



State of Nevada
Governor's Council
on Food Security

2016

Annual Report

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DRAFT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM THE CHAIR, FIRST LADY OF NEVADA KATHLEEN T. SANDOVAL

This past year has demonstrated the power of collective impact and is a testament to why we continue to come together and do the work we do – support the elimination of food insecurity in Nevada. With the passing of SB503, Breakfast After the Bell has resulted in 3,618,093 more meals to children. This effort has led to more children at school ready to learn, more children with access to the nutrition necessary for proper development, and more caretakers at ease knowing their children have the option of another nutritious meal. There is much more to this program than the impressive numbers shared in this report. The impact is deep and these activities are crucial to provision of adequate nutrition and better learning outcomes for children of all ages.

Despite monumental efforts over the past few years, one out of six Nevadans still do not know where they will get their next meal. Our fight is far from over. Hunger represents a vital societal issue and requires a multidisciplinary approach to address the various aspects of poverty. Together, we can continue to influence and ignite change so year by year, we can better the health and welfare of Nevadans and their families for generations to come. This work does not begin or end with the Governor's Council on Food Security. It requires collaboration and alignment of efforts from every corner of the state. The seeds of change have been sown, and collectively we can continue to break down barriers and increase access to and availability of food for all Nevadans.

The Governor's Council on Food Security, as well as many other community agencies and stakeholders, continue to propel these efforts forward. I am inspired and humbled by your unrelenting efforts which influence and directly contribute to the betterment of Nevadans. You are true ambassadors of this work and are wholeheartedly committed, fueled by a deep yearning for all Nevadans to have the proper resources for a healthy, happy life. This report highlights a snapshot of those accomplishments. Together, we will continue to explore the determinants and consequences of the complexities of hunger, and we will continue to build upon the progress demonstrated in the past year.

With deepest thanks,

Kathleen T. Sandoval
Chairperson, Governor's Council on Food Security
First Lady of the State of Nevada

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To address food insecurity throughout Nevada, Governor Brian Sandoval established the Governor's Council on Food Security in March 2014 via Executive Order. Since its establishment, the Council has worked to implement the goals and activities of *Food Security in Nevada: Nevada's Plan for Action* to improve the quality of life and health of Nevadans by increasing food security throughout the state.

In spring 2015, the 78th Nevada Legislature heard and passed three bills relating to food security in Nevada: SB503, Breakfast After the Bell (BATB); AB107, regarding the annual accountability report for public schools (includes breakfast and lunch eligibility and participation counts); and SB206, Cottage Food Bill/Pickle Bill. SB503 mandates all Nevada schools with 70 percent or greater free and reduced meal eligibility to implement an option for students to have access to breakfast after the start of the school day. The bill was championed by the Council and signed into law on June 12, 2015. The bill set aside \$2 million in grants to be used over a two-year period to provide fiscal support for qualifying schools. In its first year, SB503 increased breakfast participation by 50% and helped schools build program capacity and sustainability.

The Council spent 2016 discussing legislation, policies, and programs that will ensure food security for Nevadans and establishing the foundation for evaluating plan activities. In 2016, SB503: BATB was implemented.

This report provides information on the focus and successes of the Governor's Council on Food Security for 2016.

HISTORIC TIMELINE OF FOOD SECURITY IN NEVADA



October 2011: Southern Nevada Food Council (SNFC) and the Washoe County Food Policy Council were established, providing a forum for all members of our food system to collaborate, network, examine systems, and provide recommendations for change.



April 2012: Results of the Nevada Office of Food Security Community Needs Assessment were published, showing one in six Nevadans to be food insecure. A Food Security Steering Committee was created to oversee a strategic planning process and address policy issues.



August 2013: First Lady of Nevada, Kathleen Sandoval, hosted *A Place at the Table*, an event which engaged stakeholders in a broad community conversation about hunger issues in Nevada. A Food Summit was hosted which resulted in significant input from 165 participants and representatives on food systems, food security, and healthy communities.



February 12, 2014: Governor Sandoval signs an Executive Order creating the Governor's Council on Food Security.



