

**State of Nevada, Department of Health and Human Services
Governor's Council on Food Security**

January 27, 2015

Approved Meeting Minutes

Meeting Locations

Division of Public and Behavioral Health, 4150 Technology Way Suite 303, Carson City NV
Rawson Neal Mental Health Facility, 1650 Community College Drive, Administration Building Room B193, Las Vegas

Members Present

Kathleen Sandoval
Christy McGill
Steve Fisher
Steve Hill
Richard Whitley
Jim Barbee
Kenneth Osgood MD MPH
Cherie Jamason
Mark Walker
Dale Erquiaga
Donnell Barton
Mary Liveratti (arrived after roll call)
Jodi Tyson (arrived after roll call)
Guy Hillyer (arrived after roll call)

Members Absent

Sarah Adler
David Weaver
Mike Wurm
Kevin Hooks
Amy Hill
Wendy Baroli
Adam Kramer

Also Present

Angela Owings, Food Security Strategist
Gloria Sulhoff, DHHS Director's Office, Grants Management Unit
Linda Anderson, DAG
Matthew Beltrami, Share Our Strength (via telephone)
Public

I. Welcome and Call to Order

Council Chair, First Lady Kathleen Sandoval, welcomed the members and called the meeting to order at 1:05 pm. Angela Owings took roll call and a quorum was confirmed.

Jim Barbee, The Director of the Nevada Department of Agriculture, invited the Council members to attend a press conference at Empire Elementary in Carson City, scheduled for the following day at 1:15 p.m. Mr. Barbee, the Governor, Ms. Sandoval, along with Dale Erquiaga, The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Nevada Department of Education, would be announcing the Governor's Breakfast Challenge. Amy Hill, a representative of food retailers, received donations in the amount of \$5,000 in Wal-Mart gift cards as incentives. The top three schools that increased their participation the most will receive a gift card in the amount of \$2,500 for first place, \$1,500 for second place and \$1,000 for third place. Appreciation was expressed to the Governor and Ms. Sandoval for supporting this cause. Donnell Barton will discuss this cause further in the meeting. Ms. Owings will forward information about the press conference to the members from the direction of Ms. Sandoval.

II. Public Comment

None

III. Approval of December 3, 2014 Meeting Minutes

Cherie Jamason, a member from Northern Nevada anti-hunger organizations, questioned the accuracy of the figures provided by Lynn Marcon, a representative from Douglas County Backpack Program, in the first public comment section on page one of the minutes. She felt there may be a typo in the number of children served and/or pounds of food distributed. Ms. Owings will call Ms. Marcon to confirm the figures. (Following the meeting, Ms. Owings confirmed the figures with Ms. Marcon.)

- Kenneth Osgood MD, a representative of a local health authority, motioned to approve the minutes of the December 3, 2014 Council meeting as presented, pending verification of Ms. Marcon's report. The motion was seconded by Mark Walker and carried unopposed.

IV. PSA Food Security in Nevada

The Council viewed the public service message. Ms. Sandoval is featured discussing Nevada's hunger issues and the Governor's Council on Food Security. The website to view the information is www.dhhs.nv.gov. Ms. Sandoval thanked the Department of Agriculture for helping fund The PSA. Mr. Barbee stated the plan is to have other meal paid advertising and leverage dollars to get better placement. The commercial already aired and more rounds will be going out. Mark Walker, a representative of the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, inquired whether anyone was tracking the effectiveness of the PSA in raising awareness and what services are available to them. Mr. Barbee stated only paid ads employ a media strategy to gauge success, but he would inquire about the effectiveness. Christi McGill asked if he would like anyone to help distribute the PSA? Mr. Walker stated yes, with websites, Facebook, etc.

V. School Breakfast Program Survey Presentation (This agenda item was taken out of order when Matt Beltrami phoned in.)

Matt Beltrami of Share Our Strength, conducted an anonymous survey a few months back to members of the council. It asked what breakfast strategies they thought could be most effective and easiest to implement for the best impact on kids in Nevada.

