



School Breakfast Scorecard 2007

FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER

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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition.

For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest, visit www.frac.org. For information about school meals, go to http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/federal_index.html.

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Executive Summary

School Breakfast is not only an extremely effective means to reduce hunger among needy children; it also improves nutrition, prevents obesity, improves students' attendance, attentiveness and achievement, and reduces discipline problems in school. As less than a third of parents of elementary school aged children report eating breakfast with their children every morning, the need for nutritious school breakfast programs is clear.

Key Findings for 2007

- In 2006-2007 8.1 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day, an increase of 391,000 children or 5 percent compared to the prior school year. In the last three school years, daily participation in school breakfast by low-income children has increased by 1 million, or 14.2 percent.
- Nationally, comparing free and reduced-price school breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation, 45.3 children ate breakfast for every 100 children who ate lunch in school year 2006-2007. Two years ago the ratio stood at 43.9
- Nationally, if the school breakfast to lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, almost 2.6 million more children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states

would have received an additional \$555 million in federal child nutrition funding.

- When children who pay for their meals are included, total participation in the School Breakfast Program rose to a new high of 10.1 million children on an average morning in the 2006-2007 school year, a 5.9 percent increase from 2005-2006.
- New Mexico became first state to exceed the ratio of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. New Mexico's participation ratio grew by 3.2 points from 57.9 in 2005-2006 to 61.1 in school year 2006-2007.
- The other best ranked states on this measure were South Carolina, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Kentucky.
- The lowest ranked states were Illinois, New Hampshire, Utah, Alaska and Connecticut.
- The majority of states have implemented promotion activities to encourage school districts to adopt alternative breakfast service models to help increase participation. Several states also have worked to improve the nutritional quality of the meals being served at breakfast.

Recommendations for School Breakfast Expansion

- Every school should participate in the School Breakfast Program.
- States should mandate the provision of breakfast at schools, particularly those with significant numbers of low-income students, and provide state funds to supplement federal funding for the breakfast program.
- Schools should make breakfast a part of the school day by implementing universal breakfast programs (breakfast at no cost to all students), and flexible serving methods such as breakfast in the classroom.
- USDA should make supplemental federal funding available to school districts for the implementation of strategies to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program.
- Local outreach and social marketing by schools, advocates, state agencies, school nutrition organizations, and USDA are vital to ensuring that all eligible children who wish to are enrolled and participate in school breakfast.
- Schools should improve the nutritional quality of school breakfast in order to attract student participation and provide the best nutrition to students.

Introduction

The School Breakfast Program is not only an extremely effective means to reduce hunger among needy children; it also improves nutrition, curbs obesity, improves students' attendance, attentiveness and achievement, and reduces discipline problems in school.

The link between learning and nutrition has long been known. As early as 1917 the U.S. Surgeon General said, "This is expensive stupidity...trying to educate children with half-starved bodies." Since then, Congress authorized the creation of the School Breakfast Program as a pilot under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, "in recognition of the demonstrated relationship between food and good nutrition and the capacity of children to develop and learn...." The increased educational demands placed on today's children make the need for a healthy breakfast even more essential.

Recognition of the importance of the School Breakfast Program is growing among school officials. As a result participation in the program continues to increase. In this year's report, the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) found that student participation in the School Breakfast Program continued to grow in school year 2006 - 2007. Almost 10 million students ate breakfast at school on an average day in the last academic year; 8.1 million of those children came from low-income families. This represents a 5 percent increase in school breakfast participation since 2005-2006 by our neediest children. Overall, participation by schools in the School Breakfast Program grew by 2.5 percent last year, with 84.8 percent of schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program offering breakfast as well.

Despite this important growth, nationally the School Breakfast Program still reaches only 45.3 low-income children for every 100 reached by the National School Lunch Program. There is considerable room for improvement. If every state had met an attainable goal of serving breakfast to 60 low-income children for every 100 eating lunch, as New Mexico showed was possible, 2.6 million more needy children would have been served nationally and states would have collected an additional \$555 million in federal child nutrition funding last year.

FRAC publishes this annual School Breakfast Scorecard to document the current state of the program as well as to promote successful initiatives to increase participation. By comparing school breakfast participation in the states as well as nationally, and by detailing creative strategies state are using to promote breakfast, this scorecard can be used as a guide for getting healthy school breakfasts to more of our nation's children.

Who is Eligible for School Breakfast?

