Fund for Healthy Nevada**: 1.13%
- **Government Grants**: 5.57%
- **United Way**: 0.26%
- **Special Events**: 0.27%
- **Investment & Interest Income**: 0.22%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Procurement, processing, and distribution</td>
<td>7,441,287</td>
<td>74.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach Expenses</td>
<td>15,278</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1,229,701</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes &amp; benefits</td>
<td>292,277</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Labor/Vista Volunteers</td>
<td>24,493</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>139,108</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>43,837</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>83,142</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies – Program and Office</td>
<td>85,077</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; Postage</td>
<td>83,213</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>204,527</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Conferences &amp; Travel</td>
<td>66,417</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues, Subscriptions &amp; Books</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>166,709</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy Governance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Expenses</td>
<td>63,270</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance &amp; Property Taxes</td>
<td>43,464</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising, Fundraising &amp; Special Events</td>
<td>391,993</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Campaign</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25,101</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>89,660</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Expenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL EXPENSES: 10,493,890

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS: 7,777,193
2007–2008 Service Statistics

Food Distribution
Total pounds distributed through warehouse: 5,066,044

Total pounds distributed to community partners: 3,737,666
(Community partners include emergency food pantries, community organizations, emergency shelters, faith-based organizations, rehabilitation facilities, soup kitchens, and youth programs.)

Total pounds distributed to direct service programs: ...................... 1,328,378
Commodity Supplemental Food Program: ........................................ 1,087,634
Mobile Pantry: .................................................................................. 185,658
Back-Pack Kids: ............................................................................. 54,190
Kids Cafe snacks (in addition to meals): ............................................ 896
Total number of people served: ......................................................90,278

Number of people served through partner agencies: .................... 70,111
Number of people served through direct service programs

**Kids Cafe**
Total number of meals: ........................................................... 241,150
    After School (CACFP): .................................................. 173,211
    Child and Adult Care Food Program

    Summer (SFSP): ............................................................ 67,939
    Summer Food Service Program

Total number of children served: ........................................ 2,739

**CSFP (Community Supplemental Food Program)**
Number of CSFP boxes distributed: 25,432
Number of individuals served: 2,855

**Back-Pack Kids**
Number of backpacks distributed: 10,838

**Food Stamp Outreach**
Number of individuals served: 2,231

**Nutrition Education**
Number of children who attended the Food Smarts classes: 436
Number of adults who attended the Smart Shoppers classes: 429

**Mobile Pantry**
Number of individuals served: 10,222

5,066,044

pounds of food distributed through our warehouse

Maxell Richardson Photography
Partnerships and Events

July 2007: Food for the Soul World Music Concerts
The Food Bank produced the 10th annual Food for the Soul concerts in Wingfield Park as part of the annual Artown Festival. Each year, the concerts offer a world of unique and fascinating music, dance, instruments, food, and costumes. In this 10th anniversary year, the Food Bank collaborated more closely with Artown to present five premier entertaining evenings, beginning with the popular Preservation Hall Jazz Band from New Orleans. Each Wednesday evening, attendees enjoyed an evening of great music while helping hungry families, seniors, the ill and the disadvantaged with cash and food donations. The event generated more than $53,000 and 4,800 pounds of food, with about 10,000 attendees during the series. Sponsored by Charles Schwab Bank, IGT, Atlantis Casino Resort Spa, CSG Direct, Artown, City of Reno Arts & Culture Commission and KTVN Channel 2. Other major support included the Sands Regency Hotel Casino, Model Dairy, Freeman Decorating, Reno Jazz Orchestra, Maytan Music Center, Sparky’s, Butcher Boy Prime, JAG Productions, technical experts James Cavanaugh and Mark Simon, AdSpec, Event Services, Dancin’ Dance Studio, and many dedicated volunteers.

