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# Food for Thought: *How to Expand Summer Meals to NJ Kids*



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# Childhood Hunger Doesn't Take a Summer Vacation

If NJ raised its participation in the summer meals program to 40 percent, an additional \$6.7 million would be available to help alleviate childhood hunger across the state.

**By Peter Chen and Nancy Parello**

During the school year, hundreds of thousands of New Jersey children receive much of their daily nutrition by eating breakfast and lunch at school. But those meals stop when the school doors close for the summer, leaving many children without enough food to eat during the summer months.

Despite the existence of a federal program aimed at fighting childhood hunger in the summer months, tens of thousands of New Jersey children live in municipalities that offer no summer meals, increasing the chances that they will go without the nutrition they need to grow and be healthy.

While New Jersey's federally-funded summer food programs served free meals to more than 81,000 children in 2014, these summer meals reached only 19 percent of the roughly 419,000 children who received free- or reduced-price school lunch in the 2014-15 school year, according to the national Food Research and Action Center's 2015 report, *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation*. FRAC recommends that states serve summer meals to at least 40 percent of low-income children who eat lunch at school.

Although these meals are available to all children in areas with high concentrations of low-income families, many communities simply do not offer summer meals. In fact, 67 New Jersey high-poverty school districts offer no summer meals, according to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. (These are districts with at least one K-8 school that has 45 percent or more of its students eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals).

By failing to take advantage of federal funding for summer meals, New Jersey communities are missing an opportunity to feed hungry children, while also losing out on extensive federal funding. If New Jersey raised its participation in the summer meals program to 40 percent of the children served by the federal school lunch program, an additional \$6.7 million would be available to help alleviate childhood hunger each summer in municipalities across the state.<sup>1</sup>



## The Importance of Nutrition in the Summer

A healthy diet is a foundation for healthy child development – academically, physically and emotionally. When children do not have enough to eat, they are more likely to struggle academically, be suspended from school and have difficulty getting along with other children.<sup>2</sup>

Without free- or reduced-priced school meals, children often face heightened food insecurity in the summer. In New Jersey, many food banks report that more families turn to them for food in the summer months to replace the meals provided by schools.<sup>3</sup> According to officials at the Food Bank of South Jersey, the pantry distributes 50 percent more food in the summer than during an average month when school is in session.<sup>4</sup>

USDA research confirms this summer increase in food insecurity for families with children. When states fail to provide summer meals, children are more likely to go hungry, according to a USDA 2006 study published in the *Journal of Children and Poverty*.

This is especially concerning in light of the substantial increase in child poverty in New Jersey over the past five years, with 17 percent of all children living in families earning below the meager federal poverty line of \$23,500 for a family of four in 2013.<sup>5</sup>

Child poverty is typically much higher in New Jersey's urban and southern rural areas.

In Newark, for example, 44 percent of children live in families earning less than the federal poverty level, while 71 percent live in low-income families earning less than 200 percent of the poverty level or roughly \$47,000 a year.<sup>6</sup> In Salem County, 38 percent of children live in families in poverty – the highest child poverty rate among New Jersey counties in 2013.<sup>7</sup>

It is critical that school districts, municipal governments and community organizations across New Jersey work together to provide children nutritious meals.

## Money for Meals

To fight summer hunger, the United States Department of Agriculture’s Food and Nutrition Service provides funding to local governments, school districts and community organizations to sponsor summer meal programs. Although the federal government provides financial support identical to or higher than the reimbursements provided for school meals during the school year, many communities are unaware of the opportunities available.

The USDA funds three distinct summer meals programs, which typically run during July and August.

### Summer Food Service Program

This program funds organizations to “sponsor” a summer meals program. These sponsors are responsible for administering the program in a certain geographic area, which can be all or part of a municipality, school district or can span several different towns.

Sponsors can be school districts, municipal governments or private, non-profit community organizations, such as food banks, camps, houses of worship and others. A sponsor is responsible for meeting state and federal requirements and accounting for all meals served.

