

Nourishing Michigan



***...Impacts of Food Programs on the Economy,
Community, and Family Resources***

August 2006

Compiled by the Food Bank Council of Michigan

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Preface

Food is essential to life. It is significant not only for the health and well-being of people but also as part of the cultural, family, and economic foundations of our society. People with low incomes, emergencies or special nutritional needs have access to many publicly funded food programs in the United States and Michigan. This guide provides a brief orientation to them.

Some food programs are administered at the state level by the Department of Education, some by the Department of Human Services and others by the Department of Community Health. Some of the programs serve only children; some serve only seniors, and others serve low-income individuals. Some of the programs require a state match or state administrative funding, and others are entirely federally funded. Despite the many differences among these programs, all exist to feed hungry people in Michigan, and together they bring millions of much-needed federal dollars into the state. Each program description in this booklet includes information about the state and federal administration of the program, funding, targeted populations and recommendations to improve the program and maximize federal funding.

The impact of food programs on the economy, community, and families in Michigan is immeasurable. What is *not* highlighted in this report is the impact of staff members and volunteer educational efforts to assure that people are aware of food resources in their community. Additionally, the impact of participation in food programs that frees family resources for housing and medical expenses has not been quantified. Nonetheless, the importance of food program resources for the health of Michigan families, communities, and the economy is obvious.

Food Program Highlights:

- † Michigan receives over 1.5 billion in federal funding or food allocations for food programs (conservative estimate).
- † Federal funding for food programs generates considerable economic activity and employment in the state.
- † Michigan's Food Assistance Program (food stamps) alone, provides over a billion dollars in food sales for Michigan retailers.
- † 43% of all babies born in Michigan are enrolled in the WIC program
- † Nutrition education is an element of all USDA food programs.
- † Only 43% of the children who receive free or reduced-price lunches (438,000) receive free or reduced price breakfasts (183,000).
- † Only 10% of eligible children (children participating in school lunch's free and reduced price meals) receive meal through the Summer Food Service Program.

- † Elderly Nutrition Programs rely on about 40% of their funding from local sources, and only 60% from state and federal sources.
- † About one million people in Michigan will need help getting the food they need and will use a food bank this year.

Strategic budgeting, planning and collaboration could result in more food for people in our state without excessive additional state spending. Together we can work to get more food for hungry families, children, and seniors in Michigan and open the door to better health for everyone. With better nutrition and food programs, we not only nourish people, we are also nourishing family security, communities and our future.

This document is presented by the Michigan Alliance to Stop Hunger, with funds from MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger

Glossary of Food and Nutrition Acronyms and Abbreviations

AoA	Administration on Aging (at the Department of Health and Human Services)
AAA	Area Agency on Aging
CSFP	Commodity Supplemental Food Program
DHS	Department of Human Services (formerly the Family Independence Agency and the Department of Social Services in Michigan)
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services - Federal
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer (also called the Bridge Card in Michigan for Food Stamps)
EFNEP	Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (operated by Michigan State University Extension)
ENP	Elderly Nutrition Program (operated by the federal Administration on Aging through the Department of Health and Human Services)
FAP	Food Assistance Program (Michigan's Food Stamp program)
FBCM	Food Bank Council of Michigan
FIA	Family Independence Agency (formerly the Department of Social Services, now called the Department of Human Services in Michigan)
FIP	Family Independence Program (Michigan's cash assistance program)
FMNP	Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (Michigan's FMNP is called Project FRESH)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture)
FRAC	Food Research and Action Center
MARS	Michigan Assistance and Referral System
MASS	Michigan Agricultural Surplus System
MDA	Michigan Department of Agriculture
MDCH	Michigan Department of Community Health
MDE	Michigan Department of Education
MSUE	Michigan State University Extension
NSA	Nutrition Services and Administration (a stream of federal funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program)
NSLP	National School Lunch Program

OSA	Office of Services to the Aging (a division of the Michigan Department of Community Health)
Project FRESH	Michigan's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
SBP	School Breakfast Program
SFSP	Summer Food Service Program
TEFAP	The Emergency Food Assistance Program
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WIC	Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program

Food Assistance Program (FAP)

Authorized by the Food Security and Rural Investment Act (Public Law 107-171) (expires 2007)

DESCRIPTION: Food Stamps, called the Food Assistance Program (FAP) in Michigan, is a federally funded program that provides monthly benefits to low-income families and individuals. Benefits are issued via an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card, and can be used only to purchase food. In fiscal year 2005, an average of 1,047,594 persons per month participated in the FAP. The number of households participating in the program has increased 80.4% between August 2000 and August 2005, and the average number of persons in the program each month increased 51% between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2004.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Low-income persons. Certain undocumented immigrants, some students, and strikers cannot receive FAP benefits.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Currently in Michigan, individuals and households with gross incomes below 200 percent of the poverty level may be eligible for the FAP, depending on their expenses. In most cases, assets are not considered. Congress may require Michigan to reduce this income level.

- For persons below the applicable gross income limits, the FAP deducts certain expenses from a household's income, including work-related child care costs, child support payments, and shelter expenses. FAP also deducts medical expenses of group members who are receiving federal disability benefits or are age 60 or older.
- Michigan currently has an expanded Food Assistance Program, thanks to special geographic waiver approved by the U.S. Food and Nutrition Service. This waiver must be renewed on a yearly basis, and was granted to Michigan due to its slow economy and high unemployment rate. The purpose of the waiver is to allow work-ready, unemployed, and underemployed childless adults age 18 through 49 to collect FAP benefits beyond the normal time limits, which is three months of benefits in any given year.
- Michigan households may be subject to lower gross income limits and stricter asset rules if Congress makes changes in the program as part of the budget process.

ADMINISTRATION: The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the Food Stamp program at the federal level. The Department of Human Services (DHS), formerly known as the Family Independence Agency (FIA) administers the FAP in Michigan.

FUNDING: The USDA fully funds the FAP benefits paid to eligible persons for food purchases – over \$1 billion in fiscal year 2005, all funds spent at Michigan grocery and retail stores. The USDA and the state each fund half of the program's administrative costs.

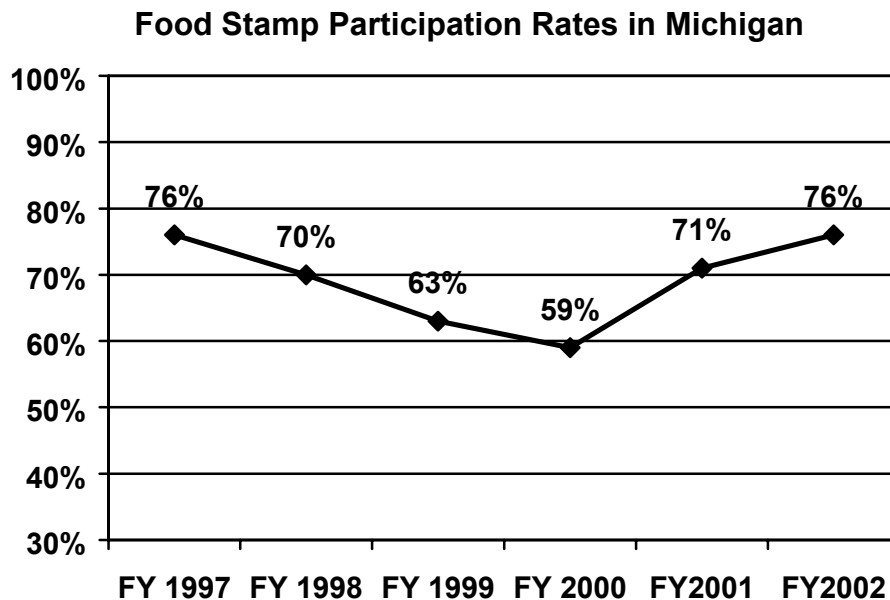
HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Households must fill out five pages of the DHS Assistance Application (Form FIA 1171) and verify their income and expenses. The form is available at DHS office and on the DHS web site. They may have to attend an interview. There is at least one DHS office in 82 Michigan counties (Missaukee and Wexford Counties share a DHS office). Applications for the FAP are accepted in person, via mail, or fax (faxed applications are accepted for the FAP only). In-

person interviews are required unless this is a hardship for the applicant (see below). Decisions are made in 7 to 30 days, depending on the household's income.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Because participation in the FAP increases during difficult economic times, federal Food Stamp dollars have a counter cyclical impact on the local economies in which they are spent. USDA states that for each dollar spent with food stamps, another dollar in economic activity results. DHS estimates that the expanded FAP waiver could result in an additional \$62-153 million dollars being spent in the Michigan economy.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: In March 2005, the average monthly FAP benefit per recipient in Michigan was \$85.04. The average monthly household benefit during that month was \$198.43.

PARTICIPATION RATE: The USDA has estimated that in 2001-2003 between 71 and 81 percent of eligible individuals in Michigan participated in the FAP, which is better than the average national rate of 57% but down from 82 percent in 1994 (an average of 943,713 persons per month participated in the FAP in Michigan in 03/04). In 2001, the USDA also estimated that 300,000 Michigan residents were eligible for, but not receiving the FAP.

