

FOOD BANK OF YOLO COUNTY
ENOUGH TO EAT
CDBG APPLICATION – QUESTIONS & RESPONSES

1. Describe in detail how this CDBG RFP differs from other CDBG RFPs.

The other CDBG RFPs dealing with hunger and nutrition are the Elderly Nutrition Program's People Resources (ENP) and the Short Term Emergency Aid Committee's Food Closet Program (STEAC). ENP provides home delivered meals in the form of hot lunches to homebound elderly and disabled individuals. STEAC provides emergency food to individuals and families in food crisis. The Food Bank provides neither meals nor emergency food to individuals, but is rather the resource or the "grocery store" from which these two agencies, among many other nonprofits, draw food. The relationship between the Food Bank and ENP is discussed in ENP's RFP. Our ETE program provides a varied and reliable inventory of commodities to our partner agencies.

2. Describe in detail how this CDBG RFP supplements other CDBG RFPs.

ETE is a critical program; as outlined in the STEAC's RFP, recent food drives have fallen short of previous successes, yet the demand for food continues. ETE acts as a safety net for any shortfall, supplementing their food inventories. Enabling agencies to obtain nutritional food commodities at minimal costs, if any, can be critical for agency survival in light funding cuts and charitable donation redirection (hurricane relief). We survey agencies to better understand their needs and adjust our purchases accordingly.

3. Describe in detail Food Bank efforts to coordinate with other CDBG agencies with similar resources.

As discussed previously, the Food Bank does not provide individual households with emergency food; that is the mission of community food closets. Different community food closets may have different restrictions (perhaps limiting the number of times a household can receive food in a given time frame). The Food Bank's participation allows for a much broader support to the community as a resource for food.

When an individual calls the Food Bank looking for emergency food, we immediately refer them to their local food closet (in the case of Davis, to STEAC). We inform them of the next scheduled Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) distribution of USDA commodities closest to them and the income qualifications. If they live in the unincorporated area, they would also automatically receive a Rural Food Delivery (RFD) variety box (funded by county CSBG funds) at the EFAP distribution. If there are pre-Kindergarten children in the household, we inform them of the next scheduled Moveable Market (MM) (funded by Yolo First 5) distribution of fresh produce closest to them and those income qualifications. We also inform them of Friday's Table (FT) weekly distribution from our warehouse of perishable commodities (bread, dairy, produce) still good, but soon to expire. We are not an emergency resource of food; however, once their local food closet has addressed the emergency situation, the Food Bank direct distribution programs can help households avoid emergency food crises.

4. What percent of activities involve direct distribution of food to individuals versus to other agencies?

ETE's poundage constitutes half of our overall distribution (49.5%). ETE's, for which we are requesting Davis CDBG funding, distribution is 100% to agencies (indirect). The other half of our overall poundage goes to direct distribution programs outlined previously (EFAP, RFD, MM, FT) (Response #3).

5. Are the 10,155 beneficiaries actual Davis residents only? The numbers seem much higher than other agency clientele numbers. Please explain accounting method for counting citizens.

There are two reasons in particular why the numbers differ. First, each partner agency submits a monthly summary with the number of clients served and client demographics. Due to the unique nature of partner agencies reporting to us, we have no direct control over agency duplication (i.e. an agency serving the Mr. and Mrs. Doe for two months and reporting them each month) or cross agency duplication (Mr. and Mrs. Doe seeking services from two agencies in the same month and each agency reporting them).

Second, our service includes Davis based agencies not seeking CDBG funding from the City of Davis, e.g., CHOC, Families First, Progress Ranch, Summer House (Davis), and the UCD National Youth Sports Program. Some of these agencies are countywide programs based in Davis, which non-Davis residents may theoretically access.

On the other hand, the figure we cited would be even higher if we had included other numbers. For example, we do not include ENP numbers because they are based in Woodland. Finally, the Davis Joint Unified School District reports that 1,246 students (14.4%) of the 8,642 enrolled are eligible for free and reduce meals. If that percentage is applied to the general population of Davis (60,308 per the 2000 census), that would result in 8,684 persons in need, 85.5% of the Food Bank's 10,155 figure.

6. List the Davis agencies which receive ETE commodities on a regular basis.

Note: these are only Davis *based* agencies, there are countywide agencies headquartered in other parts of the county which Davis residents may theoretically access (e.g., Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Center, Elderly Nutrition, etc.).

<u>Davis Agencies served in 2005</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Communicare Health Center	8,349
Community Housing Opportunities Commission (CHOC)	6,775
Davis Community Meals & Shelter	1,430
Davis Senior Center	6,849
Families First	31,684
Pine Tree Gardens (East & West)	8,954
Progress Ranch (Oak & Grove Houses)	14,012
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee (STEAC)	6,400
STEAC/HIV Program	545
Summer House (Davis only)	240
UCD National Youth Sports Program	1,314
Yolo County Care Continuum	2,510