Typically, a sponsor will host its own meal site or sites. Sponsors can also provide food to other organizations that have sites where children gather, such as recreation centers, libraries and summer camps. The reimbursement rate for this program is higher than the school meals program rate. The total pool of federal dollars can be used to cover food, operations and administrative costs.

Most sites serve meals in conjunction with their own programming, such as camps, sports programs and other activities. This programming does not include academic summer school, which receives funding for meals through the National School Lunch Program. Each meal site can choose to serve one or two meals each day. The meals served may differ based on a site’s program and activities. For example, a morning-only day camp might offer breakfast, while an afternoon program might offer lunch and a snack. Residential camps can offer all three main meals.

### Seamless Summer Option

This program is open only to school districts currently participating in the National School Lunch Program. This option allows districts that already offer free- and reduced-priced school meals to continue serving free meals over the summer at the same reimbursement rate.

## Differences between the Summer Food Service Program and Seamless Summer Option

Summer Food Service Program			Seamless Summer Option		
Agencies that can sponsor include schools, local government agencies, non-profits, colleges and universities.			Only school districts can sponsor.		
Slightly higher per-meal reimbursement than school meals program			Slightly lower per-meal reimbursement rate, less paper-work		
<b>2014 rates</b>	<b>Self-prep or rural*</b>	<b>All other types</b>	<b>2014 rates</b>	<b>Regular School Rate</b>	<b>Severe Needs School Rate (&gt; 60% eligible for school meals)</b>
Breakfast	\$2.08	\$2.04	Breakfast	\$1.62	\$1.93
Lunch/Supper	\$3.65	\$3.59	Lunch/Supper	\$3.10	\$3.12
Snack	\$0.87	\$0.85	Snack	\$0.82	\$0.82
Can cover administrative costs from per-meal rate.			Does not pay for administrative costs.		

*\*Self-prep means the sponsor prepares its own meals, rather than purchasing them through a vendor. Rural areas receive higher reimbursement because of transportation costs.*

The reimbursement rate for this program is lower than the Summer Food Service Program, but the paperwork and implementation are less burdensome because school districts administer meal service similar to that provided during the school year, using existing vendors and staff.

As with the Summer Food Service Program, schools participating in the Seamless Summer Option can provide meals at sites other than schools, with approval from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

### Summer School

School districts can also provide meals to children attending academic summer school through the existing National School Lunch Program. This is simply an extension of the school meals program run during the school year and is available only to those students enrolled in the academic summer school. The program operates under the same eligibility requirements as during the school year.

To enroll in any of these summer meals programs, a potential sponsor files an application with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, which administers the summer meals program at the state level. Districts can apply to participate in any or all of the three programs. Municipalities and community organizations are only eligible for the Summer Food Service Program.

Department of Agriculture staff help potential sponsors decide which of the federal programs best fit their program and community needs. Additionally, department staff provide technical support and assistance to potential sponsors to complete their applications and tailor programs to match the needs of the children they would serve.

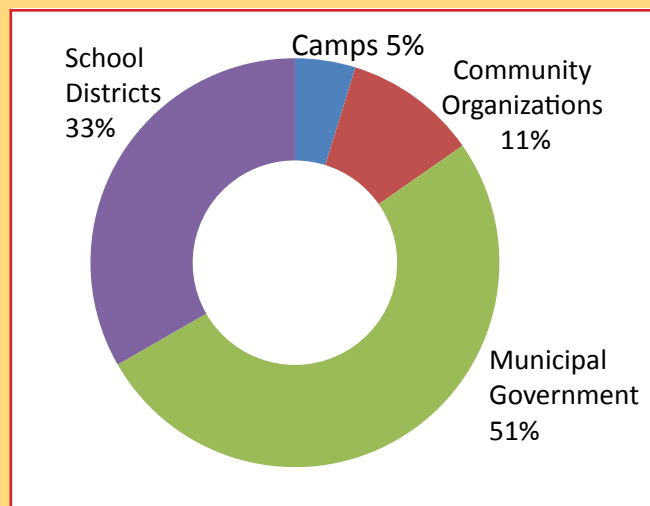
“The summer meals programs are designed to be flexible and meet the needs of different communities and organizations,” said Rose Tricario, director, Division of Food and Nutrition Services in the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

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### Thousands of Children Unserved in Summer

In the summer of 2014, a combination of municipal governments, school districts, food banks, houses of worship, camps and other community organizations served about 3 million meals to more than 56,000 New Jersey children through the Summer Food Service Program. This was accomplished through 100 different feeding programs operating more than 1,000 sites across the state, according to USDA data.