November – December 2007: Holiday Food Drive
More than 250 Washoe County businesses, grocery stores, churches, libraries, civic groups, and individuals donated 167,850 pounds of food. Top donors included Washoe County ROTC, Galena High School, Atlantis Casino Resort Spa, Damonte Ranch Community, Washoe County Libraries, RTC Ride, Reno Rodeo Association, and the generous shoppers at Raley’s, Scolari’s, Smith’s, Save Mart, Whole Foods Markets, and Trader Joe’s. Hundreds of volunteers worked throughout the season to sort, pack, and stack food donation boxes.

December 14, 2007: Share Your Holiday Drive By Food Drive
This 15th annual KTVN Channel 2 event to benefit the Food Bank of Northern Nevada inspired hundreds of individuals, businesses and schools to drop off 129,000 pounds of food at four collection sites in our area. The Share Your Holiday Drive By Food Drive was held from 6 a.m. to 6 P.M. at the Grand Sierra Resort and Summit Shopping Center in Reno, the Governor’s Mansion in Carson City, and the Carson Valley Inn in Minden. Other support included United Rentals, Sierra RV, Subway, McDonald’s, Bright Productions, Alice 95, Scolari’s, US Foodservice, YESCO, BJ’s Restaurant Brewhouse, Starbucks, Instant Sign, Reno Rodeo Foundation, and hundreds of hardworking volunteers.

Each year, the Food for the Soul World Music Concerts offer a world of unique and fascinating music, dance, instruments, food and costumes.
April 23–27, 2008: CANstruction
The 5th annual CANstruction event in northern Nevada, a joint project of the American Institute of Architects Northern Nevada and the Food Bank, was held at the TMCC Student Center and attracted 18 teams of area architects, engineers, designers, and students. The event, one of 80 nationwide, collected 33,300 pounds of non-perishable food that was distributed from our warehouse to our partner agencies. Sponsored by Charles Schwab Bank, Save Mart Stores, Larry Macias, AIA, Fred and Janice Graham, Pezonella & Associates, Home Care Plus, American Family Insurance, Carl’s Imaging Works, Truckee Meadows Community College staff, Freeman Decorating, Camelot Rentals, Subway, AdSpec, and the many individuals and companies associated with the building teams, as jurors, and as members of the planning committee.

May 10, 2008: The 2008 Letter Carriers’ Food Drive
This is the largest one-day nationwide food drive sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers. This year’s event collected 178,850 pounds of food in Reno-Sparks for the Food Bank. La-Z-Boy Furniture Galleries and Safeway Stores sponsored the purchase of plastic food bags to help generate donations. Letter Carriers distributed the bags in advance as a convenient reminder to leave a food donation by the mailbox. Area grocery stores, including Save-Mart, Raley’s, Safeway, Scolari’s, Smith’s, Trader Joe’s, and Wild Oats Market participated to help collect food donations when leaving a food donation at the mailbox was inconvenient. Postal Service and Food Bank trucks carried big mail totes full of food to the Food Bank warehouse. ITS Logistics and US Foodservice donated the use of commercial trailers, tractors and drivers’ time to transport food from the Sparks Main and Prater Way post offices to the Food Bank.

Hundreds of volunteers worked throughout the season to sort, pack and stack food donation boxes.
Nevada Partner Agencies

Carson City
Advocates to End Domestic Violence, residential shelter
Apostolic Assembly of Faith Carson City, pantry
Boys and Girls Club of Western Nevada, daycare
Community Counseling, residential shelter
ComputerCorps, pantry
Ron Wood Family Resource Center, pantry
Stewart Community Church, pantry
Volunteers of America, residential shelter

Churchill County
Out of Egypt Pantry, pantry
Churchill County Social Services, pantry
Churchill County Parks and Recreation, pantry, daycare
Domestic Violence Intervention, residential shelter
Fallon Boys & Girls Club, youth center
New Frontier Treatment Center, residential shelter
Stepping Stones Tribal Youth Center, residential shelter

Douglas County
Carson Valley Food Closet, pantry
Our Lady of Tahoe Outreach Program, pantry
Tahoe Community Church, pantry