The most effective legislative strategy was requiring schools to provide breakfast for free. The 2nd most effective was requiring innovative breakfast models for example, "After the Bell and Breakfast in the Classroom".

The easiest to implement were to have the Department of Education report the participation numbers and to also get rid of the reduced price category.

The most effective non-legislative strategy would be the community eligibility provision. This is a paperwork reduction provision which should make it easier for schools to implement alternative breakfast models.

Developing a target list for schools also ranked high along with a school breakfast challenge (which has already taken affect).

Providing memos to school leaders and a target list are also things the members feel should be relatively easy.

This is an internal consensus of how the Council feels after the data was compiled from the survey. It is a relatively small snapshot with only about 12 or 13 members completing the survey.

Anti-hunger ranked highest for support for innovative breakfast models amongst different groups with parent outreach next. Parent outreach can make or parents our advocates and making them aware of the importance of Breakfast after the Bell. They can be a strong voice through PTA and other venues. Next they looked at influence the programs have with parents ranking very high with superintendents and principals with the most amount of power of influence with students and community members with the least amount.

Potential barriers include the financial impact along with cutting into class/instructional time ranking 2nd. Arguments in favor of increasing breakfast participation and tying breakfast with academic performance ranked the highest. It is an economic imperative. This goes along with the Governor speaking of education in his State of Address. It is important for us to tie this in with showing the importance of academic performance along with succeeding and graduating. The results of the survey show the Council is a head of the game in addressing these issues.

Cherie Jamason had a question about the results on the argument of in favor of increasing breakfast participation. She viewed the results as this scoring the lowest but Mr. Beltrami clarified, stating it actually ranked the highest. There were no additional questions in the north.

Mr. Osgood, in the south, had a question about the tables. What is the highest ranking and the lowest ranking? Mr. Beltrami clarified the scale changes with 1-5 with 5 being most familiar. He apologized for not making better clarification with his work and should have put more time into it. He also clarified in the area of how much influence one held with 1 being the most and 10 being the least. He also stated the highest ranking would be in bold. Mr. Beltrami stated his conclusion was the Council is moving in the right direction with legislative policies and with the School Breakfast Challenge already in progress.

VI. Food Distribution Report

Mr. Barbee reviewed the Executive Summary of the "2015 State of Nevada Food Distribution Report", which was provided to the members. He stated the full report was near completion and would be available February 4, 2015 as part of the budget presentation to the Subcommittee Budget Hearing. The survey was a 50 question survey. It was tested previously to use. It had a 43% response rate. The 2014 results show that we are in need of 82.4 million pounds of food and that 82.1 million are available. This shows the food delivery system is managing to keep up, with Lander County serving the smallest amount of individuals and Clark County serving the largest by site. The highest need is dairy products along with hygiene products next. Christy McGill, a member representing community-based services in rural Nevada, brought up the recommendation of exploring the possibility of backhauling. As a rural representative, she supports this. She suggested looking into sharing storage with farmers and local pantries as a side to the backhauling. There are well working examples in rural areas. Rural farmers really want to sell to Las Vegas and Reno/Tahoe tourists. Ms. Jamason stated the USDA rural development funds study on backhaul for farmers. It is feasible as marketing/logistics issues make sure folks connect to the Co-op in Washoe County to help reduce costs. She stated backhauling is the ability to use a truck that has gone out full of product, deposited that product, and comes back empty to pick up products on the way back to bring food to the community more often. Jodi Tyson, a member from Southern Nevada representing anti-hunger organizations, stated the hope is to use those trucks to support rural farmers and move food into salable markets and vice versa. There is a farmer in Caliente who has a refrigerated truck that brings his greens to town. He offered to bring 3 Square's produce to the rural areas. Mr. Osgood stated he thinks this is an excellent report. He inquired how the information was collected and what the methodology was in regards to the first bullet, which was key funding. Mr. Barbee stated that information would be in the final report and a link will be provided on their website. Steve Hill, The Director of the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, inquired in reference to the same bullet point, if we are within a short distance of supplying the annual