### Types of Summer Food Service Program Sponsors



Organizations serving as summer meal sponsors range from large school districts and/or city governments serving 2,000 to 5,000 children a day to smaller programs at camps and non-profits, feeding 20 to 30 children a day. (A list of sponsoring agencies can be found in Appendix A).

In addition, 13 districts provided meals through the Seamless Summer Option, and 156 districts provided academic summer school meals, feeding more than 23,000 additional children.

Although this is encouraging, tens of thousands of New Jersey children still lack access to summer meals. In fact, 67 New Jersey districts with at least one K-8 school with 45 percent or more children eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals offered no summer meals in 2014.

Table 1 provides a list of high-poverty towns that lacked any type of federally-funded summer feeding in 2014, the number of children going unserved in each district and the potential federal dollars that these towns could claim through a summer meals program. Because sponsors are reimbursed based on the number of meals provided, the potential federal reimbursement could be even higher than the estimated reimbursements in the table.

It is important to note that eligibility to receive free summer meals is different than eligibility during the school year. In high-poverty towns, even children who do not qualify for free- or reduced-price school meals can often take advantage of summer meals.

Additionally, this list only includes districts where at least one K-8 school had 45 percent or more children eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals. High schools are excluded because data on that population was not readily available. Thus the potential total reimbursements could be even higher.

Table 1 is based on 2014 data, and some municipalities listed here may have programs in the summer of 2015. One school district on this list, Galloway Township, will begin a program this summer.

**Table 1. High-Poverty Municipalities with No Summer Meals Program in 2014**

Municipality or school district	Number of eligible children	Additional potential federal summer meals reimbursement*
Barneгат	185	\$13,937
Belmar	331	\$24,937
Bergenfield	485	\$36,539
Berlin Township	161	\$12,129
Beverly	205	\$15,444
Bogota	139	\$10,472
Bradley Beach	148	\$11,150
Brick	203	\$15,294
Brigantine	380	\$28,628
Brooklawn	190	\$14,314
Cape May	72	\$5,424
Clayton	562	\$42,340
Clementon	294	\$22,149
Collingswood	75	\$5,650
Commercial	478	\$36,011
Deerfield	184	\$13,862
Deptford	433	\$32,621
Dover	1,576	\$118,732
Downe	99	\$7,458
Eatontown	311	\$23,430
Edgewater	464	\$34,957
Egg Harbor Township	1,911	\$143,970
Elmwood Park	451	\$33,977
Galloway	1,782	\$134,251
Hammonton	665	\$50,099
Hunterdon County Educational Services Commission	31	\$2,335

**Table 1. High-Poverty Municipalities with No Summer Meals Program in 2014 (Continued)**

Municipality or school district	Number of eligible children	Additional potential federal summer meals reimbursement*
Jamesburg	230	\$17,328
Kearny	2,370	\$178,550
Keyport	353	\$26,594
Lakehurst	220	\$16,574
Lawnside	205	\$15,444
Lawrence Township (Cumberland)	319	\$24,033
Linden	2,342	\$176,440
Lodi	1,455	\$109,616
Lower Cape May Regional School District	230	\$17,328
Lower Township	1,018	\$76,694
Manville	477	\$35,936
Maple Shade	184	\$13,862
Middlesex	122	\$9,191
Moonachie	129	\$9,719
Mullica	204	\$15,369
National Park	126	\$9,493
Neptune City	187	\$14,088
North Brunswick	360	\$27,122
North Wildwood	160	\$12,054
Ocean Gate	77	\$5,801
Penns Grove-Carneys Point Regional School District	926	\$69,763
Pine Hill	637	\$47,990
Pinelands Regional School District	391	\$29,457
Pittsgrove	86	\$6,479
Red Bank	1,033	\$77,824
Ridgefield Park	109	\$8,212
Riverside	590	\$44,449
Roselle Park	118	\$8,890
Somers Point	728	\$54,846
South Amboy	286	\$21,547
South Bound Brook	214	\$16,122
South River	274	\$20,642
Toms River	631	\$47,538
Tuckerton	159	\$11,979

