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INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
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TO: STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES (GENERAL)
STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES (BLIND)
CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
REGIONAL REHABILITATION CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS
RSA SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

SUBJECT: Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program, FY 2000 Annual Report

Attached is a copy of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) FY 2000 annual report that is based on the "Report of Vending Facility Program" (Form RSA-15) for the reporting period October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000 submitted by State licensing agencies pursuant to the Randolph-Sheppard Act.

The Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program has continued to provide persons who are blind with remunerative employment at increasing levels of earnings. A total of 2,729 blind vendors operated 3,279 vending facilities located on Federal and other property. The program generated \$471.1 million in gross income and \$93.9 million in net earnings to vendors. This resulted in national average annual vendor earnings of \$34,337.

The Mississippi Rehabilitation, Research and Training Center on Low Vision and Blindness prepared this comprehensive Annual Report. Funding was provided by RSA. The Report contains extensive statistical and financial information that can be used to enhance and promote the Randolph-Sheppard Program.

INQUIRIES: Please direct any questions concerning this report to:
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/s/
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Attachment

**RANDOLPH-SHEPPARD
VENDING FACILITY PROGRAM**

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2000

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vending Facility Program authorized by the Randolph-Sheppard Act (P.L. 74-732, as amended by P. L. 83-565 and P. L. 93-516; 20 U.S.C. section 107 et seq.) provides persons who are blind with remunerative employment and self-support through the operation of vending facilities on Federal and other property. The program, enacted into law in 1936, was intended to enhance employment opportunities for trained, licensed blind persons to operate facilities. At the outset, sundry stands were placed in the lobbies of Federal office buildings and post offices. The law was subsequently amended in 1954 and again in 1974 to ultimately ensure individuals who are blind a "priority" in the operation of vending facilities, which included cafeterias, snack bars, and automatic vending machines, on Federal property.

Over 30,000 persons who are blind have been employed in this program since its inception in 1936. The program has broadened considerably from Federal locations to also include State, county, municipal, and private installations.

The following statistical information is based upon the form "RSA - 15" submitted by the 50 State Licensing Agencies (SLAs) for the period October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000 to satisfy the statutory requirements for an annual report under 20 U.S.C. section 107b(4) and 34 CFR section 395.3(11)(ix).

In FY 2000, there were 3,279 vending facilities of which 1,117 were located on Federal property and 2,162 on non-Federal property, providing employment for 2,729 blind vendors of which 913 were on Federal property and 1,816 were on non-Federal property. These figures represent an overall decrease of 72 vending facilities and 84 vendors relative to FY 1999.

The gross income (including gross sales, vending machine and other income) from all facilities totaled \$471.1 million, up \$23.0 million over FY 1999 (\$448.1 million). This produced total vendor earnings of \$93.9 million – \$3.3 million more than in FY 1999. The national average annual earnings of all vendors was \$34,337 in FY 2000, \$1,781 more than in FY 1999.

The average annual earnings of vendors is determined by dividing the vendors' total earnings by the number of vendor person years. In FY 2000, the number of vendor person years was 2,735.

There are marked differences in the administration of the Vending Facility Program from State to State. This report identifies differences in data on the following specific types of facilities: Snack Bars and Other Facilities, Vending Machines, and Cafeterias.

In FY 2000, there were a total of 3,279 vending facilities of which 1,463 (44.6%) were Snack Bars and Other Facilities, 390 (11.9%) were Cafeterias, and 1,426 (43.5%) were Vending Machines. Of the total vending facilities, there were 1,117 (34.1%) on Federal property, and 2,162 (65.9%) on non-Federal property.

Snack Bars and Other Facilities were the largest of the three categories with 1,463 facilities. The gross sales for this type of facility was \$198.4 million or 43.3% of the total program gross (\$458.5 million). The average vendor earnings was \$27,947.