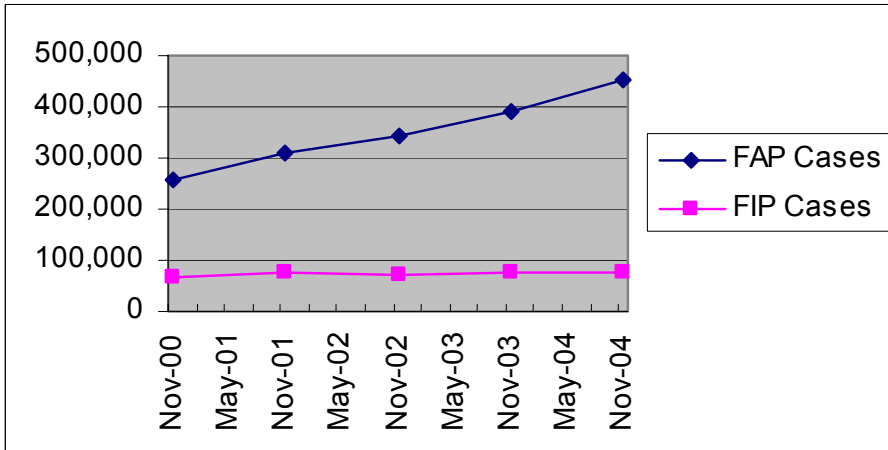


Note: In FY 2002-03, participation rate is estimated to range from 71-81% - the chart reflects the average between these amounts (76).

CASELOAD GROWTH: The March 2005 FAP caseload was 468,714 households representing 1,046,617 individuals. Since December 2000, this caseload has increased by 213,791 households or 84 percent. Below is a graph showing Michigan's FAP caseload compared with the state's FIP (Family

Independence Program – Michigan’s cash assistance program) caseload from November 2000 to November 2004.

FIP Cases v Food Assistance Program Cases in Michigan 2000 – 2004



BARRIERS: There are a number of reasons that individuals who are eligible for the FAP may not be participating in the program. Some of the most commonly cited barriers to the program are: people don’t think they are eligible; changing eligibility rules, too much paperwork required to apply for and receive the FAP, including the 5-page application form and the verification requirements for household income and expenses, problems with getting to DHS offices for interviews.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Telephone Interviews. Caseworkers must offer telephone interviews for households that contain only persons age 60+ or disabled, and for persons who have hardships getting to DHS offices due to transportation problems or conflicts with work or school. Applicants who need this accommodation should be encouraged to ask for it.
- Intra-agency applications. Persons applying for WIC, Child Day Care, Medicaid, or MI-Child should have option to have their application registered with DHS for FAP purposes (although additional information may be required).
- Labor Waivers. In 2004 and 2005, Michigan requested and received a statewide waiver from USDA that allows Michigan to remove the 3-month time limit for able-bodied, childless adults in geographic areas that have job shortages. Michigan should continue to seek annual renewal of this waiver.
- Categorical Eligibility. Since 2000, Michigan has been using an option under federal law that permits many more working households who would have otherwise been ineligible based on gross income to have their eligibility considered after certain expenses (for shelter costs and childcare) are deducted from

their income. This option is very important for working families and should be maintained at the federal and state level.

- Homeless shelter deduction. Michigan currently does not allow homeless FAP recipients to take any deduction for shelter costs, even though many homeless people still have some shelter costs throughout the month. Michigan could use an option in the “Farm Security and Rural Investment Act” (Public Law 107-171), also known as “2002 Farm Bill” that would allow it to give homeless FAP households a flat shelter deduction of \$143 per month as long as the households verify that they have some shelter costs during the month. (See the 2002 Farm Bill.)
- Transitional Food Assistance. Under the 2002 Farm Bill, Michigan could offer Transitional FAP benefits to families moving from welfare to work. With Transitional FAP, when a group’s Family Independence Program (FIP) case closes, their FAP amount would be adjusted for their loss of FIP income and they would continue to receive the resulting amount of FAP for 5 months without any paperwork or reporting requirements during that time. (See the 2002 Farm Bill.)
- Simplified Reporting. In 2001, Michigan implemented Simplified Reporting for FAP households that have earnings. Households on Simplified Reporting have to recertify for the FAP only every 6 months, and during the 6-month benefit period they are required to report only if their income exceeds 130 percent of the poverty level for their household size. Michigan now has the option to extend Simplified Reporting to all households. (See the 2002 Farm Bill.) If Michigan used simplified reporting for all households, this would help Michigan reduce its FAP error rates and provide transitional help for families who move into low-wage work.
- Updated utility allowances. Michigan should update its utility allowances at least annually to reflect the actual costs of heat and utilities in the state.
- Federal Outreach Funds – starting in 2005, Michigan began to access federal Food Stamp outreach funds from USDA to support Food Stamp outreach efforts in the state. These federal funds are available as “match” for state or local government funds, and for some types of private match, if approved by USDA as part of a Food Stamp outreach plan.
- Hardship exemptions. Michigan is given thousands of hardship exemptions each year that can be used to exempt certain time-limited FAP recipients from the 3-month rule. Michigan accumulated thousands of unused exemptions, which can and should be used to cover geographic regions that don’t qualify for a labor waiver in the future if the labor waiver is not available. (See the USDA’s guidance for states on the use of discretionary hardship exemptions.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Support those hurt by tough economic times by requesting geographic labor waivers annually, and utilizing hardship exemptions as necessary.

- Encourage policy makers to retain the categorical eligibility option, which helps thousands of working families with high housing or childcare expenses.
- Reduce red tape and support working families by adopting Transitional Food Assistance for families moving from welfare-to-work. This will become increasingly important if the gross income limits are reduced.
- Reduce red tape by extending simplified reporting to all households.
- Help the homeless and reduce paperwork by using a standard monthly housing deduction for those who pay any housing-related expenses.
- Develop a statewide Food Stamp outreach plan and continue to seek federal matching funds to support outreach efforts.
- Update utility allowances annual to reflect increases in utility costs.
- Persons applying for WIC, Child Day Care, Medicaid, or MI-Child should have option to have their request for assistance registered with DHS for FAP purposes (although additional information may be required to determine eligibility).

GENERAL INFORMATION:

For low-income persons and agencies

- Michigan Food and Nutrition Helpline – call for a free eligibility screening and information about Food Assistance and other food and nutrition programs: 1-800-481-4989. Operated by the Center for Civil Justice. Services available in Spanish and other languages by request.
- Michigan Food Stamp Network website produced by the Center for Civil Justice, contains a Web-based eligibility calculator that can be used by agencies and individuals to estimate most households' allotment: <http://www.foodstamphelp.org> The website also includes flyers, pamphlets, and program information that can be copied and used.
- Center for Civil Justice – provides policy analysis, information and advocacy on the FAP. Write to 320 South Washington, Second Floor, Saginaw, MI 48607, or info@ccj-mi.org. Call 989-755-3120.
- Department of Human Services, Food Assistance Program: <http://www.michigan.gov/dhs> - click on “assistance programs” for link to information on FAP, to print out an application form and to find the office nearest you.
- Food Research and Action Center <http://www.frac.org/index.html> .
- USDA – The USDA has general program information and outreach tools. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/> .
- MI-CAFÉ – Elder Law of Michigan trains volunteers at senior citizen sites in several counties to help seniors apply for Food Assistance at those sites. For more information, call - 877-664-2233.

WIC-- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Authorized by the the William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-336)

DESCRIPTION: The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a food and nutrition program that provides supplemental food, offers professional nutrition education, and makes referrals based on health screening and assessments of need. Coupons for specific high-nutrient foods are provided to participants for monthly use at more than 2,000 stores and pharmacies statewide. WIC is not an entitlement program. In fiscal year 2005, 226,601 individuals participated in the WIC program in Michigan..

POPULATIONS SERVED: Pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women and children under 5 years of age who have low incomes and who are medically/nutritionally at risk.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

- Pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women with incomes at or below 185 percent of poverty who are identified as having nutrition-related health problems.
- Infants and children under 5 years old who are at or below 185 percent of poverty and identified as having nutrition-related health problem.

ADMINISTRATION: The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the WIC program at the federal level. The Michigan Department of Community Health administers the WIC program in Michigan.

FUNDING: The USDA funds the WIC program on the basis of the estimated population in need. This program is currently not fully funded. Funds are allocated to states in two streams, one for food costs and one for nutrition services and administration (NSA). The food funds reimburse retailers for the specifically prescribed foods purchased throughout Michigan by WIC participants. The NSA funds are used to cover expenditures by the state and contracted local agencies that deliver services. In fiscal year 2005, Michigan's total WIC USDA grant amounted to \$131million, and an additional \$50 million in infant formula rebate funds, which is used totally for food costs.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: WIC services are provided by local health departments and community-based organizations, and are available in every one of Michigan's 83 counties. Interested women or guardians of children should contact their local health department to identify the closest location for application. Individuals can also call 1-800-26-BIRTH for information or access WIC online via <http://www.michigan.gov/wic> .

ECONOMIC IMPACT: According to a variety of studies, every \$1 spent on this program saves more than \$3 in subsequent health care costs. Local communities are supported with more than \$143 million annually when WIC participants purchase foods at grocery stores and pharmacies.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: In September 2005, the average monthly WIC food package for women was \$45.09; for infants it was \$133.68, and for children \$38.10. WIC provides support for breastfeeding and breast pumps to assist breastfeeding mothers who are returning to work and school.

PARTICIPATION RATE: In fiscal year 2005, 226,601 individuals participated in the WIC program in Michigan. Each year approximately 43% of all infants born in Michigan participate in WIC.