**Table 1. High-Poverty Municipalities with No Summer Meals Program in 2014 (Continued)**

Municipality or school district	Number of eligible children	Additional potential federal summer meals reimbursement*
Upper Deerfield	481	\$36,237
Ventnor	553	\$41,662
Weymouth	91	\$6,856
Wharton	381	\$28,704
Woodbine	152	\$11,451
Woodland Park	522	\$39,326
Woodlynne	344	\$25,916
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,289</b>	<b>\$2,357,235</b>

NOTE: This chart only includes districts that have at least one school with 45 percent or more children eligible for free/reduced price school meals in grades kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup>. High schools are excluded. Additional federal reimbursement dollars are calculated assuming that sponsors are reimbursed for each child each weekday only for lunch (not also breakfast or a snack) at the lowest rate for a Summer Food Service Program lunch (\$3.60 per lunch) and served meals for 21 days in July 2014.

### Challenges and Solutions for Summer Sponsors

Providing summer meals does present certain logistical challenges, including:

- Start-up paperwork for initial application
- Meeting stringent federal meal service, accounting and program operation requirements
- Building programs that attract a consistent number of children each day during the summer months

These logistical challenges can be met, however, resulting in more children having the nutrition they need to stay healthy during the summer months. In fact, sponsors across New Jersey routinely navigate the logistics of starting and maintaining a summer feeding program.

#### Initial Application Process

The initial paper application for the summer meals program can be burdensome to first-time sponsors. Sponsors need to identify sites, ensure that food preparation meets federal standards and document support from various community partners. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture, however, provides support for sponsors in a variety of ways, including training, technical assistance and pairing new sponsors with existing ones to aid in the paperwork and implementation of a program. Some sponsors, such as the City of Perth Amboy, provide yearly training for new sites to correctly complete applications and apply lessons learned from previous years.



Additionally, new sponsors may benefit from a pilot period – either as a sponsor with a handful of sites, or as a meal site for an existing sponsor in their area. Current sponsors have noted that they learned a great deal about the application and logistical process in year one, which made it easy to expand in subsequent years.

For example, the Community FoodBank of New Jersey expanded from an initial seven sites serving 500 children in 2012 to 17 sites serving 1,200 children in 2014, with expansion to underserved areas planned for 2015.



## Meeting Federal Requirements

Federal law requires sponsors to supervise meal service and to meet various health and safety standards. For example, each child and meal served must be counted and meals must be served within particular time ranges. The Summer Food Service Program provides reimbursement for administrative costs, but it is up to sponsoring organizations or sites to ensure that their daily routines meet requirements.

Sharing responsibilities among different staff and volunteers can help to alleviate these challenges. For example, a school district that does not choose to serve meals as a sponsor could still act as an “approved vendor,” providing meals to sponsors and their feeding sites. Other strategies include partnering with sites that already have volunteers, such as parks or houses of worship, which can ensure that meal service is properly supervised. In Camden, for example, teenagers work as staff at these programs, earning a summer paycheck while also having access to healthy meals.<sup>8</sup>

In addition, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture provides workshops and technical assistance to support sponsors in meeting the program requirements.

## Inconsistent Attendance

Daily participation in summer meals programs often varies more widely than participation in school-year meals because children are not usually required to attend summer programs. The variable attendance presents a challenge for sponsors in determining how many meals they need each day.

According to the USDA’s *2015 Best Practices from Across the Nation*, children are more likely to come to a summer meals program when it is paired with other activities, such as summer camps or recreational programs. The best approach is to build on existing programs at pools, parks and other places where children gather during the summer months, said David Buchholtz, food service director for the Paterson School District.