need. Donnell Barton, Department of Agriculture, Administrator of Department's Food and Nutrition Division, replied no. There have been eighty two million pounds of food provided annually within the system but more is needed to fill the gap. Ms. Jamason agreed this could be better worded for there is a gap. We could include SNAP, school food, and other resources. Steve Fisher, The Administrator of the Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, suggested revising the food gap to include SNAP, WIC, and child nutrition programs and asked who he could speak to in reference to this. Ms. Barton will need to pull resources to do that. As the process moved forward, it became more difficult to determine the gap as other food resources are offered but not factored into this assessment. The numbers provided go off absolute need but most people who go to pantries are not in the "absolute need" category. She stated it is very complex. Ms. Tyson concurred. There was a conversation on how to look at the system as a whole, but this report stems from the transportation issue. It was a good start to tackle transportation issues first and then focus on outreach. Guy Hillyer, a representative of the executive administration in the gaming or hospitality industries, stated it looked like there is only a small short fall of about 300 pounds of food and there is a good delivery system for food, however, the facts seem conflicting. He questioned if enough food is provided but possibly not the right mix of food or if the products are being distributed to the right places at the right time. He suggested focusing on fixing the mix of foods and supplying the proper items. Mr. Barbee stated the volume of food distributed does not reflect the need. Based on trying to provide how the food is distributed and the process in distributing it the volume was looked at. There is still a gap in regards to meeting the need. The mix of food is something that has come up previously and has been identified as a need. The Department of Agriculture is looking to match the more difficult product for people to come by, to come through the Department of Agriculture utilizing the USDA program. Ms. Barton stated entitlement funds are utilized to buy products. She suggested the funds be utilized in a different way with purchasing more expensive items to stretch the food dollar. Ms. Jamason stated we have operated in silos in the past. We now have the ability to mix our thinking. How to help people utilize their SNAP benefits better by using WIC? Food banks can be cheaper to mix programs effectively. When a client's SNAP runs out, WIC is still available for dairy products at the end of the month. This is a foundation. Ms. Barton does not know if participants were purchasing dairy through SNAP or WIC. It was a surprise to see the pantries were in most need of dairy products. Ms. Sandoval stated the Children's Cabinet operates the food pantry. It purchases food from the food bank. The funds in which the food banks have will determine how much food the pantry has. Dr. Osgood inquired in reference to if there was information provided on outdated food and how much of it was discarded at food banks. Are they receiving too much of what they do not need? Ms. Barton stated that question was not asked, but it might be helpful data. Ms. Jamason stated that food banks are required by law to follow safety guidelines to ensure food is safe to distribute. State and federal guidelines are followed. Much food comes to them already compromised. She will get that data point. Ms. McGill stated waste is a part of the system. Some rural pantries give expired food to pig farmers to feed pigs who then donate the meat back.

VII. Present Council Updates

A.1. Initial Report on School Breakfast Baseline Data Results

Ms. Barton supplied a detailed handout to assist the Council to determine baseline data goals per the Food Security Strategic Plan.

Bullet 1 — School Participation in school breakfast and lunch by school, by district, by state, eligible vs. non-eligible

Ms. Sandoval asked what is considered non-eligible. Ms. Barton stated there are no non-eligible students in the program. Bullet one will be deferred because the outcome of bullet number two will affect the outcome of bullet number one.