March 27, 2014: The first Governor's Council on Food Security met in Las Vegas, Nevada.



Spring 2015: The 78th Nevada Legislature heard and passed three bills to positively impact food security in Nevada: SB503, Breakfast After the Bell; AB107, Report of Accountability for Public Schools (includes breakfast and lunch eligibility and participation counts); and the Cottage Food Bill/Pickle Bill.



Throughout 2015: The Governor's Council on Food Security met for planning and actions regarding food security.



Throughout 2016: The Governor's Council on Food Security met for planning and actions regarding food security. The Council used the year to evaluate and reassess the Food Security Action Plan.

FOCUS OF THE COUNCIL

In 2013, a Food Security Steering Committee was created to oversee the strategic planning process. In addition, four workgroups were created to address specific core areas of food security in Nevada. The workgroups include: Grow Nevada, Feed Nevada, Lead Nevada, and Reach Nevada. The goals and broad direction of each core area are as follows:

LEAD

- Goal 1 – Establish the systems and positions necessary to implement a permanent, sustainable, accountable state leadership structure for food security to increase all Nevadans' understanding, value, and support of food security solutions.
- Goal 2 – Promote a policy agenda to increase food security in Nevada.

FEED

- Goal 1 – Maximize participation in each federal nutrition program available to the state.
- Goal 2 – Establish and integrate an actual or virtual "one-stop-shop" system to increase access to food and other support services for food insecure Nevadans.

GROW

- Goal 1 – Increase the number of servings of nutritious foods consumed by Nevadans with emphasis on foods produced in Nevada.

REACH

- Goal 1 – Change the current models of purchase (commodities) and distribution of nutritious foods to increase economies of scale, and link frequency of deliveries and availability of local food to the specific needs of communities throughout the state (rural, urban, and food deserts).
- Goal 2 – Develop the technology to connect and share data among multiple state agencies, regional food banks, community agencies, and faith-based organizations for efficient and effective targeting of services and populations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2016

LEAD

The Nevada Food Security Action Plan was updated to include measures to quantify progress. The updated plan will allow for the development of a comprehensive report including baseline data, lead organizations, and a reporting protocol to help track and communicate plan progress.

The Department of Health and Human Services Director's Office supported the formation of a Nutrition Unit consisting of the Office of Food Security (OFS), the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program-Education (SNAP-ED). This unit has been created to encourage alignment of efforts and collaboration.

The Nevada Nutrition Assistance Consortium (NNAC) is a statewide, inter-agency group. It was formed to ensure collaboration between food and nutrition programs throughout the state. The NNAC met monthly throughout 2016.

FEED

In its first year, SB503: BATB has proven to be a great success. In 2015, bipartisan support led to the passage of SB503. SB503 measures success in three key areas of policy implementation: 1) increased participation in breakfast statewide, particularly among free and reduced lunch-enrolled students; 2) increased federal funding via United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reimbursements for breakfast meals consumed by participating students; and 3) private/public partnerships that leverage federal funds with private, charitable funds to further the Breakfast After the Bell initiative and ensure positive community perception of the effort.

SB503: Provides for the creation and implementation of the "Breakfast After the Bell" Program

An ACT relating to education; providing for the creation and implementation of the Breakfast After the Bell Program; requiring public schools with a certain percentage of pupils from low-income families to participate in the Program; establishing the disbursements that may be made to a participating school; prescribing the manner in which money received under the Program may be used by a participating school; requiring the Department to prepare an annual report with respect to the implementation and effectiveness of the Program; and to submit the report annually to the Governor and the Legislature; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The Nevada Department of Agriculture 2015-2016 School Year Final Report shows 3,618,093 more breakfasts were served compared to the 2014-2015 school year, and breakfast participation doubled (from 20% to 44%) among qualifying schools over the same time. In the 2015-2016 school year, 109 of 111 (98%) Nevada schools received a total of \$1 million in grant awards, increasing access to breakfast for more than 84,000 students statewide. BATB also brought in an additional \$8 million in federal breakfast reimbursements to Nevada schools.

Please see appendix A for more information regarding year one BATB data.