“If you have a location where kids congregate over the summer, (sponsors) can provide the food to support those kids,” he said.

In another creative example of delivering meals to children, the City of Perth Amboy partners with summer reading programs to feed more children.

Additionally, some sponsors advertise heavily in their communities. The summer meal administrators from the City of Perth Amboy and the Paterson School District use advertising, outreach and partnering with community

organizations to ensure that children and families receive regular information about where to receive meals in the summer.

Programs in other states have found success in pairing adult and child meals. Connecticut’s state agency, for example, found a creative way to raise attendance by providing grants for adult meals served at summer meal sites for children. Although the adult meals are not federally-reimbursed, providing low-cost meals for adults accompanying children can attract more families to these sites, while providing nutrition for the entire community.

## SUMMER MEALS IN ALL CORNERS OF PERTH AMBOY

In Perth Amboy, the municipal government has led the summer meals program, feeding children across the city in a variety of programs and sites -- both municipal and independently run.

The city began the summer feeding program in the housing authority and then expanded to the parks and recreation programs, schools, houses of worship and community organizations, such as the Boys and Girls Club. In addition, the summer meals program has been paired with the Perth Amboy Public Schools’ summer literacy program in several locations. In short, Perth Amboy’s summer meals program has become a summer staple for the community, said Raquel Gonzalez, administrative clerk in the city’s Office of Recreation.



When the program began in 2007, the city did not have an existing vendor contract or the ability to prepare its own meals. But city officials engaged in a successful bidding process that has resulted in an effective partnership with a food vendor that now delivers meals to more than 36 sites each day during the summer. City officials recently expanded to serving breakfast and regularly add new sites. Last summer, the city served more than 2,000 children on a typical day.

## FOOD BANKS STEP UP ON SUMMER MEALS

Like many food banks across the state, the Food Bank of South Jersey has made finding new ways to feed



hungry children a top priority. After seeing a spike in the need for child nutrition over the summer, the food bank began supplementing its normal operations with the federal Summer Food Service Program in 2013. The food bank now provides free summer meals to sites across Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem counties.

With help from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the Food Bank of South Jersey is set to expand from 21 sites in 2014 to more than 45 this summer, strategically placing new sites in high-need areas.

“Seeing the look on a kid’s face knowing that they have food for a week fulfills us,” said Falynn Milligan, manager of direct services for Food Bank of South Jersey.

### HELP EXPAND SUMMER FEEDING IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD!

Summer feeding begins at the local level. Community members can use the data in this report, available at [www.acnj.org](http://www.acnj.org), to identify towns that lack a summer meals program. This information can be used to persuade local leaders – mayors, superintendents and community leaders – to team up with community organizations, food banks, houses of worship, camps and others to implement a summer meals program for children.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture is available to provide guidance and technical assistance for potential and current sponsors so that all New Jersey towns successfully and effectively provide meals to children who may otherwise go hungry during the summer months.

**For help in establishing a program, contact the New Jersey Department of Agriculture at 609-292-4498 or e-mail [cherrie.walker@ag.state.nj.us](mailto:cherrie.walker@ag.state.nj.us).**



### PATERSON SCHOOLS SERVE UP SUMMER MEALS

For decades, the Paterson School District has served free meals to children over the summer at child care centers, houses of worship, parks and schools. Last July, the Paterson School District’s combined summer meals programs served an average of 4,200 children each day – making it one of the largest summer feeding programs in the state.

Using its existing vendors and facilities, Paterson is the primary sponsor for summer meals in the city, delivering free meals to dozens of sites all summer long. David Buchholtz, the school district’s food service director, says that the program has had a positive impact on building community ties and has ensured that children have nutritious food to support healthy development during the summer.

Buchholtz notes that school systems are often uniquely suited to serve as summer meal sponsors and nutrition hubs because of existing relationships with families and food vendors, as well as familiarity with federal meal programs.

More New Jersey school districts should follow Paterson’s lead.

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## Conclusion/Recommendations

Childhood hunger does not take a summer vacation. Many children depend on school meals and they need nutritious food when school is not in session. Healthy children help to build healthy communities. New Jersey's summer meals program has a long way to go before it fills the growing need of childhood hunger.