Bullet 2 — Percentage of eligible people enrolled and served

There are 567 schools with 434,000 students that participate in the free/reduced/paid lunch at the state level. There is a 51% average daily participation rate. Every child in the school district is eligible for the national school lunch program. The school is reimbursed a percentage for each free, reduced, and paid breakfast and lunch. Ms. Sandoval suggested looking at the participation rate instead of the average rate. Mr. Osgood stated there are obstructions put down in the federal law that keep people from wanting to participate. He suggested staying optimistic until we find out what the obstructions are. We will need to do an analysis to find out. The goal is to increase eligible participants by 10% for free and reduced breakfast and lunch per year by fiscal year. There is an attendance factor which is set at 93.7% per Ms. Barton.

Bullet 3 — Percentage of children fed vs eligible (FRAC)

Ms. Barton stated there is no data because it is FRAC. Angela stated FRAC sometimes uses a different formula to determine the numbers. Ms. Sandoval asked if we can eliminate the performance target. Ms. Owings stated the strategic plan was approved by legislature and is a working document. We would have to look at what the intention of the performance target was. Mr. Osgood suggested we defer this bullet point. Ms. Jamason stated if we follow the goals of bullet point two it will drive bullet point three. The results will show-up. Ms. Sandoval stated to defer it since it will be driven by bullet point three.

Bullet 4 — Number of Schools eligible by district compared to the number of schools participating

Ms. Barton stated the total number of schools in Nevada based on the 2013 – 2014 school year was 724 schools with 450,555 students eligible. There are 571 schools matching the national school lunch. Of this amount there are 34 state sponsored Charter Schools with a majority of which are not brick and mortar schools. If they are, they are located in office buildings or colleges and do not have the ability to provide lunch. If a school is a virtual school, it cannot be in the program. There are 41 schools combined in the program that are listed separately. There are 3 public schools that chose not to be in the program. 72 are listed as other and are on the program but listed under childcare. There are also 20 one room school houses that are in remote locations and have chosen to not take part. Silver State Charter School in Carson City wanted to take part in the program but do not meet the requirements. One must have a 3 compartment sink, refrigerator and warming oven. They do not have the startup costs and the USDA does not supply costs for this. They only give meal reimbursements. Storey County Middle and High School are schools that we could try to get on the program. They are currently buying food at Costco and selling it to kids and heating it in a microwave. Ms. Tyson made a correction to what Ms. Barton stated. Of the 3 schools she previously mentioned that are not on the program, actually vend meals to the food bank. The food bank will also be providing meals to new charter schools as they come aboard. Mr. Osgood inquired on how many schools still need to be added. Ms. Barton stated there are in need of about 10 schools and should have them onboard by 2018. All schools have to fall under their own county.

Bullet 5 — Number of schools who utilize provision II, Breakfast in the Classroom, Recess After Lunch, Grab and Go, and Breakfast after the Bell

Ms. Sandoval asked if we can utilize the data by district or state. She suggested data is not broken down by region. Ms. McGill stated she has no problem breaking up areas. Ms. Barton stated Clark County has a closed campus for lunch and Washoe County has open campus. If we close campus it could help increase participation. It is suggested to have three separate goals for the state. Mr. Hillyer agrees for three separate goals with Clark County having the highest for the focus has to be on Clark County. Ms. Sandoval asked if each area's goal would be to increase by 10%. Ms. Tyson asked for data numbers just for free and reduced. Ms. Sandoval stated all these goals will need to be revisited after the legislative session ends. Ms. Sandoval stated to increase Breakfast after the Bell by 10% along with Provision 2/CEP. Everyone agreed.

Public Comment

Paula Berkley stated Clark County is so large that whatever they achieve will represent the whole state. Rural areas have rural issues – low number of kids and cost. Ms. Berkley suggested that smaller areas be grouped together and larger counties would have their own goal. She would like to see a rural goal and a Clark County goal.