Elko County
Community In Schools, youth program

Humboldt County
Indigent Service, pantry
Winnemucca Food Pantry, pantry

Eureka County
Eureka Nutrition Sites, pantry, congregate feeding

Lander County
Assembly of God Helping Hands, pantry
Battle Mountain Family Resource Center, pantry
Helping Hands of Austin, pantry

Lyon County
Boys & Girls Club of Mason Valley, daycare
Great Park Children’s Center, daycare
Living Faith Christian Fellowship, pantry
Lyons County Human Services, Silver Springs, pantry
Lyons County Human Services, Yerington, pantry
Maschach Ministries, residential shelter
Silver Springs Christian Church, pantry
Yerington Paiute Tribe, congregate feeding

Mineral County
Consolidated Agencies of Human Services, pantry
Macedonia Baptist Church, pantry

Pershing County
Lovelock Community Food Pantry, pantry

Storey County
Community Chest Inc., pantry
Washoe County
Actions, residential shelter
Alpha Productions, training center
Assistance League, pantry
Apostolic Assembly of Faith Reno, pantry
Bethel AME Church, pantry
Body of Christ Church, pantry
Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows, youth center
Bristlecone Family Resources, residential shelter
Camp Lots of Run, youth center
Casa De Vida, residential shelter
Central Reno Family Resource Center, pantry
Center of Hope, daycare
Church of Jesus Christ Spirit-Filled, pantry
Committee to Aid Abused Women, residential shelter
Community Child Care, daycare
Cottonwood Apartments, pantry
Faith Christian Fellowship, pantry
Family Promise, shelter
First United Methodist Church, pantry
First United Methodist Church, pantry
Girl Scouts of Sierra Nevada, summer camp
Gates of Life Christian Center, pantry
H.O.P.E. Church of the Nazarene, pantry
H.O.P.E.S., pantry for HIV patients
Happy Days Preschool, daycare
Heaven Bound Lifestyle Center, residential shelter
High Sierra Industries, assisted/enhanced living facility
Holy Child Day Home, daycare
Living Waters Christian Fellowship, pantry
Nevada Hispanic Services, pantry
Nevada Urban Indians, residential shelter
Nevada Youth Empowerment, shelter
New Life Assembly of God, pantry
Northeast Reno Family Resource Center, pantry
Northern Nevada Teen Challenge, residential shelter
Project Mana, Incline Village, pantry
Reno Hispanic Foursquare Church, pantry
Reno-Sparks Gospel Mission, congregate feeding, pantry
ReStart, residential shelter
Ridge House, residential shelter
Rose McGuire Family Resource Center, pantry
Safe Embrace, residential shelter
Safe Harbors of Nevada, shelter
St. Thomas Aquinas Cathedral, pantry
Saint Mary’s Mission Services, outreach
Salvation Army, outreach
Sparks Christian Fellowship, pantry
Sparks Family Resource Center, pantry
St. John’s Child Care Center, daycare
Step 1, residential shelter
Step 2, residential shelter
Steps to New Freedom, shelter

Sun Valley Family Resource Center, pantry
The Friar’s Pantry, pantry services
24/7 TLC, residential housing
Trinity Episcopal Church, pantry
The Launching Pad, residential shelter
UNR Child & Family Research Center, daycare
United Methodist Church, pantry
University Family Fellowship, pantry
Valley View Faith Fellowship, pantry
YMCA of the Sierra, daycare/youth center

California Partner Agencies

El Dorado County
Christmas Cheer, pantry
Sierra Recovery Center, residential shelter
Tahoe Turning Point, residential shelter

Lassen County
Lassen Indian Health Center, pantry

Mono County
Bridgeport Baptist Church, pantry

Nevada County
Project MANA, Truckee, pantry

Placer County
Disabled Sports of Northern California, assisted/enhanced living facility

Plumas County
Community Assistance Network, pantry
Plumas Rural Service, Inc., pantry

Sierra County
Loyalton Senior Nutrition Center, congregate feeding
Food Bank Volunteers – We Couldn’t Do It Without Them

Our volunteers represent a broad range of people in our community and all age groups. They include self-motivated individuals and more than 100 individual groups who donated their time including employee volunteers from the local business community, corporate partners, faith based organizations, youth groups, seniors, and even some of the Food Bank’s partner agencies.