There were 390 cafeteria facilities. The gross sales from cafeterias was \$123.9 million or 27.0% of the total. The average vendor earnings for this category was \$42,556.

There were 1,426 vending machine facilities. The gross sales from vending machines was \$136.2 million or 29.7% of the total gross sales. The average vendor earnings for this category was \$40,452.

Total program expenditures for administering the Vending Facility Program by the SLAs was \$75.3 million in FY 2000. The funding for those expenditures came from the following sources of support: machine income - \$16.0 million; levied set-aside from vendors - \$14.2 million; State appropriations - \$6.6 million; and Federal (Section 110 funds) - \$38.5 million.

The General Services Administration was the largest Federal property landlord with 414 facilities. The U. S. Postal Service was second with 330 facilities, and the U. S. Department of Defense was third with a total of 119 facilities. The Department of Energy and Department of Health and Human Services each had 21 facilities with the remainder being dispersed among a variety of Federal agencies.

In FY 2000, the 50 SLAs reported that 517 person years were used to administer the Vending Facility Program. They also reported that 235 blind persons were trained to become vendors of which 125 or 53.2% were placed as licensed vendors and that 610 potential sites were surveyed of which 291 or 47.7% were accepted.

In addition to the 2,729 licensed blind operators employed by the Vending Facility Program, the program employed 330 individuals with visual impairments and 280 with other disabilities.

The RSA - 15 report provides data on SLA participation in the Interstate Highway Program. In FY 2000, 43 SLAs participated in that program. Since the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the States of Alaska and Hawaii have no interstate highways, only 3 States eligible to participate are not taking part in this program.

In reviewing this statistical program summary, it should be recognized that business opportunities for blind persons in the Randolph-Sheppard Program may be limited by the resources available to the State Licensing Agency and/or by the availability of vending sites on Federal and other property in a given State. State licensing agencies should find the comparative data available in these tables helpful for making program decisions and expanding business opportunities for blind entrepreneurs. States with similar profiles may wish to enter discussions about mutual problems and

achievements. One important gauge of the value of this report will be the advancement of employment opportunities for blind persons in each State's vending facility program.

PROGRAM DATA HIGHLIGHTS

This report and accompanying tables are based on RSA - 15 data reported by SLAs on three specific types of vending facilities, as defined under the Randolph-Sheppard regulations in the following manner:

1. "Snack Bars and Other Facilities" means all types of business enterprises that are not included under the cafeteria and vending machine definitions. The category includes snack bars (wet/dry facilities) and sundry locations.

2. "Vending Machine Facility" means an automated coin or currency operated facility which dispenses a variety of food and refreshment items and services. The licensed business operator is responsible for the complete management of the machines and the area in which they are located. The vendor also must be located on the premises and provide such functions as loading and servicing such machines and other necessary customer - related services.

3. "Cafeteria" means a food dispensing facility capable of providing a broad variety of prepared foods and beverages (including hot meals) primarily through the use of a line where the customer serves himself from displayed selections. A cafeteria may be fully automatic or have some limited waiter or waitress service, and table or booth seating facilities are always provided.

INCOME STATEMENT

The Vending Facility Program utilizes an income account of about nine items. Gross profits and net earnings are reported with adequate supporting information indicating how the figures were obtained, as shown in the following statement for FY 2000.

Fig. 1 - Sales, Profit, Earnings, FY 2000

Item	\$Million	Percent
Gross Sales	458.5	100.0
Cost of Goods Sold	247.5	54.0
Gross Profit	211.0	46.0
Operating Expenses	117.6	25.7
Operating Profit	93.3	20.4
Other Income	12.6	2.7
Net Proceeds	105.9	23.1
Set-Aside Funds	12.1	2.6
Net Profit	93.8	20.5
Earnings	93.9 ^a	20.5
<i>Note:</i> Differences in calculation of totals are due to rounding. ^a Includes \$139,140 under Fair Minimum Return.		