Bullet 6 — Numbers of milk served

Ms. Barton stated that milk programs are offered when schools do not do the national school lunch/breakfast program. Most of the participants are parochial schools, child care centers, City of Las Vegas and Henderson, and the Counties of Lander, Humboldt, and Churchill with half-day kindergarten. Half-day kindergarten use the special milk program. This program is probably the most underutilized program we have. Schools are reimbursed 22 cents per carton of milk. Ms. Barton suggested trying to market the program to a wider audience. Ms. Sandoval suggested the Urban League and Children's Cabinet be used to market the child care centers using subsidy assistance. Mr. Fisher agreed. Ms. Sandoval asked how difficult is it to get a child care center on the milk program. Ms. Barton stated the hardest part is where to store the milk. Local dairies could possible help with a cooler if the milk is purchased through them. Dr. Osgood suggested expanding the number of sponsors by 10%. Ms. Sandoval suggested finding out what Child Care Centers are currently using the milk program, which centers would be eligible and which center would want to be on the program. Mr. Fisher is going to talk to Jack Zenteno, Chief of Child Care and Development Program, to get the information. Ms. Barton stated the child and adult care food program do not qualify. She will send a list to be cross-referenced. Pre-school programs can participate. Ms. Sandoval wants to increase by 20% of sponsors of which everyone agreed.

Bullet 7 — Number and Percentage of free and reduced students participating in school lunch or school breakfast compared to the eligible number of free and reduced lunch

Ms. Barton stated that bullet point two will affect this bullet. This bullet will be deferred.

Bullet 8 — Number of sponsors, number of sites and number of meals

From 2010 – 2014, for each school what is the percent of participation for all students combined for breakfast and lunch for free/reduced/paid? Ms. Barton stated the number of sponsors is 33 including 17 school districts, 3 charter schools, 2 BIA schools, 12 residential child care institutions. The number of sites is 571. Number of meals has not been provided but Ms. Barton can supply at a later date. This data will be covered in the previous bullet points and will be deferred.

- Dr. Osgood motioned to approve the above goal recommendations. The motion was seconded by Ms. Jamason and carried unopposed.

B. School Breakfast and Lunch Program Council Member Assignment Reports

1. Legislation Update

Mr. Erquiaga, reported the Governor's bill to support Breakfast in Classroom. Nevada Report Card, created by statute, Senate Bill 25, is a cleanup bill from the Department of Education and will amend requirements to the Nevada Report Card to report on participation rates. This does not carry with it ranking or grading, just public information.

2. Policy

Mr. Erquiaga stated the department is going to examine how to add participation rates to Nevada School Performance Framework. There are two pieces of legislation, Governor's Senate Bill to support Breakfast in the Classroom and, a BDR for Instructional time. In Nevada, the process involves collective bargaining agreements and not statutes. He is struggling on how to address this issue but is working at how to solve it.

Mr. Barbee added Breakfast after the Bell is \$1 million a year and will target a competitive grant to offset the cost of the school district to implement the program. For example, purchasing of refrigeration equipment, etc. Currently, there is no final language of the bill. Ms. Sandoval asked if the increased breakfast participation, Initiative 5, would be provided to the Governor. Mr. Barbee stated it was initially proposed but it has not been finalized. Increase B Initiative Paper and NDA were a starting point and are now a Governor initiative. Ms. Jamason inquired if instruction time is enabling language. Is the language referring to something that is already authorized but not mandatory? Will that impact the collective bargaining process? Mr. Erquiaga stated it is not a defined term. If he references it, it will open a whole can of worms. He can provide guidance. Ms. Jamason stated concerns about equipment for startup and covering of meals in the rural areas that cannot operate without being in the red. Mr. Barbee stated the comments will be taken back to the office to discuss.