BARRIERS: For a number of reasons individuals who are eligible for WIC may not be participating in the program. Some of the most commonly cited barriers to the program are: people don't think they are eligible, people don't know about the program because it targets specific populations, people don't want to apply for the program because they think of it as public assistance and don't want help from the government, people lack transportation to facilities providing WIC services, the working poor are often unable to make appointments that do not conflict with their work hours.

Opportunities: Congress reauthorized the WIC program in 2004.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Increase WIC information distribution by providing materials on the WIC program at all locations that women, infants and children frequent. Publicize the program through places such as physicians' offices and hospitals, Department of Children and Families/Family Independence Agency offices, managed care agencies, banks, grocery stores, health department clinics, food banks, recreation centers, etc.
- Include WIC program information and the 1-800-26-BIRTH hotline number on all materials that provide information about other food and medical programs for low-income families.
- Expand WIC enrollment sites. Identify alternative locations for WIC enrollment that are more consistent with places that women, infants, and children frequent (e.g., physicians' offices, DCF/DHS offices). Make applications available at these locations.
- Identify infrastructure resources for local WIC agencies. Many agencies that are contracted to deliver WIC services have provided local funding to offset the costs not covered by WIC. These resources are shrinking and becoming less available to WIC contractors. Alternative resources are needed to continue WIC services at current levels and to support future expansions.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

For WIC program information

- Michigan Prenatal Care Hotline – call for information about nearest office to make application: 1-800-26-BIRTH.
- Michigan Department of Community Health WIC visit: <http://www.michigan.gov/mdch> and click on “Pregnant Women, Children, and Families.” Also at <http://www.michigan.gov> is a self-screener on WIC and other public assistance programs. Click on “Michigan Assistance and Referral Services (MARS)”.
- USDA WIC: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/>
- National WIC Association
2001 S Street, NW, Suite 580
Washington, DC
<http://www.nwica.org>

Project FRESH

(Michigan's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program)

Authorized by the William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 102-314)

DESCRIPTION: Michigan's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) is known as **Project FRESH** and is available to certain participants in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program. Project FRESH provides WIC participants with an additional benefit of nutrition education and coupons to purchase fresh, locally grown fruits and vegetables at certified local farmers' markets and roadside stands. The mission of Project FRESH is to improve the health of women and children who are nutritionally at risk and to expand the awareness and use of local farmers' markets.

Project FRESH participants receive a total annual benefit of \$20 – 10 coupons worth \$2 each. Through Project FRESH, farmers' markets and roadside stands are certified to redeem coupons for participants to purchase unprepared produce. Approximately 38,118 women, infants, and children in Michigan redeemed 269,468 Project FRESH coupons for fresh produce from Michigan farmers in fiscal year 2005.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Women and children under age 5 who are certified to receive Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for WIC benefits are eligible to participate in Project FRESH.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Eligible WIC recipients are identified through local health agency WIC programs. *First* priority is given to lactating women, up to one year from the date of delivery. *Second* priority is given to pregnant women. *Third* priority is given to children, 1 to 4 years old. *Fourth* priority is given to postpartum, non-lactating women up to six months from the date of delivery.

ADMINISTRATION: The USDA administers the FMNP at the federal level. Michigan's Project FRESH program is administered by the Michigan Department of Community Health, WIC Division, and operates during June through November, consistent with the state's growing season. Local WIC agencies and Michigan State University Extension/Expanded Food and Nutrition Education and Family Nutrition Program (MSUE/EFNEP and FNP) offices provide nutrition education and Project FRESH coupon booklets to eligible WIC clients.

FUNDING: The USDA funds the FMNP at the federal level. The total budget for FY 2005 was \$553,047. States are required to provide a 30 percent match of funds for the program. Michigan's match for Project FRESH is a combination of cash and in-kind contributions, which in 2005 was valued at approximately \$ 61,795. The match is made up of resources from cost relief grants from Welch's and Northland Cranberries, Inc., in-kind funds from the 5-A-Day program, Allen Foundation funds and other funds identified by local agencies, including CROP walks and foundation grants. No state funding is designated to meet the state match requirement.

Only 17 percent of the entire FMNP grant in Michigan is used for administrative costs. The rest of the grant is used for food.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Local health agency personnel identify the eligible WIC participants and MSUE/EFNEP and FNP staff members provide nutrition education and distribute

coupons at local sites. Project FRESH currently operates through 44 local agencies covering 75 Michigan counties. Further expansion to new local agencies would require the identification of additional resources to meet the 30 percent matching requirement.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

- Project FRESH attracts a new base of customers to farmers' markets, thereby providing additional sales opportunities for Michigan farmers.
- Local farmers capture a greater share of the consumer food dollar through direct marketing.
- Project FRESH promotes diversification on small farms by encouraging the production of locally grown produce.
- During the 2005 season, WIC recipients redeemed 269,468 coupons for fresh fruits and vegetables, resulting in \$ 538,936 in produce sales for Michigan farmers.

COMMUNITY IMPACT:

- Project FRESH enhances the nutritional quality of diets of pregnant and postpartum women and children 1 to 4 years of age who are considered to be medically/nutritionally at risk. Fresh produce rich in vitamins A, C, and folic acid are emphasized. Eating a healthy diet is one of the single most important personal choices influencing long-term health.
- Project FRESH helps to preserve local community food security.
- Project FRESH clients receive nutrition education and obtain information from the local agency and/or MSUE office on how to select, store, and prepare fresh produce.
- Project FRESH clients learn about the seasonal nature of local agriculture, including how to eat in season.
- Project FRESH clients learn when, where and how farmers' markets operate, providing a personal link between rural produce, and urban consumer.
- Project FRESH clients unaccustomed to buying fresh produce ultimately find the learning experience more appealing and effective when the produce is purchased from a grower. The grower is present at the point of sale and able to provide further education to clients on proper use and preparation of fresh produce.

PARTICIPATION: In FY 2005, approximately 39,913 Project FRESH coupon booklets (399,130 coupons) were distributed to WIC clients through 44 local health agencies in 75 Michigan counties. Approximately 38,118 WIC clients redeemed 269,468 Project FRESH coupons at 76 farmers' markets and 69 roadside stands for fresh produce from 761 Michigan farmers.

BARRIERS:

- The 30 percent matching requirement prevents statewide expansion of Project FRESH because of the lack of state general funds and local agency resources.
- Clients have limited access and transportation to farmers' markets.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATES: Federal funding for food is available through a competitive USDA grant process to expand Project FRESH to the senior population. Michigan had a very successful Senior Project FRESH pilot project in 2001. Because administrative funding was lacking, however, the pilot could not be continued. The pilot showed that Michigan could spend \$22,950 for administration (17 percent state match). And draw in \$135,000 for food in federal funding. Seniors have special dietary needs that can often be met by consuming fresh fruit and vegetables.

Michigan applied for and was awarded a grant in the amount of \$75,000 to have a Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program in 2005. The program was available to seniors residing in 21 counties. The program will continue to expand in 2006. Depending on the counties, some seniors will receive two coupon booklets for a total benefit of \$40 and some will receive one coupon booklet for a total benefit of \$20.

The program will be administered by the Michigan Office of Services to the Aging, in collaboration with the Michigan Department of Community Health/WIC Division and Elder Law of Michigan. The Michigan State University Extension-Family Nutrition Program will assist with the nutrition education.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Remove barriers by increasing client access to farmers and farmers' markets. Additional outlets are needed in Detroit and other urban areas. Markets and roadside stands are often inaccessible to individuals living in urban areas. Bus transportation to markets could be provided, and improved publicity for the program may also increase accessibility.
- Identify funding sources to meet the 30 percent matching requirement to expand Project FRESH statewide (an additional cost of \$555,000 annually).

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Michigan Department of Community Health: <http://www.michigan.gov/wic>

For nutrition education information see: www.wichealth.org

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA WIC: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/FMNP>.

National Association of Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs: www.nafmnp.org/.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (Public Law 107-171) (expires 2007)

DESCRIPTION: The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) is a federal program that helps supplement the diets of low-income people, including the elderly, by providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance at no cost. Through TEFAP, the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides commodity foods to states. States then provide the food to local agencies that they have selected, usually food banks, which in turn distribute the food to soup kitchens and food pantries that serve the public directly. TEFAP is a unique community-based and community-supported federal nutrition program, that relies on volunteers at food banks and local charitable agencies to prepare and distribute federally donated agricultural commodities to hungry people in their communities. In Michigan, food banks distribute the products through the emergency pantry system and Community Action Agencies distribute food boxes quarterly or monthly.

In 2005, 15.7 million pounds of food valued at \$10,347,858 were distributed in Michigan. It is estimated that more than 1 million people in Michigan receive TEFAP food each year.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Community Action Agencies food banks serve families, children, seniors and anyone else who is eligible for their services. TEFAP is especially important in rural communities, where the number of emergency pantries may be limited.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Public or private non-profit organizations that provide food and nutrition assistance to the needy through the distribution of food for home use or the preparation of meals may receive commodities through TEFAP. Organizations that distribute food for home use must apply income standards to determine a household's eligibility for TEFAP. Organizations that provide prepared meals are eligible to receive commodities if they can demonstrate that they serve predominant needy persons.

Households that meet state eligibility criteria may receive commodities through TEFAP. In Michigan, households that do not include a senior (age 60 or older) must have income at or below 130 percent of the poverty level to qualify for TEFAP. Households that include a senior must have income at or below 160 percent of the poverty level to qualify for TEFAP.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION: The USDA administers TEFAP at the federal level. The USDA purchases commodities from U.S. food producers and pays to ship them to the states.