### To expand summer meals programs, Advocates for Children of New Jersey and its partners on the NJ Food For Thought Campaign recommend:

- **Local leadership.** Expanding summer meal programs starts in the community. Municipalities, boards of education and community organizations in high-need, low-usage communities should work together to identify summer meals sponsors and sites and partner to meet the logistical challenges of implementing such a program, with help from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.
- **Coordination among programs.** Stronger coordination among programs serving similar populations of children may help to reduce duplicative services and build stronger summer meals programs that can feed more hungry children. The key is for communities to come together to devise ways to effectively deliver summer meals.
- **Innovative programs.** Securing high participation in summer meals often requires creative thinking. In Arizona, for example, cities vie for the highest participation in the summer meals program.<sup>9</sup> The City of Perth Amboy has paired its summer meals program with a literacy program in its public schools. These types of creative approaches can ensure that more children receive the nutrition they need during the summer months.
- **Support Changes to Federal Law.** The federal rules governing the Summer Meals Service Program can be onerous for sponsors. The bipartisan Summer Meals Act, S. 613, would make it easier for sites to serve meals, expand the program outside of the summer months for non-school sponsors and allow sponsors to serve a maximum of three rather than two meals a day.

State and local advocates should work with state officials, legislators, Congressional representatives and federal officials to ensure Congress enacts this legislation. The goal should be to remove barriers to participation, while still maintaining necessary accountability, health and safety requirements.

## (Endnotes)

- 1 Food Research and Action Center, *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report 2015*, p. 15.
- 2 Katherine Alaimo et al., *Food Insecurity and American School-Aged Children's Cognitive, Academic, and Psychosocial Development*, *Pediatrics* 108:44-53 (2001).
- 3 Jason Laday, *South Jersey Food Banks Struggle Through Seasonal Summer Lull*, *South Jersey Times* (July 10, 2013). Retrieved from [http://www.nj.com/gloucester-county/index.ssf/2013/07/south\\_jersey\\_food\\_banks\\_struggle\\_through\\_seasonal\\_summer\\_lull.html](http://www.nj.com/gloucester-county/index.ssf/2013/07/south_jersey_food_banks_struggle_through_seasonal_summer_lull.html)
- 4 Document sent by Food Bank of South Jersey
- 5 Advocates for Children of New Jersey, *2015 New Jersey Kids Count*, pp. 18-19.
- 6 Advocates for Children of New Jersey, *2015 Newark Kids Count*, pp. 11-13.
- 7 Advocates for Children of New Jersey, *2015 New Jersey Kids Count: The State of Our Counties*, p. 6.
- 8 United States Department of Agriculture, *Summer Meals Toolkit: Outreach to Teens*, p. 2. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/sfsp/SMT-Teens.pdf>
- 9 Seth Scott, *Mayors Launch First Ever Summer Meals Challenge in Arizona*, *AZEDNEWS* (May 11, 2015). Retrieved from <http://azednews.com/2015/05/11/mayors-launch-first-ever-summer-meals-challenge-in-arizona/>