Gross Sales and Profit

In FY 2000, the Vending Facility Program reported gross annual sales of \$458.5 million, cost of goods sold of \$247.5 million, for a gross profit of \$211.0 million, or 46.0% of gross sales.

The margin of gross profit among the 50 State programs ranged from 18.1% in Mississippi to 59.7% in Nevada. The margin of profit varied among the three types of facilities as follows: 49.9% for cafeterias, 49.0% for vending machines, and 41.6% for snack bars and other.

Operating Expenses and Profit

After deducting \$117.6 million operating expenses in payments for equipment, maintenance and repairs, supplies, wages, rent, utilities, insurance, licenses, State and local taxes, the program realized an operating profit of \$93.3 million, or 20.4% of gross sales.

Vending Machine/Other Income and Net Proceeds

The \$12.6 million vending machine income distributed to vendors and other income from subsidies and other sources accruing to the vending facilities, added to the \$93.3 million operating profit, yielded \$105.9 million in net proceeds, or 23.1 percent of gross sales.

As a percent of gross sales, net proceeds indicate profitability after the normal revenues and expenses are accounted for. By this criterion, vending machines were the most profitable type of facility with net proceeds of 33.3 percent, followed by snack bars and other with 22.2 percent, and cafeterias with 13.2 percent.

Set-Aside Funds, Net Profit and Fair Minimum Return

Set-aside funds assessed against the net proceeds of vending facilities, an accountable item but optional with the States, amounted to \$12.1 million. These funds were collected in participating programs and used to pay for the purchase, maintenance and replacement of equipment, management services, fair minimum return payment to vendors, and fringe benefits.

The remaining net profit to the vendors, after subtracting the \$12.1 million set-aside from net proceeds, was \$93.8 million, or 20.5 percent of gross sales nationally. By type of facility, the margin net profit from gross sales was 30.0 percent for vending machines, 19.6 percent for snack bars and other, and 11.4 percent for cafeterias.

Fair minimum return may be paid to vendors from set-aside funds in order to provide a more uniform and equitable income to all vendors. Only six SLAs used this provision of the Act to contribute a total of \$139,140.

Vendors' Earnings

The amount of vendors' earnings is determined by the volume of the program net profit to vendors (i.e. the profit after set aside funds) and the supplementary fair minimum return payments to the vendors. In FY 2000, the vendors' earnings totaled \$93.9 million, as shown in the following statement:

Fig. 2 - Income, Earnings, FY 2000

Item	\$Million	Percent
Gross Income	471.1	100.0
Operating Profit	93.8	19.9
Fair Minimum Return	.1	----
Aggregate Earnings	93.9	19.9
Average Earnings	34,337.0	----

This means that, after all kinds of income and expenses were accounted for, the vendors take-home earnings represented 19.9% of the program revenues from all sources, that is, about twenty cents on the dollar.

The vendors national average earnings, an important management figure in the program, was \$34,337, and ranged from \$8,447 in Puerto Rico to \$68,565 in Nevada. Vendors in 40 State programs received additional fringe benefits valued at \$8.0 million.

Vendors operating vending machine facilities made an average of \$40,452, compared to \$42,556 for those operating cafeterias, and \$27,947 for those in snack bars and other facilities.

NUMBER OF VENDORS AND VENDING FACILITIES

A vendor is a blind person licensed by the State Licensing Agency to operate vending facilities on Federal, public (State, county, municipal) and private property. The vending facilities are classified into three categories: cafeterias, vending machines, snack bars and other.

In FY 2000, 2,729 vendors managed and operated 3,279 vendors facilities, distributed by location as follows: 913 vendors operated 1,117 vending facilities on Federal property; 1,718 vendors operated 2,043 facilities on public property; and 98 vendors operated 119 facilities on private property.

Of the total 3,279 vending facilities, 390 were cafeterias, 1,426 vending machines, and 1,463 snack bars and other.