In Michigan, the Michigan Department of Education (MDE) administers the program. MDE contracts with service providers to ensure that all counties are served, processes food orders and channels information to the USDA. Currently there is less than one full-time-equivalent employee working on TEFAP in the MDE.

Locally, Community Action Agencies and the Food Bank Council of Michigan have contracts with the MDE for TEFAP. These organizations split the food that is provided by this program and distribute it through their systems.

FUNDING: In FY 2005, the Congress funded TEFAP nationally with approximately \$140 million for food purchases and \$49.6 million for food handling. In addition to the appropriated component of TEFAP, a significant amount of “bonus” food is made available each year, the amount of which depends on the funding that is available and agricultural market conditions. These bonuses are funded by a permanent appropriation, Section 32 of the Agriculture Act of 1935, as amended, which sets aside the equivalent of 30 percent of annual customs receipts to support agriculture. While the purpose of TEFAP is to provide food to emergency feeding organizations, the purpose of Section 32 is to remove surplus commodities in sufficient quantities to help raise market prices. The 2002 Farm Bill increased the amount of funding that the USDA may use to purchase bonus commodities from \$300 million per year to \$500 million per year.

For FY 2005, the USDA allocated Michigan’s TEFAP with \$4,411,777 for food purchases and \$2,063,547 for food handling. The MDE determines the allocation of these food and handling funds to its TEFAP contractors, Community Action Agencies, and the Food Bank Council of Michigan. In addition to these resources, more than 9.09 million pounds of bonus food was made available to Michigan in FY 2005.

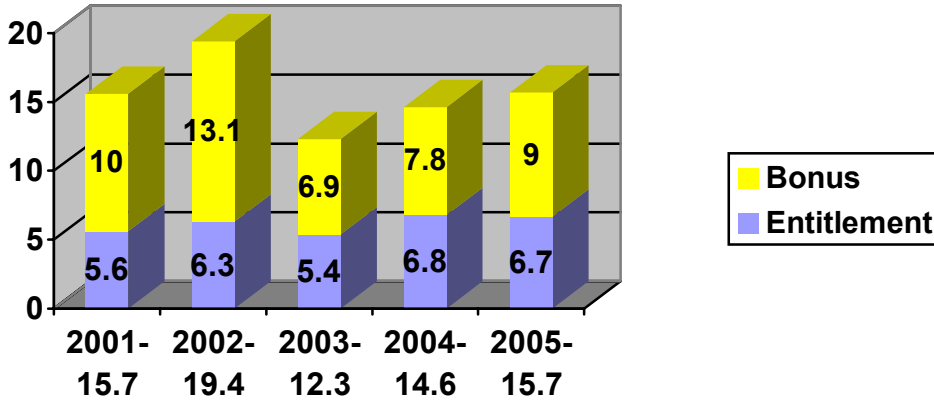
Michigan is required to provide state matching funds of approximately \$37,000 in order to draw TEFAP federal resources. Michigan funds this match with general fund dollars. In 2005, TEFAP brought in emergency food valued at over \$10 million for hungry people in Michigan. This is a tremendous return for the investment and a critically needed resource for people in need.

Locally some of the Community Action Agencies that provide TEFAP are linked with county or city governments and rely on some local funding for program administration. Hundreds of volunteers pack boxes for distribution by Community Action Agencies. Food banks provide the food along with privately donated food and grocery products, to more than 2700 local emergency food providers such as soup kitchens, pantries and shelters, which distribute food locally.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Michigan’s Community Action Agency and Food Bank network distributes the food from TEFAP in every Michigan county. Individuals and families can contact their local food bank or community action agency for local information. Contact the Food Bank Council of Michigan for information about local providers at 1-800-552-4483. Community action agencies generally do community distributions of pre-packed boxes in local communities on a quarterly basis (some distribute monthly or six times per year). Food banks receive the truckloads of food and distribute it along with other donated items through the regional food bank network of more than 2700 local food providers.

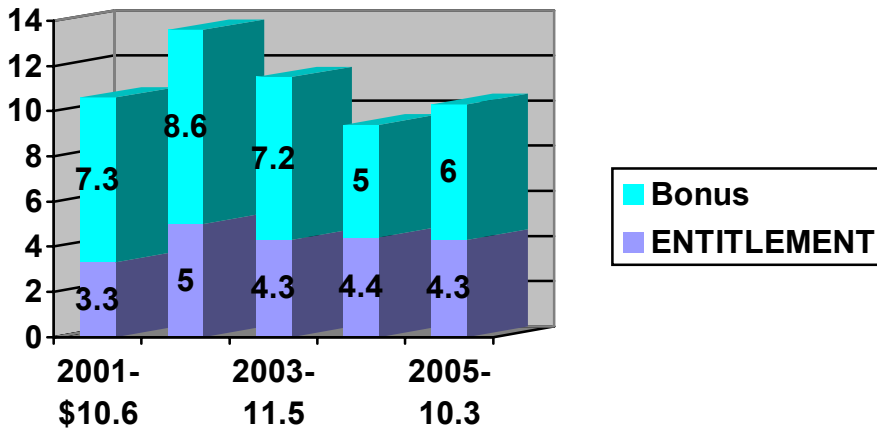
ECONOMIC IMPACT: In addition to the \$10.3 million worth of food made available through the program, TEFAP is important for Michigan agriculture. Many Michigan producers have an additional market for their crop when they win bids from the USDA to provide entitlement and bonus commodities. An important element of TEFAP is that buying domestic crops with the funding supports U.S. agriculture. A 1994 USDA-ERS report found that for every dollar USDA spends for TEFAP commodities, farmers and producers receive between 27 and 85 cents, one of the highest rates of farm return income of any federal nutrition program.

TEFAP Pounds Distributed in Michigan in Millions



At a time when food donations from other national and local sources are shrinking, TEFAP, especially bonus food, has become a critically needed supplier of emergency food in Michigan.

Value of TEFAP Pounds in Michigan in \$\$ Millions



PARTICIPATION: It is estimated that more than 1 million people in Michigan receive TEFAP food each year. Food banks serve at least 750,000 people annually, and Community Action Agencies serve over 500,000 people annually with TEFAP.

BARRIERS: As Michigan’s budget has been cut during the past several years the state match for TEFAP has become an issue. This funding (approximately \$37,000) comes from general funds, which are scarce within the MDE budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Michigan has a great deal of flexibility within the USDA regulations for operating TEFAP. The program has not been overhauled since it began in the early 1980s and given the growth of the emergency food network in the state over the past 20 years, it would be prudent to do so to optimize the efficiency and enhance service delivery to people in need. A suggestion would be to follow current for-profit food industry distribution practices and technology, which could lower administrative cost and devote more funds to food provision.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- **State of Michigan:**

Administration: Michigan Department of Education
Grants Coordination and School Support Services
Kathy Rhodes
(517) 373-4265

www.michigan.gov/mde -- search for “TEFAP” or “Food Distribution”

- **U. S. Department of Agriculture**

Food and Nutrition Service

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/programs/tefap>

- **Michigan Community Action Agency Association**

516 S. Creyts Road
Lansing, MI 48917
517-321-7500
www.mcaaa.org

- **Food Bank Council of Michigan**

501 N. Walnut Street
Lansing, MI 48933
800-552-4483
www.fbcmich.org

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

Authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (expires 2007)

DESCRIPTION: The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) works to improve the health of low-income pregnant and breastfeeding women, other new mothers up to one year postpartum, infants, children up to age 6, and people at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious commodity foods from the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The CSFP provides food and administrative funds to states to supplement the diets of these groups.

Agencies serve clients monthly with a food box containing a federally regulated package containing: meat, cereal, fruits, vegetables, pasta, milk, cheese, and other non-perishables. Approximately 83,500 individuals in Michigan received commodity foods each month through CSFP in FY 2005.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Seniors aged 60 years or older and mothers who are pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding and children up to 6 years of age, not receiving benefits from the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition program may qualify for CSFP. Individuals who are eligible for WIC are encouraged to participate in that program instead of CSFP because of the educational, nutritional and medical screening that WIC provides.

Nationally, more than 85 percent of CSFP boxes are provided to seniors. In Michigan, about 90 percent of the population served through CSFP is senior citizens and 10 percent of the boxes are distributed to mothers with young children.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: USDA regulations prescribe the general eligibility guidelines for CSFP. Mothers, infants and children must have incomes at or below 185 percent of poverty, and seniors must have incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. In Michigan, Community Action Agencies determine specific residency, age and income requirements consistent with USDA regulations.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION:

The USDA administers CSFP at the federal level and works with each state to contract with local organizations that operate the program locally. The program currently operates in 32 states, Washington DC and 2 Indian Tribal Organizations. The USDA assigns a caseload or “slots”, which determine the number of people a state may serve each month.

In Michigan, the Department of Education (MDE) administers the CSFP. The MDE designates approximately one full-time-equivalent employee to operate the program. Community action agencies operate the program locally in all but four counties. Volunteers and paid staff members pack and distribute boxes, certify client information and report to the MDE.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Individuals can contact their local Community Action Agencies to find out local distribution dates, times and locations, and to provide proof of residency, age and income. For a listing of Community Action Agencies, contact the Michigan Community Action Agency Association at 517-321-7500 or access that information online at <http://www.mcaaa.org/>.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: In 2005, the USDA appropriated \$110.7 million for the CSFP program nationally. Michigan received \$4 million to help cover the costs of distributing approximately 1 million food packages, with a cost of \$16 each (food worth \$16 million).