Ms. Tyson asked what changed in regards to moving forward with the policy and legislative strategies with the breakfast participation reporting. It was listed as a policy strategy implementation at a superintendent level. Mr. Erquiaga stated the school performance framework is a policy. Report Card is in statute and it cannot be amended. It would be easier to put in Report Card but he will try to go both strategies. The legislative process is the open process to the public to give input. There is opportunity to adjust the language. This will be proposed as a Governor's initiative and will move forward from there. It is a great start and has \$2 million tied to it. There will be budget issues, hearings, comments and opinions. Ms. Tyson agrees but would like to ask for a discussion about outreach and advocacy to ensure everyone is working towards the same goal. Mr. Barbee stated this Council has a direct line to the Governor. When Governor's initiatives are released, we will see where his staff measured what points are vital and important. Ms. Sandoval stated that Mr. Barbee, Ms. Barton, and she met with Clark County School District last month to discuss Clark County School District in regards to Breakfast after the Bell versus Breakfast in the Classroom. She also met with Washoe County School District, so they are aware the concept is out there. There have also been conversations with legislators. The biggest issue was it is an unfunded mandate and no latitude to provide in classroom versus in the cafeteria. She had

no prior notice of the State of the State information and was surprised but happy to hear the amount was \$2 million.

3. Education

Mr. Fisher stated data is being collected from six states that participated in the demonstration process that happened between the 2010 – 2013 school years. One report was supposed to have been sent to Congress in October 2014, which Mr. Fisher has not seen yet. A final report will be submitted in October 2015 and a decision will be made whether to move forward using Medicaid as a direct certification methodology. FNS has laid out the specific eligibility rules. Mr. Fisher met with IT and discussed whether the system can extract the data and if it were to be approved could it move forward immediately. Mr. Osgood inquired about the study design. Mr. Fisher currently does not know the design of the project or the elements they are looking at.

Ms. Sandoval read Sarah Adler's, The Western Regional Director of the US Department of Agriculture, comments and questions regarding the BDR instructional time. Ms. Adler wrote: regarding the BDR on instructional time the goal is to maximize actual instructional time while enabling any time spent on breakfast to be instructional time. Those tandem goals are best met at the elementary level with Breakfast in the Classroom and at the middle and high school level with Grab and Go. Will the BDR include that kind of language? Regarding the proposed budget do we know the startup and costs for 3 different types of schools? Mr. Erquiaga stated he will look into it.

Ms. Barton spoke in regards to the Community Eligibility Program Data. She stated the percentage of Eligible LEA's Adopting Cep NV is 30% of our local education agencies that have adopted CEP. Only 8% of our schools participate in CEP. Nevada had 48% of schools eligible for CEP. The last two pages contain the statistics used for the first pages.

4. Outreach

Ms. Tyson put together an outreach plan to increase awareness and stakeholder participation in legislation implementation. There is no update at this time. The only update available is the Governor's School Breakfast Challenge. She inquired if schools are still allowed to come on board to support the School Breakfast Challenge. Ms. Barton stated yes, any school in Nevada currently in the school Breakfast program is eligible to participate in the Challenge. The three top will receive the awards. Ms. Tyson suggested talking with schools that the Council members are involved with to inform them of the challenge and to try to increase participation. Ms. Barton mentioned almost all schools in Nevada are on the National School Breakfast and Lunch programs.

5. Best Practices

Ms. McGill stated that to meet goals of increasing breakfast participation we need to define what Breakfast after the Bell means. It can mean breakfast in the classroom or cafeteria. Different options for breakfast will have a different outcome. The outcomes need to be determined. It was suggested to meet at the schools and see how different programs work. Lyon County uses Breakfast after the Bell and the children go into the cafeteria to eat. This does not have a great participation rate so it was suggested they move to Grab and Go. Ms. McGill can put together what's currently going on and what we can do to increase numbers.

Ms. Jamason inquired if schools that are already at 70% or greater and already doing universal meals, could kind of set the standard. Ms. McGill visited schools and there were real differences in the

program. The middle school kids stated they are not hungry at 7:30 a.m. They will wait for their lunch which is at 10:30 a.m. Mr. Barbee stated we do not know what the language of the bill is. He stated that we want to give the school district as many options and choices as possible because different schools have different lunch schedules. Ms. McGill suggested meeting at the schools and discussing options to insure that participation will increase no matter the location.