In 2015, the Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health received funding from the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act Evaluation of Demonstrations to End Childhood Hunger (EDECH). EDECH began June 2016 with a target end-date of May 2017. The original 2015 start-date was delayed due to changes with the Nevada Electronic Benefit Transfer Vendor. This project tests the impact of an increase of \$40 per month in SNAP benefits, and a SNAP increase plus additional outreach, nutrition education, and case management on SNAP households with children ages 0 - 5. EDECH is targeting 12,675 children (9,633 eligible households) living in contiguous zip codes in Clark County. Eligible households had to be SNAP participants, living at 75% or below the Federal Poverty Level, and have at least one child 0-5 years of age. Pre and post surveys will be conducted for EDECH. Upon completion, Nevada will have participation data for all assistance programs.

FUTURE FOCUS

A survey was issued to Council members and members of the public to reassess priorities of the Governor's Council on Food Security. The results of the survey will identify the top ten activities which will be used to develop a 2017 Action Plan.

MEMBERS: THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SECURITY

Kathleen Sandoval

Nevada First Lady
Chair

Cody Phinney

Administrator
Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health

Christy McGill

Director of Safe and Respective Learning
Nevada Department of Education

David Weaver

Vice President of Sales
FSICI

Amy Hill

Senior Director, Public Affairs
Walmart Government Relations

Denise Peri

Sales
Nevada Fresh Pack

Cherie Jamason

President & CEO
Food Bank of Northern Nevada

Donnell Barton

Administrator
Nevada Food and Nutrition Division

Chuck Duarte

Chief Executive Officer
Community Health Alliance

Jim Barbee

Director
Nevada Department of Agriculture

Jodi Tyson

Director of Government Affairs
Three Square

Kenneth Osgood, MD, MPH

Public Health Advisory Board
Southern Nevada Health District

Mary Liveratti

Nevada State President
AARP

Matthew Tuma

Industry Specialist – Natural Resources
Governor's Office of Economic Development

Sarah Adler

State Director
Nevada USDA Rural Development

Steve Fisher

Administrator
Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive
Services

Vacant

One of three members representing
community-based services (Rural Nevada)

Vacant

One of three members representing
community-based services (Southern Nevada)

Vacant

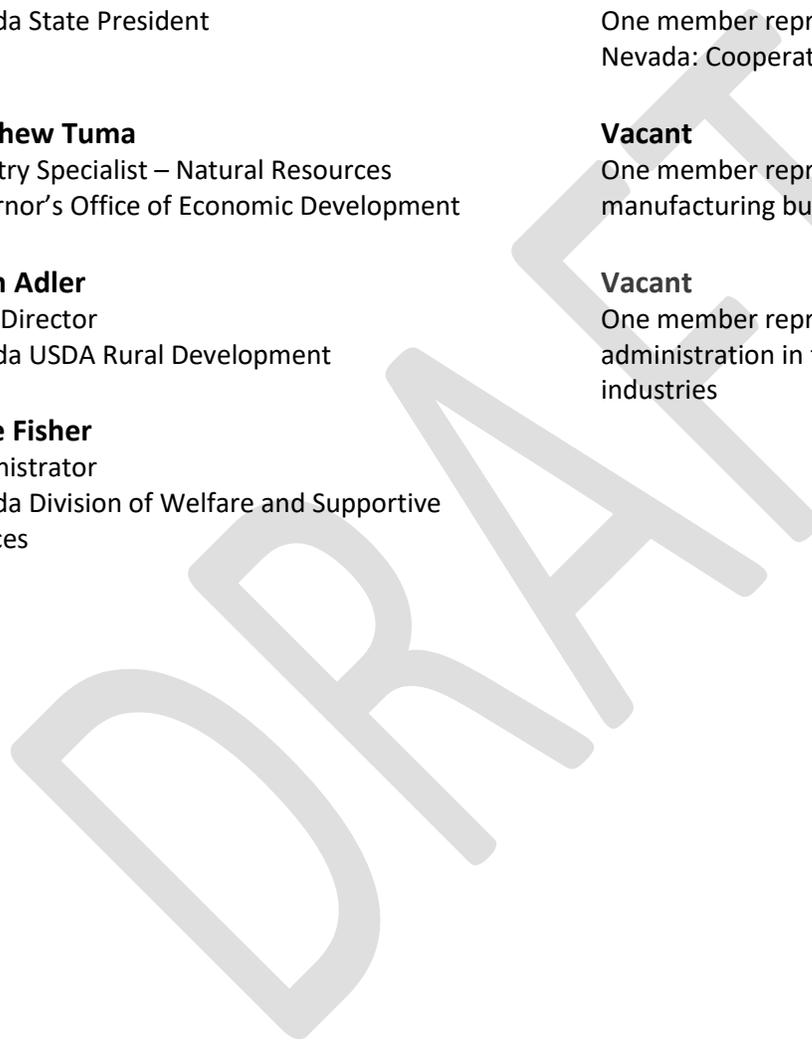
One member representing University of
Nevada: Cooperative Extension