Helping Hands

Service Hours at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Volunteers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600+  hours</td>
<td>Roger Slugg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 599 hours</td>
<td>Sam Lumpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 – 300 hours</td>
<td>Teen Challenge, Richard &amp; Louanne Pauley, Linda Reeves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 – 200 hours</td>
<td>Ron &amp; Mary Rogers, Paul &amp; Jeannie Smith, Gopen Family, Briarwood, Sierra Nevada Job Corps, Temple Sinai Sisterhood, Summit Church, Sparks Christian Fellowship Youth Group, Calvary Chapel Youth Group, Boy Scout Troop 443, Circus Circus Employees, Upward Bound Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 – 100 hours</td>
<td>Gail Allen, Maryann Mimms, Lacey Gatlin, Janice Hoke, Joyce Butcher, Anita Sanchez, Blue Thong Groups, UPS Reno, Greater Reno Church of Christ, Stewart Title, EP Minerals, Rainbow Girls, Kappa Alpha Theta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 74 hours</td>
<td>Bronwyn Boyd-Sanders, Tembra Wright-Hay, Mark Hanson, Phil Bushard, Kristel Hart, Lynda Ross, Kappa Delta Chi, Catholic Singles, Picollo School, Cisco Systems, Mountain View Montessori School, Davidson Academy, Reno Gazette Journal, Cub Scout Pack 14, Americorp, Reno – Sparks Leadership, Microsoft Licensing, Our Lady of Tahoe, Citibank, Roy Gomm School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 50 hours</td>
<td>Marge Davall, Blaine Wimsatt, Kathy Seelbach, Barb Wisniewski, Jamie Shaw, Penny Leutzinger, Eddy Tongsen, Johanna Folk, Steve Lower, Mike DiCianno, Ned Benson, Vinnie’s Crew, O’Brien Middle School, Gabrelli Family, Bank of America, Market Link, WCSD Key Clubs, Reno City Attorney’s office, The Glenn Group, Sparks HS Community Based Program, Sparks Methodist Church, Northern NV Dietetic Association, Cub Scout Pack 514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2007 – 2008 year saw over 3,000 volunteers supporting the Food Bank of Northern Nevada. During the last fiscal year, volunteers provided 12,696 hours of service – more than six full-time positions.

Using an estimated value of $12 per hour, our volunteers saved the Food Bank’s operating budget $152,352 a year in labor expenses.

So what do more than 3000 volunteers do to donate 12,696 hours of service? Here’s how they spent their time...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Hours</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSFP Packing and Delivery</td>
<td>4071 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Drives</td>
<td>3714 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Support</td>
<td>1070 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backpack program</td>
<td>515 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office / Tech Support</td>
<td>568 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events / Activities</td>
<td>536 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort / Pack Donated Items</td>
<td>1044 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Pantry / Produce</td>
<td>1178 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,696</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using an estimated value of $12 per hour, our volunteers saved the Food Bank’s operating budget $152,352.
Programs of the Food Bank

Kids Cafe
Children who depend heavily on free school lunch and breakfast may not have reliable meals at home. Kids Cafe began in 1996 as a Food Bank pilot program and was designed to provide free, nutritious evening and summertime meals when school is out, to all children and their siblings ages 1-18, who depend on free school breakfast and lunch as their main source of nutrition.

Afterschool Dinner Program: Meals are served in conjunction with organized afterschool programs at schools with high enrollments of low-income students. Kids Cafe meals were served at 28 locations during school year 2007-08.

Summer Program: The Food Bank sponsors the USDA Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) to help fund meals served to children when they are on school breaks. Meals were served at 18 summer locations, including parks, playgrounds, schools, recreation centers, and public housing complexes.