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: Twelve months of food from the CSFP provides at least \$700 worth of food to families with low-incomes and with special nutritional needs. Each month, CSFP clients receive a 45-pound, nutritionally balanced food package that costs the USDA \$16.00 but has a retail value of \$55. This low cost is due to the USDA's buying power and the use of volunteers by local agencies.

COMMUNITY IMPACT: The CSFP has become a backbone program for Community Action Agencies. The program not only provides food but also attracts senior citizens to those agencies where they may receive other services. Programming varies, but generally Community Action Agencies provide help with housing, weatherization and emergency services, job placement and skills development, and education, often including Head Start, adult literacy, after-school programs and fatherhood initiatives.

PARTICIPATION RATE: The USDA allocated 83,918 slots to Michigan for 2005. An average of 83,800 individuals received commodity foods through the CSFP each month in Michigan. The number of individuals varies each month because of enrollment variations and transfers in the counties. Michigan has requested that the state receive an additional 3,000 slots to allow expansion into areas not currently being served through the CSFP when additional federal dollars become available. (However, Congress actually cut funding to the program for FY2006. Michigan's assigned caseload is 78,380.)

BARRIERS:

- Several areas of Michigan are underserved by the CSFP because case slots are not available.
- Decreasing numbers of volunteers coupled with increasing warehouse and transportation costs make it very challenging for agencies to cover the costs associated with the program.
- When increased costs result in the consolidation of distribution sites, client access to the program often becomes problematic.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Urge the USDA to fund more slots so that more seniors may receive monthly food boxes through our existing state program.
- Increase the eligibility guidelines for seniors to 185 percent of the poverty income guidelines. This would allow more elderly persons to benefit from the program and utilize their disposable income for medications and housing needs.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

www.michigan.gov/mde - search for "CSFP" or "Food Distribution"
www.fns.usda.gov/fns and www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/programs

State contact:

Kathy Rhodes, Michigan Department of Education, Grants Coordination and School Support Services
P.O. Box 30008, Lansing, MI 48909

The School Breakfast Program (SBP)

Authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1996 (Public Law 105-336)

DESCRIPTION: The School Breakfast Program is a federally assisted meal program that operates in public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It began as a pilot project in 1966 and was made permanent in 1975. The School Breakfast Program operates in the same manner as the National School Lunch Program. The School Breakfast Program is an entitlement program for schools.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal; low-income children may receive a free or reduced-price meal through the School Breakfast Program.

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL BREAKFASTS: There are specific nutritional goals and nutrient standards designed to achieve the nutritional requirements established for school lunches and school breakfasts. These goals are based on the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), calorie requirements for children, and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA). The nutrient standards establish the required levels of calories and key nutrients to meet the nutrition goals for specific age and grade groups of children. Target goals are specified for calories, calcium, iron, protein, vitamin A and vitamin C. The nutrient standards also set target goals for fat, such that no more than 30% of calories come from fat and less than 10% of the calories come from saturated fat. School lunches must meet federal nutrition requirements, but local school food authorities make decisions about what specific foods to serve and how they are prepared.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUALS: Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty may purchase breakfasts at full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent.

ADMINISTRATION: The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service administer the School Breakfast Program at the federal level. In Michigan, the Department of Education (MDE) administers the program.

FUNDING: The USDA reimburses schools for each breakfast they serve. The current (July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007) basic cash reimbursement rates are:

- Free breakfasts: \$1.31
- Reduced-price breakfasts \$1.01.
- Paid breakfasts \$0.24.

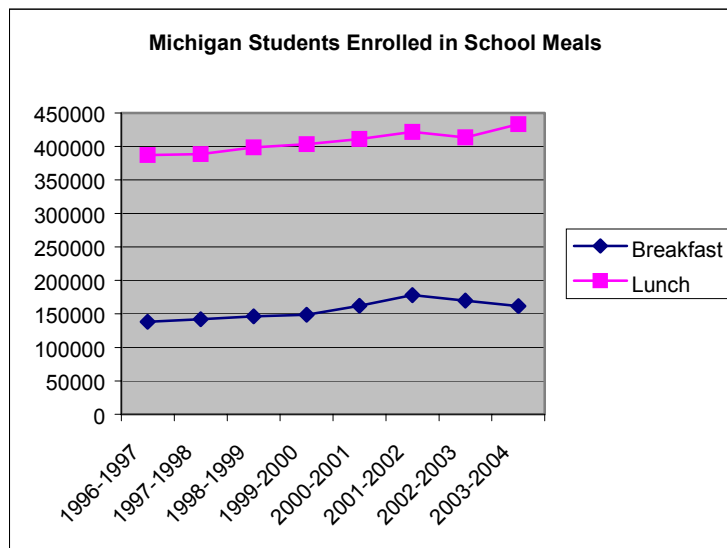
Schools may qualify for higher “severe need” reimbursements if a specified percentage of their lunches were served free or at a reduced price during the second preceding school year.

In FY 2005, Michigan received \$46,383,420 from the USDA for the School Breakfast Program. Michigan provides a supplemental breakfast payment equal to the lesser of the school districts actual costs or 100% of all reasonable and necessary costs of an efficiently operated breakfast program. The payment is made to the extent that costs exceed all state and federal subsidies and student fees for the breakfast program. Michigan appropriated \$8,290,241 for school year 2004-05 for the School Breakfast Program.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: School districts provide the application for free and reduced-price meals to all families at the beginning of the school year. Families must complete and submit the application. School districts review and approve applications. A sampling of applications must be verified each year. Students must reapply for free and reduced-price school meals each year. Recertification during the school year is not required, but parents whose circumstances change are encouraged to provide updated information to the school district.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the School Breakfast Program. Schools may charge no more than 30 cents for a reduced-price breakfast. Schools set their own prices for breakfasts served to students who pay the full meal price (though schools must operate their meal services as non-profit programs).

PARTICIPATION RATE: In Michigan, 166,179 children received free breakfasts and 17,019 received reduced-price breakfasts during the 2005 school year. In March 2005, approximately 43% of the children who received free or reduced-price school lunches received free or reduced-priced breakfasts.



Participation in both School Breakfast and School Lunch programs has been increasing slightly in Michigan over recent years.

School buildings in Michigan in which 20 percent or more of enrolled children are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch are required to offer school breakfast. In October of 2005, 3,029 schools in Michigan offered the School Breakfast Program. This is approximately 76 percent of the schools that offer the School Lunch Program.

BARRIERS:

- Some schools do not operate the program.
- School buses arrive too late for students to eat breakfast at school.
- Parents are not aware of the program.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Keep reporting requirements for schools simple so that those that are not required to offer school breakfasts may do so nonetheless.
- Assure that the state payment is funded and made to school districts so that the burden of providing food for needy families is not borne by the school district.
- Conduct outreach to all families in need and encourage participation in the program.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION:

School Breakfast Program
U.S. Department of Agriculture
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/breakfast/>.

Michigan Department of Education
www.michigan.gov/mde
“Programs and Offices”
“Grants Coordination and School Support”

National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

Authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.

DESCRIPTION: The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program that operates in more than 99,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to more than 800,000 children in Michigan every school day. In 1998, Congress expanded the National School Lunch Program to include reimbursement for snacks served to children through 18 years of age in after-school program that provides educational or enrichment activities in an organized, structured, and supervised environment at the end of the school day. All K-12 public school districts in Michigan are required to offer the National School Lunch Program.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal or low-income children may receive a free or reduced-price meal through the National School Lunch Program.

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES: There are specific nutritional goals and nutrient standards designed to achieve the nutritional requirements established for school lunches and school breakfasts. These goals are based on the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), children's calorie requirements, and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA). The nutrient standards establish the required levels of calories and key nutrients to meet the nutrition goals for specific age and grade groups of children. Target goals are specified for calories, calcium, iron, protein, vitamin A and vitamin C. The nutrient standards also set target goals for fat, such that no more than 30% of calories come from fat and less than 10% of the calories come from saturated fat. School lunches must meet federal nutrition requirements, but local school food authorities make decisions about what specific foods to serve and how they are prepared.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUALS: Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents.

Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty may purchase lunches at full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent. Local school food authorities set their own prices for full-price (paid) meals but must operate their meal services as non-profit programs.

After-school snacks are provided to children on the same income eligibility basis as school meals. However, programs that operate in areas where at least 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals serve all snacks free.

ADMINISTRATION: The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the program at the federal level. In Michigan, the National School Lunch Program is

administered by the Department of Education (MDE), which operates the program through agreements with school food authorities.

FUNDING: The USDA FNS reimburses schools for each meal they serve through the National School Lunch Program. The current (July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007) basic cash reimbursement rates are:

Free lunches: \$2.40	Free snacks: \$0.65
Reduced-price lunches: \$2.00	Reduced-price snacks \$0.32
Paid lunches: \$0.23	Paid snacks \$0.06

In fiscal year 2005, Michigan received \$177,853,439 from the USDA for the National School Lunch Program.

Michigan funds up to 6.0127 percent of mandated school lunch costs from state sources. In fiscal year 2005, Michigan allocated \$19,223,136 from the State School Aid Act for state-mandated school lunch costs.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: All K-12 public school districts provide the application for free and reduced-price meals to all families at the beginning of the school year. Families must complete and submit the application for review and approval. Generally, public or non-profit private schools of high-school grades or under and public or non-profit residential childcare institutions may participate in the School Lunch Program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the lunch program get cash subsidies and donated commodities from the USDA for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve lunches that meet federal nutrition requirements and must offer free or reduced-price lunches to eligible children.