Vacant

One member representing non-food
manufacturing business

Vacant

One member representing the executive
administration in the gaming and hospitality
industries



APPENDIX

A. SB503: Breakfast After the Bell 2015-2016 School Year Final Report

Nevada Department of Agriculture SB503: Breakfast After the Bell



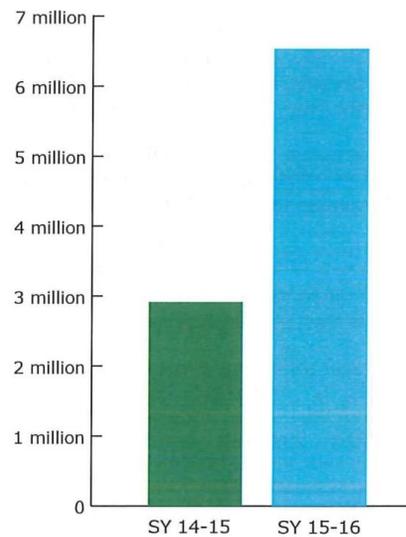
2015-2016 School Year Final Report

Senate Bill 503, also known as the Breakfast After the Bell Bill, was signed into law by Governor Brian Sandoval on June 12, 2015. The bill required all Nevada schools with 70 percent or greater free/reduced lunch eligibility implement an option for students to have access to breakfast after the start of the school day. The bill also set aside \$2 million in grant money to assist in implementation over two years. The following data shows participation success, progress in grant applications, awards and implementation in the 2015-2016 school year.

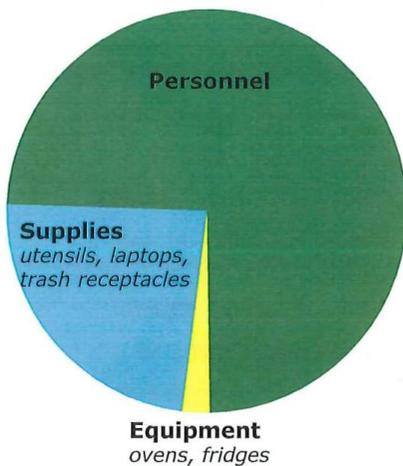
2015-2016 SUCCESS

- + **109 schools** (of 111) in all eight eligible districts received **\$1 million** in grant awards, increasing access to breakfast for more than **84,000** students statewide.
- + **3,618,093** more breakfasts served compared to 2014-2015.
- + **Double** breakfast participation (**from 20% to 44%**) among qualifying schools over the same time in the 2014-2015 school year.
- + Additional **\$8 million** in all federal breakfast reimbursements into the state of Nevada
- + Increased access to breakfast in high-need schools is important because extensive research has shown that students who eat breakfast **succeed academically**, have **fewer behavioral issues** and **fewer visits to the school nurse**.

BREAKFASTS SERVED



FUNDING REQUESTS



TOTAL GRANT AWARDS: \$1 million

- ✓ Clark County - **\$813,554**
- ✓ Elko County - **\$40,000**
- ✓ Humboldt County - **\$11,000**
- ✓ Mater Academy - **\$7,470**
State-sponsored charter school
- ✓ Mineral County - **\$3,000**
- ✓ Nye County - **\$23,908**
- ✓ Pershing County - **\$2,567**
- ✓ Washoe County - **\$87,500**

B. Handout: Food Security in Nevada

Food Security in Nevada



This document provides a snapshot of food insecurity in Nevada using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).