Child Nutrition Program Highlights: Our Food Bank was selected as a peer mentor for two other food banks seeking information for expanding and developing their own child nutrition programs. We also hosted visitors from Feeding America to observe our successful programs aimed at ending hunger.

Back-Pack Kids
The Back-Pack Kids program is offered to local schools with the highest numbers of Children in Transition, who have been identified as homeless or in an unstable living environment. Working closely with the Washoe County School District, we expanded our Back-Pack Kids program to 13 schools which enroll high numbers of homeless children. Approximately 300 backpacks were distributed each week. It is our goal to provide this program in 16 schools in the 2008-09 school year.

To assist high school students needing emergency food assistance, the Food Bank opened new high school food pantries at Wooster and Hug high schools. We also continue to provide non-perishable foods to support established pantries at Damonte Ranch, Galena, North Valleys and Sparks high schools.

Nutrition Education
The Food Bank’s commitment to ending hunger in our region includes a proactive approach to nutrition. Our nutrition education programs work to teach healthy and budget-conscious habits to children, teenagers, and adults.

- “Food Smarts” is a two-part program of hands-on cooking and nutrition classes for children attending after-school programs in Kids Cafe schools. Children learn about good nutrition, easy-to-fix healthy snacks, physical exercise, hygiene, and healthy living.
- “Smart Shopper” classes for teenagers and adults eligible for USDA food stamps explore good nutrition on a budget, exercise and food-safety topics.

Food Stamp Outreach Program
In the state of Nevada, approximately $150 million dollars in Food Stamp Nutrition benefits goes unused each year. Lack of transportation to the welfare office and confusing, multi-page benefit forms can discourage eligible food stamp recipients from pursuing benefits.

The Food Bank’s food stamp outreach workers help improve access to food stamps for those who are eligible by traveling to locations throughout northern Nevada to make food stamp nutrition benefits more readily available.

- Every $5 in new food stamp benefits generates $9.20 in total community spending.
- Every additional dollar’s worth of food stamp benefits generates 17 to 47 cents of new spending on food.
- On average, $1 billion of retail food demand by food stamp recipients generates 3,300 farm jobs.

Mobile Pantry Program
The Food Bank began this pilot program in May 2007. Designed to improve the nutrition of children in low-income neighborhoods, the Food Bank’s Mobile Pantry program distributed bags of groceries, including fresh produce. The program’s success has grown tremendously and served eight sites in 2007-2008.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program
The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides a monthly box of supplemental food to qualified low-income seniors, pregnant and nursing mothers and children up to age six. 96% of CSFP recipients are seniors. Boxes are distributed at many sites around Northern Nevada and can include cheese, cereals, beans, rice or pasta and canned fruits and vegetables.

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St. Mary’s Food Bank
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Save-Mart
Scolari’s Food & Drug Company
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Sierra Vista Children’s Academy
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Whole Foods Market – Wild Oats Market
WinCo Foods
Women With Heart – Hunsberger Elementary School
Women’s Center of the Sierra

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The Food Bank of Northern Nevada is sincerely grateful for the generous contributions from the following major donors who have supported our services, programs, projects and events throughout the year.

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- John A. Ligon
- Timothy and Kristine Martin
- Terrance Mast and Claudette Crosslen
- Joyce Quigley

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- International Game Technology
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- Raley’s Supermarkets – The Kroger Co. Foundation
- Saturn of Reno
- Smith’s Food & Drug Stores
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. – Feeding America*

Gold Can
Gifts totaling $5,000 to $9,999
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- Mary Connolly
- Scott Douglass
- Heidi I. Loeb
- Larry and Kathleen Metler
- John and Nancy Stosic
- AT&T
- Charles Schwab Bank
- Hampton Inn in Carson City
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Community Foundation of Western Nevada – Community Partnership Granting Program Fund
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*Note: A portion of national contributions distributed to the Food Bank of Northern Nevada as a member of Feeding America, the nation’s network of food banks.
Silver Can

Gifts totaling $1,000 to $4,999

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