PARTICIPATION RATE: In Michigan, 438,279 children received free and reduced-price lunches daily during the 2004-05 school year. An additional 370,764 children purchased full-price lunches through the National School Lunch Program in Michigan during the 2004-05 school year.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

State of Michigan: Administration: Michigan Department of Education
Grants Coordination and School Support, School Nutrition Training and
Programs

(517) 373-3347 www.michigan.gov/mde

U. S. Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service, www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch

Senior Meals: Congregate Meals

Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended

DESCRIPTION: Poor nutritional status is a primary concern for the elderly. Nutritionally inadequate diets can contribute to or exacerbate chronic and acute diseases, hasten the development of regenerative diseases associated with aging, and delay recovery from illnesses. Poverty may be one of the most important environmental determinants of inadequate nutrition among the elderly.

Congregate Meals is a component of the national Elderly Nutrition Program (ENP). Congregate Meals provides hot, nutritious meals to participants on a regular basis. The meals are designed to maintain or improve the physical and social well being of mobile older adults through appropriate nutrition services in a group setting. Meal sites can be in churches, schools, residential communities, senior centers, or recreational centers.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Congregate meals are provided to older persons, adults with disabilities, or other targeted populations who may be at risk for nutritional deficits without assistance and who can benefit from an opportunity to socialize with others. Of the people served in 2005, 66% were female, 66% were over 75 years old, 22% were 85 and older, 41% lived alone, and 51% lived in rural communities.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUALS: There is no means test for participation in the Elderly Nutrition Program. Services are targeted to people 60 years of age or older with the greatest economic or social need, with special attention given to low-income minorities.

In addition low-income and other older persons at risk of losing their independence, the following individuals may receive services:

- A spouse of any age.
- Disabled persons under age 60 who reside in housing facilities occupied primarily by the elderly where congregate meals are served.
- Disabled persons who reside at home and accompany older persons to meals.
- Nutrition service volunteers.

ADMINISTRATION: The Elderly Nutrition Program (ENP) is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Administration on Aging, and it receives commodity foods and financial support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The ENP provides a grant to the Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (OSA), a division of the Department of Community Health. The OSA passes the funding to regional Area Agencies on Aging to provide congregate meals.

FUNDING: In FY 2005, Michigan spent \$16,238,912 in the Congregate Meals Program: \$10,227,785 from state and federal sources and \$6,011,127 from local sources. USDA Commodity foods and Title III-C of the Older Americans Act are the source of federal funding.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Individuals become aware of the Congregate Meals program through outreach efforts of the regional Area Agencies on Aging and local service providers, including presentations in the community and brochures. To determine meal sites in your area, contact the Area Agency on Aging.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Over \$16.2 million in funding was used to provide over 3.2 million meals through the Congregate Meals program in 2005.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: Meals served under the program must provide at least one-third of the daily-recommended dietary allowances established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council. The Congregate Meals Program does not require participants to pay for meals, though donations are encouraged.

PARTICIPATION RATE: 66,659 individuals were provided 3,269,981 congregate meals in 2004. Meals are offered in every Michigan county.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Hold harmless the funding senior meals, maintaining state match where necessary. Where possible, provide additional funding to offset increased costs of meal production. Recognize that senior meals programs provide access to many other senior services in a community and assist seniors in maintaining independent living.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION:

Federal

The Elderly Nutrition Program

Administration on Aging

<http://www.aoa.gov/>

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING

P.O. Box 30676

Department of Community Health

Lansing, MI 48909-8176

Phone: 517/373-8230

Program/Service Definitions

Congregate Meals, Home Delivered Meals

<http://www.miseniors.net>

AoA's National Policy and Resource Center on Nutrition and Aging, (305) 348-1517

National Association of Nutrition and Aging Service Programs, (616) 531-9909

Senior Meals: Home Delivered Meals

Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended

DESCRIPTION: The Home-Delivered Meals program (commonly known as “Meals on Wheels”) provides at least one nutritionally sound meal per day to older adults who are homebound and do not have friends or family to assist with meal preparation. The meal is delivered to the client’s home and provides a minimum of one-third of the current Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for the age group as established by the Food and Nutritional Board of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Scientists. In some areas of Michigan, meals are available seven days a week. Storing and heating instructions are provided for every meal delivered.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Persons 60 years of age and older who have been determined through assessment to be in need of home delivered meals, may participate in the program. Of the people served in 2005, 69% were female, 76% were over 75 years of age, 39% were 85+, 54% lived alone, and 37% lived in rural communities.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUALS: Though there is no means test for participation in the ENP, services are targeted to older people with the greatest economic or social need, with special attention given to low-income minorities.

In addition to low-income and other older persons at risk of losing their independence, the following individuals may receive service:

- A spouse of any age.
- Disabled persons under age 60 who reside in housing facilities occupied primarily by the elderly where congregate meals are served.
- Disabled persons who reside at home and accompany older persons to meals.
- Nutrition service volunteers.

ADMINISTRATION: The Elderly Nutrition Program (ENP) is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Administration on Aging and receives commodity foods and financial support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The ENP provides grants to the Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (OSA), a division of the Department of Community Health. The OSA then funds local Area Agencies on Aging to provide home-delivered meals.

FUNDING: In FY 2005, Michigan received \$35,888,404 for the Home Delivered Meals Program: \$24,179,031 from federal and state sources and \$11,709,373 in local funds. In addition, the program is supported by client donations and the many volunteers who deliver meals.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Individuals must undergo initial assessment and periodic reassessment to determine functional eligibility for the program. Contact the Area Agency on Aging to schedule an assessment.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Over \$35.8 million in funding was used to provide over 8.2 million home delivered meals in FY 2005.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT: Meals served under the program must provide at least one-third of the daily Recommended Dietary Allowances established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. The Home Delivered Meals Program does not require payment for meals, but donations are encouraged and appreciated.

PARTICIPATION RATE: The Home Delivered Meals program delivered 8,271,641 meals to 51,766 individuals in 2005.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MICHIGAN TO INCREASE FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE:

Continue to fund programs for meals to elderly and hold harmless senior home delivered meals in light of the impact meals provision has on keeping costs for seniors lower when compared with alternatives such as nursing home costs.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION:

Federal

The Elderly Nutrition Program

Administration on Aging

<http://www.aoa.gov/>

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING

P.O. Box 30676

Department of Community Health

Lansing, MI 48909-8176

Phone: 517/373-8230

Program/ Service Definitions

Congregate Meals, Home Delivered Meals

<http://www.miseniors.net/>

The AoA's National Policy and Resource Center on Nutrition and Aging, **(305) 348-1517**

The National Association of Nutrition and Aging Service Programs, **(616) 531-9909**

The Meals on Wheels Association of America, **(703) 548-5558**

Food and Nutrition Information Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, **(301) 504-5719**

Project FRESH (Michigan's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program)

Authorized by the William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 102-314)

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

The program purposes are to:

1. Provide resources in the form of fresh, nutritious, unprepared, locally grown fruits and vegetables from farmers' markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture programs to low-income seniors.
2. Increase the domestic consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community support agriculture programs.
3. Develop or aid in the development of new and additional farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community support agriculture programs.

Low-income seniors, generally defined as individuals who are at least 60 years old with household incomes of not more than 185% of the federal poverty income, are the targeted recipients of SFMNP benefits. Michigan accepts proof of participation or enrollment in a means-tested program, such as the Commodity Supplemental Food Program or the Food Stamp Program, for SFMNP eligibility.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATES: A minimal amount of federal funding has been provided in 2006 for a Project FRESH senior component. These funds are being used to match funding raised at the local level. Known in Michigan as Senior Project FRESH, the program will be available in 32 counties, including Alpena, Benzie, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Crawford, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham-Allen Neighborhood, Ingham-Northwest Neighborhood, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Keweenaw/Houghton, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Marquette, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oakland, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Wayne.

Depending on the county, eligible seniors will receive between \$20.00 and \$40.00 dollars worth of benefits in the form of \$2.00 coupons that are redeemed by market masters at local farmers' markets.

The program is administered by the Michigan Office of Services to the Aging, in collaboration with the Michigan Department of Community Health/WIC Division, the Michigan State University Extension Offices, and the local Area Agencies on Aging.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Remove barriers by increasing client access to farmers and farmers' markets. Additional outlets are needed in Detroit and other urban areas markets and roadside stands are often inaccessible to individuals living in urban areas. Bus transportation to markets could be provided, and improved publicity for the program may also increase accessibility.
- Increase the number of participating farmers, roadside stands, and community gardens.
- Help farmers become mobile markets.
- Identify funding to expand Senior Project FRESH statewide.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Michigan Department of Community Health: <http://www.michigan.gov/wic>

Michigan Office of Services to the Aging: www.MISeniors.net

For nutrition education information see: www.wichealth.org

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA WIC: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/FMNP>.

National Association of Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs: www.nafmnp.org/.

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Authorized by the William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act (Public Law 105-336)

DESCRIPTION: The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) program. It provides cash reimbursement for nutritious meals and helps develop positive eating habits for children enrolled in nonresidential child care centers and day care homes.