Appendix A: List of 2014 Summer Food Service Program Sponsors

<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Average Daily Participation, July 2014</b>
Atlantic City Division of Youth Services	Atlantic	1,022
Asbury Park School District	Monmouth	357
Bayonne School District	Hudson	458
Bloomfield College	Essex	162
Borough of Carteret	Middlesex	80
Borough of Cliffside	Bergen	149
Borough of Fairview	Bergen	227
Borough of Highlands Recreation Department	Monmouth	63
Borough of Roselle	Union	208
Bound Brook School District	Somerset	140
Boys & Girls Clubs of Gloucester County	Gloucester	65
Bridgeton Public Schools	Cumberland	436
Burlington City School District	Burlington	59
Caldwell University	Essex	26
Camp Cromwell, Inc.	Somerset	76
Camp Nejeda Foundation, Inc.	Sussex	13
Camp Vacamas	Passaic	192
City of Camden Health and Human Services	Camden	3,685
City of East Orange	Essex	2,115
City of Elizabeth Department of Recreation	Union	1,514
City of Garfield Recreation Department	Bergen	121
City of Orange	Essex	1,112
City of Passaic Department of Recreation	Passaic	711
City of Perth Amboy	Middlesex	2,079
City of Trenton Recreation Department	Mercer	1,381
City of Union City	Hudson	1,230
Collier School - Kateri Programs	Monmouth	267
Community FoodBank of New Jersey	Union	1,250
Concerned Citizens of Whitesboro	Cape May	67
Cumberland Cape Atlantic YMCA	Cumberland	143
East Orange Community Charter School	Essex	81
Elizabeth School District	Union	3,725
Englewood Public School District	Bergen	398
Essex County College	Essex	99
Essex County Educational Services Commission	Essex	191
Fairfield Township Schools	Cumberland	115
Fairleigh Dickinson University	Bergen	69

Appendix A: List of 2014 Summer Food Service Program Sponsors (Continued)

<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Average Daily Participation, July 2014</b>
First Pentecostal Apostolic Mission	Burlington	23
Food Bank of South Jersey	Camden	476
Foodbank of Monmouth and Ocean Counties	Ocean	424
Franklin Township Recreation	Somerset	42
Glassboro School District	Gloucester	65
Gloucester City School District	Camden	175
Gloucester County Special Services District	Gloucester	194
Hackensack Recreation Department	Bergen	641
Harrison Public Schools	Hudson	515
Hillside Recreation Department	Union	190
Hope for Ex-Offenders	Bergen	33
Hudson County Schools of Technology	Hudson	136
Impact 21 Community Development Corporation	Union	90
Irvington Parks and Recreation	Essex	1,016
Islamic Center of Passaic County	Passaic	83
Jersey City Department of Health and Human Services	Hudson	1,656
Keansburg School District	Monmouth	118
Kiddie Keep Well Camp	Middlesex	166
Lakewood School District	Ocean	761
Lifecamp Inc.	Hunterdon	281
Lindenwold School District	Camden	108
Little Egg Harbor School District	Ocean	188
Mercer Street Friends Food Bank	Mercer	81
Millville School District	Cumberland	274
Montclair Grass Roots, Inc.	Essex	148
Morristown Neighborhood House	Morris	222
Mount Holly Township	Burlington	399
New Brunswick Youth Services	Middlesex	1,341
New Community Corporation	Essex	106
New York Service for Handicapped	Monmouth	48
Newark Public Schools	Essex	3,291
NJ Institute of Technology	Essex	576
Norwescap, Inc.	Warren	72
Passaic School District	Passaic	2,307

Appendix A: List of 2014 Summer Food Service Program Sponsors (Continued)

<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Average Daily Participation, July 2014</b>
Paterson School District	Passaic	1,712
Paulsboro School District	Gloucester	146
Plainfield School District	Union	1,500
Pleasantville Recreation Department	Atlantic	1,027
Rabbinical College of New Jersey	Morris	111
Rahway Community Action Organization	Union	215
Ramapo College of New Jersey	Bergen	144
Repauno Preschool Day Care	Gloucester	22
Rider University	Mercer	27
Rowan University	Gloucester	140
Rutgers Pre-College	Essex	192
Rutgers Educational Opportunity Fund	Essex	90
Salvation Army Star Lake Camp	Passaic	173
Seton Hall University Upward Bound Program	Essex	118
Sunup City of Newark	Essex	2,835
The Arc Gloucester	Gloucester	22
The City of Hoboken	Hudson	342
The Salvation Army - Camp Tecumseh	Hunterdon	113
Town of Guttenberg	Hudson	122
Town of West New York	Hudson	662
Township of North Bergen	Hudson	579
Township of Weehawken	Hudson	81
Trail Blazer Camps	Sussex	100
UrbanPromise Ministries, Inc.	Camden	344
Willingboro Township	Burlington	413
Winslow Township Schools	Camden	351
Woodbury City Public Schools	Gloucester	131
Word of Life Christian Worship	Cumberland	923
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