A total of 1,114 vending facilities were granted permits or contracts to operate on Federal property by the following identified Federal Agencies: General Services

Administration - 414, U.S. Postal Service - 330, Department of Defense - 119, Department of Energy - 21, Department of Health and Human Services - 21, Department of Justice - 17, Tennessee Valley Authority - 16, Department of Transportation - 12, Department of Veterans Affairs - 6, and other agencies - 159.

In FY 2000, the VF program trained 235 blind persons and placed 125 as vendors. Another 94 were certified but had to wait for employment. Lack of available facilities was a factor.

In FY 2000, 789 blind individuals received upward mobility training. Of the 789 who received upward mobility training, 127 or 16.1% were promoted to a more lucrative job in the program.

Mandatory annual surveys (610 in FY 2000) for potential vending facility locations were conducted, 152 in Federal sites and 458 in non-Federal sites. As a result of the surveys, 73 Federal sites vs. 218 non-Federal sites were accepted as vending locations. A total of 291 surveyed sites were accepted in FY 2000. During the same year, 194 new facilities were established and 236 were closed - a net loss of 42. Leading reasons for not accepting surveyed sites were "infeasibility of site" (144) and "denied by property manager" (59).

FUNDING SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

Total public support for the VF program expenditures amounted to \$45.1 million, \$6.6 million from State appropriations and \$38.5 million from Federal funds allocated under Section 110 of the Rehabilitation Act. The remaining expenditures were paid for from set-aside funds assessed against the net proceeds of vendors (\$14.2 million) and from unassigned vending machine income (\$16.0 million).

The expenditures' share among the four sources was:

Fig. 3 - Funding Sources, FY 2000

Item	\$Million	Percent
Total	75.3	100.0
Vending Machine Income	16.0	21.2
Levied Set-Aside Funds	14.2	18.8
State Appropriations	6.6	8.8
Federal Funds	38.5	51.2

Expenditures from these four funding sources amounted to \$75.3 million, administered according to the purposes and priorities set forth in the State plans, as follows (All data were taken from Part III - Section B of the RSA - 15):

\$13.0 million for the purchase of new equipment needed for the new as well as for already existing facilities. Federal funds financed 65.3% of the expenses involved. The national average cost to establish a new facility was estimated at \$51,834.

\$7.1 million to maintain the equipment in good repair, and

\$9.8 million to replace equipment. Set-aside and Federal funds paid respectively for most of these two items. The national average cost to maintain and replace equipment was estimated at \$5,505 per facility.

\$6.7 million to refurbish existing facilities in order to improve their appearance and efficiency were paid for by funds from the four sources.

\$26.7 million for management services. These are services provided on a systematic basis by the program management services staff to support and improve the business operation. Federal funds financed 63.3% of the expenses involved.

\$183,722 as fair minimum return payments to vendors, from set-aside funds, to provide a uniform minimum income to all vendors under the program.

\$8.0 million, paid for almost entirely from vending machine income funds, **for fringe benefits under the form of:**

retirement/pension \$4.2 million
health insurance \$3.2 million
sick leave/vacation time \$.6 million

\$1.6 million, paid for almost entirely by Federal and State funds, for **initial stock and supplies.**

\$2.2 million for other expenditures, paid for from State and non-Federal vending machine income funds.

Here is a summary of the program handling expenditures and funding priorities:

Fig. 4 - Expenditures, FY 2000

Item	\$Million	Percent
Total	75.3	100.0
Facilities Upkeep	36.7	48.7
Management Services	26.7	35.4
Fringe Benefits & FMR	8.1	10.8
Stock/Supplies, Other	3.8	5.0

The Interstate Highway Program

In FY 2000, total receipts of all 1,020 vending locations operated under the Interstate Highway Program amounted to \$35.8 million. The total from vending machine receipts, or profit generated at these locations, was \$27.5 million. The number of vendors employed in the highway program was 470.