POPULATIONS SERVED: Any public or private nonprofit organization providing licensed or approved nonresidential childcare services may participate. Such organizations include childcare centers, Head Start centers, outside-school-hours centers, emergency shelters serving homeless children, and day care homes. Organizations providing after school care to youth up to age 18 may qualify for snack and supper reimbursement at the category A rate during the school year. The after school care must be located in an attendance area of a school where at least 50% of the enrollment are eligible for free or reduced price meals. Private for profit centers that receive compensation under Title XX of the Social Security Act may qualify. At least 25% of the enrolled children or 25% of the licensed capacity must be Title XX beneficiaries or eligible for free (category A) or reduced price meals (category B).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA Agencies must be public or private nonprofit and have tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. At least 25% of a private for profit center's enrolled participants or 25% of licensed capacity, must be Title XX beneficiaries or eligible for free (category A) or reduced price meals (category B). The center must be nonresidential. Centers and homes must be licensed or registered by the State of Michigan Child Day Care Licensing, *or* have Federal (military or tribal) licensing or approval. After school care programs exempt from child day care licensing must meet state and local health and safety standards.

ADMINISTRATION: The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) administers the CACFP.

FUNDING: MDE is reimbursed for each meal served from USDA. MDE then uses the federal funding from the USDA to reimburse local programs for each meal served. Michigan does not spend state money on this program. In fiscal year 2005, USDA reported that Michigan received \$51,766,494 for the CACFP.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Independent child care centers and organizations sponsoring two or more child care centers and/or day care homes apply directly to the Michigan Department of Education. Contact MDE at (517) 373-7391 for more information.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Every snack or meal served brings money into Michigan's economy. Reimbursement rates are based on the setting (in-home care or child care or adult care centers), the type of food (snack or meal) and the number of meals served. A small portion of reimbursement may be used for administrative cost, if appropriate. Currently, reimbursement is between \$0.06 and \$2.40 per child/adult per meal/snack. Most programs purchase their food at local grocery stores. Larger programs, such as those in public schools or Head Start, may contract with a local vendor to prepare and deliver snacks and/or meals.

COMMUNITY IMPACT: The CACFP allows child care and adult care providers to be reimbursed for meals and snacks they serve, which frees up money for other aspects of their programs. Children are more attentive and able to learn when they are well nourished. Snacks and meals provided in the day care setting can lessen the pressure on families trying to make ends meet as well.

PARTICIPATION: The CACFP started serving meals and snacks to children in 1969. In fiscal year 2005, USDA reported an average of 68,132 children in Michigan received meals and/or snacks through the CACFP each day. There were approximately 8,113 child care centers and homes participating each month.

BARRIERS:

- Complicated eligibility and reimbursement policies cause some organizations to decline participation.
- Low reimbursement rates can deter organizations from participating.
- Some facilities lack the resources to meet all safety and health standards.

AFTER SCHOOL SNACK/SUPPER PROGRAM IN AT-RISK AREAS:

Who Can Participate: The after school program must be operated by a public or private nonprofit organization. Private, for-profit organizations may participate if at least twenty five percent of the enrolled children's care is paid through Title XX funds (twenty five percent of enrolled children or licensed capacity, whichever is less). Child day care home providers are not eligible.

What kinds of after school care programs can participate?

To be eligible for reimbursement an after school program must:

- Be organized primarily to provide care during after school hours, on weekends and holidays during the school year.
- Located in the attendance area of a school in which at least 50 percent of the enrolled students are certified as eligible for free or reduced-price meals.
- Provide educational or enrichment activities in an organized, structured, and supervised environment after the end of the school day, on weekends, or on holidays during the school year.

What are the licensing requirements for after school care programs?

The after school care program must be licensed by the State of Michigan's Office of Children and Adult Licensing, or be exempt from licensing requirements. After school care programs exempt from child day care licensing must meet all state and local health and safety standards.

BARRIERS TO AFTER SCHOOL SNACK/SUPPER PROGRAM IN AT-RISK AREAS:

- The paperwork involved in applying for the program is burdensome.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATES: Every dollar spent for food for this program comes into Michigan from the federal government. The more money spent on outreach to bring new programs and organizations on board, the more money will flow into Michigan's economy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The state should establish a grant for programs that would like to participate in the CACFP but need to make improvements to meet licensing requirements. Once these standards are met, these programs can feed children and draw federal money into Michigan.
- Conduct outreach to potential participants in the After School Snack/Supper Program in At-Risk Areas and provide information about the related licensing requirements.

CONTACT:

Michigan Department of Education, P.O. Box 30008, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(517) 373-7391

<http://www.michigan.gov/mde>

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

Authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act Section 13

DESCRIPTION: The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is an entitlement program that provides funds to eligible sponsoring organizations such as school districts, churches and non-profit organizations, to serve nutritious meals to low-income children who might otherwise go hungry when school is not in session.

POPULATIONS TARGETED: Low-income children under age 18 whose family income falls below 185 percent of the poverty level.

IMPORTANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Sponsors usually qualify sites of the SFSP in two ways. They can show that at least half of the children living in their area are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (family income under 185 percent of poverty). These are called “open” sites. Eligible open sites may serve all children at the site without verifying the income of each child. Sites that do not meet the criteria for an open site can still be an “enrolled” SFSP site if they can show that at least half of the children enrolled in the program are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Other types of sites are residential camp sites and migrant sites.

ADMINISTRATION: The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the SFSP at the federal level. Effective 2004, Michigan administers SFSP at the state level, through the Michigan Department of Education (MDE). MDE is responsible for recruiting, training and evaluating sponsors and feeding sites in Michigan. Michigan receives a flat amount from the USDA for administering the program, approximately \$119,000 of federal funds. No state dollars are used to administer the program.

Local sponsors handle the day-to-day operation of the SFSP and are responsible for billing and other administrative paperwork of their one or more feeding sites. In most cases, there is only one sponsor per community. Typical sponsors include school districts, government agencies, and private non-profit organizations. Children receive meals at the feeding sites such as parks, schools, churches and other recreational centers. Sites distribute the meals and must report to sponsors the number of meals served. SFSP meals may be prepared by the sponsor or purchased from a local vendor. All sponsors and sites must adhere to local public health codes for food safety and sanitation.

In 2004/05, there were 114 sponsors and 818 feeding sites.

FUNDING: The USDA reimburses sponsoring organizations a certain amount for each meal to support sponsor operating and administrative costs. Economies of scale indicate the program is most efficient when a large number of meals are served through sponsoring organizations. In 2004/05 Michigan received \$4,035,474 in federal funding to local sponsors for the SFSP.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: All children who qualify may receive free meals through the SFSP by participating in a summer program that serves as a feeding site for SFSP. If the organization is an enrolled site, children will have to provide a statement of their family’s income to qualify for the SFSP.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Because the SFSP is entirely federally funded, expansion of this program could increase federal dollars coming into the state. At 2005 federal reimbursement rates, Michigan could bring approximately \$30 million dollars into the state if only half of the children in the state who receive free or reduced-price lunches through the National School Lunch Program participated in the SFSP. Because sponsoring organizations operate locally, these federal dollars would benefit both the organizations that serve as sponsors and feeding sites as well as local grocers and/or food preparation services.

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY IMPACT: SFSP feeding sites are usually community organizations that operate recreational or educational programs for children during the summer. Programs that offer free meals find it easier to attract children to organized enrichment activities. Participation in such activities benefits the children, their families and their communities by ensuring that these children receive nutritious meals during the summer and engaging children in safe and structured activities when they might otherwise spend their summer days unsupervised. This is especially important for older children whose parents work during the day.

PARTICIPATION RATE: Only 10% of eligible children (children participating in NSLP's Free and Reduced price meals) receive meals through the SFSP.

BARRIERS: Many children who participate in the NSLP's Free and Reduced price meals do not have access to this program because they (1) do not live in an eligible area or (2) an enrolled site does not exist in their area. While there is potential for higher revenue to Michigan through SFSP, SFSP sponsors find it difficult to financially "break even" with the current reimbursement rates. Outreach and recruitment of sponsors and sites, and on-going support for new sponsors and sites is difficult. Without a sufficient number of sponsors and sites, the SFSP cannot operate successfully. In 2004/05, the ratio of students receiving summer nutrition per 100 receiving free and reduced priced meals during the school year was 11.5.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Recruit sponsors and sites to increase participation. Encourage partnerships with local organizations to optimize program costs, participation, and supplement SFSP reimbursement.

Contact Information:

State of Michigan:

Michigan Department of Education
Grants Coordination and School Support
School Nutrition Training and Programs
Gloria Zunker

(517) 241-2096

<http://www.michigan.gov/sfsp>

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/programs>

Food Banks and Emergency Food

DESCRIPTION Food banks and the network of private, non-profit emergency food providers play an important role in meeting nutritional needs of Michigan residents. Emergency food exists to help people when they are facing a crisis and do not have food. Often these emergencies are economic, but they may occur because of a fire, domestic violence or a job layoff. Emergency food is provided to help people get by until long-term solutions can be found.

Food banks are regional warehouses filled with groceries that are made available at low cost to more than 2,700 local charities statewide that serve people in need. These charities are primarily faith-based, such as shelters, soup kitchens, pantries or other human service agencies that serve low-income families.

The Food Bank Council of Michigan is the statewide network of food banks and provides food and resources to local food banks. Because of the key role agriculture and food play in Michigan's economy and history, food banks and the agriculture industry have established long standing partnerships to provide Michigan food to Michigan residents. The Food Bank Council of Michigan leverages Michigan specific resources to all its members to optimize efficiency and service delivery at the local level.