Executive Summary: BRFSS

Food insecurity as measured by, "SNAP eligible" for individuals making less than 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) in addition to household size. Individuals who made 130 percent or more of the FPL in addition to house size were categorized as "SNAP ineligible."¹

Demographics

- An estimated 27% of Nevada adults are considered SNAP-eligible (27.9% of adults in Clark County are SNAP eligible; 25.1% of adults in Washoe County are SNAP eligible; 24.2% of adults in rural counties* are SNAP eligible).¹
- Among 18-24 year olds, almost one-half (46.6%) were SNAP eligible, significantly higher than all other age groups.¹
- More than one-half of Hispanics were SNAP eligible (53.9%), significantly more than other racial/ethnic groups.¹
- Significantly fewer veterans (7.9%) were SNAP eligible compared to non-veterans (29.8 %).¹

Food Insecurity

- Among SNAP eligible adults 27% reported going hungry at least once in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home.¹
- Among SNAP eligible adults 32.7% reported being worried or stressed at least once in

the past 12 months that they would not have enough money for nutritious meals compared to those who reported this was not a concern.¹

Senior BRFSS (adults 60+): Demographics

- An estimated 17% of Nevada seniors are considered SNAP-eligible (18.5% of senior adults in Clark County are SNAP eligible; 12.3% of senior adults in Washoe County are SNAP eligible; 16.3% of senior adults in rural counties* are SNAP eligible).²
- More than one-half of Hispanic seniors were SNAP eligible (58.7%), significantly more than other racial/ethnic groups.²

Senior BRFSS: Food Insecurity

- Among SNAP eligible seniors 28.6% reported going hungry at least once in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home.²
- Among SNAP eligible seniors 47.1% reported being worried or stressed at least once in the past 12 months that they would not have enough money for nutritious meals compared to those who reported this was not a concern.²

Executive Summary: YRBS

Food insecurity as measured by, "During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?" Students who responded "Never" or "Rarely" were considered food secure. Students who responded "Sometimes," "Most of the

time," or "Always" were considered food insecure.¹

Middle School: Food insecurity

- There was a significant overall difference between students who were food insecure (16.6%) compared to food secure (83.4%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure students significantly differ by race. The highest percent of food insecure students were Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (26.9%), followed by Asian (25.9%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (22.2%), Black (20.2%), Hispanic/Latinos (18.3%), Other/Multiple (14.3%), and White (11.6%).¹
- The highest percent of food insecure students were 11 years and younger (20.2%) followed by 14 years and older (18.0%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by free/reduced lunch.¹
 - 19% of individuals qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
 - 14.5% of those not qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by parents or adults in family serving on active duty.¹

- 20.1% of students with parents or other adults in family serving on active duty were food insecure.¹
- 15.9% of students who do not have parents or other adults in family serving on active duty were food insecure.¹

High School Students: Food Insecurity

- There was a significant overall difference between students who were food insecure (15.3%) compared to food secure (84.7%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure students significantly differ by race. The highest percent of food insecure students were Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (25.3%), followed by American Indian/Alaskan Native (23.2%), Hispanic/Latinos (18.0%), Other/Multiple (17.7%), Asian (16.0%), Black (13.8%), and White (11.5%).¹
- The highest percent of food insecure students were 18 years old (16.5%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by free/reduced lunch.¹
 - 19% of individuals qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
 - 12.6% of those not qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹

Office of Food Security Program Contact

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*Rural counties include: Humboldt, Elko, Pershing, Lander, Eureka, White Pine, Churchill, Storey, Lyon, Douglas, Mineral, Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln.

¹ Office of Public Health and Epidemiology. Division of Public and Behavioral Health. Food Insecurity in Nevada 2013 -2015: A Review of Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBS) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). Carson City, Nevada. August 2016. E 1.0.

² Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBS) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). Carson City, Nevada. August 2016. E1.0.