VIII. Other Organizations Legislation/Policy Recommendations/BDRs

A. Cottage Food Bill, Pickle Bill, Breakfast, TEFAP: As related to Food Security Strategic Plan

Ms. McGill stated in addition to Cottage Food, we are trying to include any pickled food with a PH of 4.6 or higher. They are working with Department of Agriculture. This is an important baby step for the community to become more food independent. Access to food is hard in some rural areas. Cottage Food enables people to can and resell food. Ms. McGill stated currently Cottage Food Law with high sugar content – this is for pickled items.

Public Comment

Virginia Johnson from Las Vegas made a public comment. She stated children need to learn where food comes from, whether it is home grown, homemade, etc. She stated that homemade foods are in high demand.

IX. Multiple Agency Resource Team

Mr. Fisher stated it is a strategic goal in the Food Security Strategic Plan under Lead 2B to create a Multiagency Resource Team which would include local government, the community, financial institutions, business, etc. in all parts of the state. It was brought before the Council because it needs to move forward. Mr. Fisher suggests a core team could be put together to establish principals, goals and a mission statement, we then could recruit additional team members. Mr. Fisher asked for ideas on how to best move forward. Ms. Sandoval asked if multiple teams could be created throughout the region. Mr. Fisher stated there are no limits on how or where the teams are created. Ms. Sandoval suggested basing it on membership, having a regional team and a state regional team with each region sending two or three people to the state. The regional team could report to the core team, this could keep the teams smaller. Linda Anderson from the AG's office, suggested assigning a task to one or multiple people, who can meet, make phone calls, and not have to deal with Open Meeting Law issues, quorums, minutes, etc. This would give more flexibility. They could take input from other individuals or even have a town meeting. Mr. Fisher stated he envisioned a group outside the Council, possibly from other state agencies and partners, not a sub-group of this Council. Email Mr. Fisher with input on what the team should look like. Ms. Barton asked Darlene Dougherty to talk about the Nevada Assistance consortium for she provides leadership to this group. Ms. Dougherty, a SNAP-ED Nutrition Specialist with the Division of Welfare Supportive Services, stated the Nevada Nutrition Assistance Consortium was initiated with federal funding to ensure all nutrition and food programs within the state were collaborating together. It is to bring awareness of all nutrition and educational programs in Nevada. She also stated that several community coalitions are also working together and possibly could be the regional representations and feed into the Council. Mr. Fisher will work with Ms. Dougherty to look at those teams and receive Council input, then report back. The Nevada Nutrition Assistance Consortium will meet tomorrow at 1:30 p.m.

X. National Summer Meals Summit Update (This agenda item was taken out of order)

In December, Share of Strength held a conference on the Summer Food Service program. The First Lady of Virginia and Nevada kicked off the conference and talked about the best practices for the Summer

Food program and the strides we have made. Ms. Barton could not attend but sent a staff member, marketing techniques were discussed which included a text messaging campaign. She stated someone bought a list of cell phone numbers and sent out the Summer Food program information. This helped with if there was a child in need, one could go to one of the locations mentioned. Expanded at Risk Meals services. This helped get more kids involved with the Summer Food program.

Tomorrow there is a Partner's meeting in Las Vegas, on the Summer Food program for next year from 1 – 4 p.m. to discuss strategies.

School Breakfast Challenge has a website with videos and tip sheets. The Pennsylvania Hunger Association allowed us to copy and paste their website and materials, and used all of the FRAC materials to help schools participate. National School Breakfast Week begins March 2. We are working on ideas on how we will be marking that. The website is Nvschoolbreakfast.org.

XI. Future Agenda Items

No items were discussed at this time

XII. Public Comment

None

XIII. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

This Council meets every fourth Tuesday of every other month. The next meeting is scheduled for March 24, from 1:00 – 5:00 p.m. Ms. McGill and Ms. Sandoval thanked Ms. Barton and her team for producing the data in a tight time frame.

The meeting adjourned at 4:31 pm.