POPULATIONS SERVED: A statewide research study shows that 1,083,000 people used a food bank in 2005. That's 1 in 10 people seeking emergency food help. 42% are elderly and children, 45% live in rural or suburban areas, 41% of households include at least one employed adult, 70% of households have income below the poverty level.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Emergency food providers are private non-profit organizations that determine their eligibility standards independently. Local charities generally determine eligibility on the basis of local situations and economy. Food and financial resources also affect a local charity's capacity to serve people in its community. Eligibility may be as simple as a self-declaration of need or as formal as an application and documentation of income and family size.

ADMINISTRATION: Food banks are 501(c) 3 charities whose mission is to feed hungry people who are facing emergencies. Local volunteer boards run food banks.

FUNDING: Food banks rely on funding from individuals, corporations and grants. They handle largely donated food, which comes to them from national food manufacturers, food retailers, producers and local canned food drives.

HOW TO ACCESS THE PROGRAM: Call 1-800-552-4483 to locate a food bank in your area and for local emergency provider referrals.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: For every dollar contributed to a food bank, as much as 12 pounds of food (12 meals) can be provided to a family. Volunteers primarily run Michigan's emergency food provider network. The value of this volunteer labor in 2005 was over \$18 million. The value of the groceries handled in Michigan (78 million pounds) was almost \$117 million.

Individuals, corporations and manufacturers that donate food and funds benefit from federal tax deductions. Cash contributions to food banks qualify for a state tax credit for individuals and small

businesses in Michigan. This serves as an important incentive for charitable giving because it provides financial advantages to contributors.

BARRIERS: As a non-profit food distribution network, food banks and emergency food providers rely on contributions to stock their shelves and to get food to people in need. Resources vary and are affected directly by economic trends and charitable giving.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Restore funding to the Michigan Agricultural Surplus System (MASS), which was cut by 40 percent in the 2002-03 state budget.
- Continue to look to food banks for cost-effective and efficient delivery of emergency food to people in Michigan.
- Consider utilizing food banks to a greater extent in the distribution of TEFAP commodities.
- Improve accessibility to other food and nutrition programs that exist to provide low-income individuals and families with on-going support. When individuals cannot access these governmental programs, they often turn to emergency food providers on a regular basis, limiting these organizations' ability to help individuals in crisis.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Food Bank Council of Michigan: www.fbcmich.org, 800-552-4483
- America's Second Harvest: www.secondharvest.org

Summary of Recommendations

FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- Support those hurt by tough economic times by requesting geographic labor waivers annually, and utilizing hardship exemptions as necessary.
- Encourage policy makers to retain the categorical eligibility option, which helps thousands of working families with high housing or childcare expenses.
- Reduce red tape and support working families by adopting Transitional Food Assistance for families moving from welfare-to-work. This will become increasingly important if the gross income limits are reduced.
- Reduce red tape by extending simplified reporting to all households.
- Help the homeless and reduce paperwork by using a standard monthly housing deduction for those who pay any housing-related expenses.
- Develop a statewide Food Stamp outreach plan and continue to seek federal matching funds to support outreach efforts.
- Update utility allowances annual to reflect increases in utility costs.
- Persons applying for WIC, Child Day Care, Medicaid, or MI-Child should have option to have their request for assistance registered with DHS for FAP purposes (although additional information may be required to determine eligibility).

WIC

- Increase WIC information distribution by providing materials on the WIC program at all locations that women, infants and children frequent. Publicize the program through places such as physicians' offices and hospitals, Department of Children and Families/Family Independence Agency offices, managed care agencies, banks, grocery stores, health department clinics, food banks, recreation centers, etc.
- Include WIC program information and the 1 800 26-BIRTH hotline number on all materials that provide information about other food and medical programs for low-income families.
- Expand WIC enrollment sites. Identify alternative locations for WIC enrollment that are more consistent with places that women, infants and children frequent (e.g., physicians' offices, DCF/FIA offices). Make applications available at these locations.
- Identify infrastructure resources for local WIC agencies. Many agencies that are contracted to deliver WIC services have provided local funding to offset the costs not covered by WIC. These resources are shrinking and becoming less available to WIC contractors. Alternative resources are needed to continue WIC services at current levels and to support future expansions.

PROJECT FRESH

- Remove barriers by increasing client access to farmers and farmers' markets. Additional outlets are needed in Detroit and other urban areas markets and roadside stands are often inaccessible to individuals living in urban areas. Bus transportation to markets could be provided, and improved publicity for the program may also increase accessibility.
- Identify funding sources to meet the 30 percent matching requirement to expand Project FRESH statewide (an additional cost of \$555,000 annually).

TEFAP

- Michigan has a great deal of flexibility within the USDA regulations for operating TEFAP. The state plan has not been overhauled since it began in the early 1980's. Given the growth of the emergency food network over the past 20 years in our state, an overhaul would be prudent to optimize efficiency and enhance service delivery to people in need.

CSFP

- Urge the USDA to fund more slots so that more seniors may receive monthly food boxes through our existing state program
- Increase the eligibility guidelines for seniors to 185 percent of the poverty income. This would allow more elderly people to benefit from the program and utilize their disposable income on medications and housing needs.

CACFP:

- The state should establish a grant for programs that would like to participate in the CACFP but need to make improvements to meet licensing requirements. Once these standards are met, these programs can feed children and draw federal money into Michigan.
- Conduct outreach to potential participants in the After School Snack/Supper Program in At-Risk Areas and provide information about the related licensing requirements.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

- Recruit sponsors and sites to increase participation. Encourage partnerships with local organizations to optimize program costs, participation, and supplement SFSP reimbursement.
- Explore barriers at the local level that may conflict with or complicate state/federal program regulations

SCHOOL MEALS

- Keep reporting requirements for schools simple so that those that are not required to offer school breakfasts may do so nonetheless.
- Assure that the state payment is funded and made to school districts so that the burden of providing food for needy families is not borne by the school district.
- Conduct outreach to all families in need and encourage participation in the program.

SENIOR NUTRITION

- Hold harmless the funding senior meals, maintaining state match where necessary. Where possible, provide additional funding to offset increased costs of meal production.
- Recognize that senior meals programs provide access to many other senior services in a community and assist seniors in maintaining independent living.

SENIOR PROJECT FRESH

- Remove barriers by increasing client access to farmers and farmers' markets. Additional outlets are needed in Detroit and other urban areas markets and roadside stands are often inaccessible to individuals living in urban areas. Bus transportation to markets could be provided, and improved publicity for the program may also increase accessibility.
- Increase the number of participating farmers, roadside stands, and community gardens.
- Help farmers become mobile markets.
- Identify funding to expand Senior Project FRESH statewide.

FOOD BANKS AND EMERGENCY FOOD

- Restore funding to the Michigan Agricultural Surplus System (MASS), which was cut by 40 percent in the 2002-03 state budget.
- Improve accessibility to other food and nutrition programs to provide low-income individuals and families with on-going support. When individuals cannot access these governmental programs, they often turn to emergency food providers on a regular basis, limiting these organizations' resources ability to help individuals in crisis.

Monthly Income Eligibility Guidelines

January 2005

Programs					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free school meals • Non-senior TEFAP • Senior CSFP 	Senior TEFAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced-price school meals • WIC • Summer food • CSFP 	FAP gross income limit	
% of Federal Poverty Level					
Household size	100%	130%	165%	185%	200%
1	776	1009	1281	1476	1552
2	1041	1354	1718	1978	2082
3	1306	1698	2155	2481	2612
4	1571	2043	2592	2984	3142
5	1836	2387	3030	3486	3672
6	2101	2732	3467	3989	4202
7	2366	3076	3904	4491	4732
8	2631	3421	4341	4994	5262
9+	+265	345	438	503	530
For each additional person add the amount listed					

FOOD PROGRAM SUMMARY

Program	Target population	Income limit	State Agency	State funding	Federal funding
FAP	Low-income	200% (gross)	FIA	½ admin costs	1 billion in benefits
WIC	Pregnant and postpartum women, infants & children under 5	185%	MDCH	None	\$131 million in benefits, \$34 million NSA
Project FRESH	Pregnant and postpartum women, infants and children under 5 years	185%	MDCH	30% in kind match valued at \$61,795 in FY 03	\$ 553,047
TEFAP	Seniors (eligibility targeted at but not limited to seniors)	130% for non-senior households; 160% for senior households	MDE	\$37,000 match	\$13 million worth of food \$1.8 million for distribution
CSFP	Pregnant and postpartum women, infants and children up to 6 yrs, people over 60	185% for all but seniors who must be 130%	MDE	none	\$ 16 million for food \$4. million for distribution
School Breakfast	Low-income children	130% for free meals; 185% for reduced-price meals	MDE	\$8.3 million	\$46 million for meals
School Lunch	Low-income children	130% free meals; 185% reduced-price	MDE	\$19.2 million	\$177 million for meals
SFSP	Low Income children	185% of poverty or site located in area where 50+% of students have income <185%	MDE	None	\$3.2 million for meals \$119,000 admin
Congregate Meals	Seniors	No means test	MDCH OSA	n/a	n/a
Home-Delivered Meals	Seniors	No means test	MDCH OSA	n/a	n/a
CACFP	Infants, young children, impaired adults in daycare	Site eligibility – at least 50% under 185%	MDE	None	\$51.7 million cash payments
Food Banks and Emergency Food		Determined locally	Local volunteer boards	Grants for programs from MDA, MFIA, of \$905,000	\$250,000 in TANF funding passed thru MDHS

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For more information:

Contact Jane Marshall, Food Bank Council of Michigan 800-552-4483