- Any public school, nonprofit private school or residential child care institution can choose to participate in the School Breakfast Program, which is funded through and administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. The amount the school is reimbursed by the federal government depends on the student's family income.
- Families must complete an application, or be directly certified, to determine eligibility for free or reduced-price meals through the School Breakfast and School Lunch Programs. Based on their family income, children fall into one of three groups:
 - **Free:** Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level eat at no cost.
 - **Reduced-Price:** Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty can be charged no more than 30 cents per meal.
 - **Paid:** Children with family incomes above 185 percent of poverty pay for their meals, but schools are reimbursed 24 cents per meal by USDA.

Why is School Breakfast Important?

Experts agree that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Yet, many children skip breakfast because their families struggle to put a meal on the table. In 2006 approximately 12.8 million American children, or one in six, lived below the federal poverty line. Among households with children, 10.9 percent (or 12.6 million households) were food insecure according to the U.S. Census Bureau and USDA, meaning they faced a constant struggle against hunger. For children living in these households, a filling, nutritious meal every morning is often beyond their parents' ability to provide.

For millions of other children, eating breakfast is a matter of time, not money. As the demands on working parents have grown, and parents face longer commutes to distant jobs or jobs with non-traditional work hours, sitting down to a healthy breakfast has become a rare event for many families. Along with the early morning rush, many children do not have an appetite when they first start the day, so skipping breakfast becomes an unhealthy routine for many.

The lack of a healthy breakfast puts children at risk. Missing a morning meal has been shown to have serious academic, behavioral and dietary consequences that the School Breakfast Program can combat.

Eating Breakfast Improves School Performance

At a time when schools are expected to raise their students' academic performance and test scores, making sure every child has eaten a nourishing breakfast is an important but often overlooked tool. Researchers report that children who skip breakfast have more difficulty distinguishing among similar images, show increased errors, and have slower memory recall. Studies also show that children who live in families that experience hunger have lower math scores and an increased likelihood to repeat a grade, and receive more special education services.

Eating a healthy breakfast helps to lay the groundwork children need to learn. Eating breakfast improves math grades, vocabulary skills and memory. Children who eat breakfast at school – closer to class and test-taking time – perform better on standardized tests than those who skip breakfast or eat breakfast hours earlier at home.

U.S. Census Bureau Data: Family Breakfast not the Norm

Only 35 percent of parents of children ages 6 to 11 report eating breakfast each day with their children according to recently released statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation show that most American families of school-age children do not eat breakfast together every day. On average, only 22 percent of parents of middle- and high- school- aged students report eating breakfast daily with their children. More than twice as many parents report eating dinner with their children each day. These percentages are similar across income levels, race, areas of the country, and community type (urban, suburban or rural). These figures demonstrate how important it can be for schools to provide breakfast to ensure that all children have the opportunity to eat a nourishing meal so they can learn and thrive.

Eating Breakfast Reduces Behavioral Problems

Every parent knows that hungry children often are cranky and more likely to misbehave. Studies show that behavioral and emotional problems are more prevalent among children living in families where hunger is an issue. Teenagers experiencing hunger are more likely to be suspended from school, have difficulty getting along with other children and to have few friends. In addition, hungry children are more likely to be absent and tardy.

Encouraging participation in the School Breakfast Program is a good way to improve school attendance and discipline. Studies have shown that students who participate in school breakfast have lower rates of absence and tardiness and exhibit decreased behavioral and psychological problems. Researchers have discovered that children who eat school breakfast have fewer discipline problems and visit school nurses' offices less often.

School Breakfast Improves Children's Diets

Children in the United States grow up surrounded by "junk food" and many have developed unhealthy eating habits. In contrast, breakfasts served as part of the School Breakfast Program are required to provide one-fourth or more of the key nutrients children need every day, and contain no more than 30 percent of calories from fat and 10 percent of calories from saturated fat.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that children with access to school breakfast eat a better overall diet, less fat, and more magnesium, vitamin C and folate. Other USDA research shows that children who participate in school breakfast eat more fruits, drink more milk, and consume a wider variety of foods than those who do not eat school breakfast or who have breakfast at home.

School Breakfast Can Help Reduce Obesity

The Institute of Medicine reports that fully one third of America's children are obese or at risk of obesity. Childhood obesity is a major public health

epidemic. Obesity rates have doubled among young children and tripled among adolescents over the past 20 years. Most troubling, they translate into increased risks of premature death and an overall lower quality of life because obesity is associated with greater risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma, osteoarthritis, cancer and even psychological disorders.

Children and adolescents who eat breakfast are significantly less likely to be overweight, while skipping breakfast is associated with a higher risk of obesity. Researchers suggest that people who do not eat breakfast get very hungry later on in the day and tend to overeat as a result — consuming more calories each day than they would if they had eaten breakfast in the morning. School breakfast helps ensure that children will not be tempted to overeat at other meals or snack before lunch. School breakfast also helps to build lifelong healthy eating habits.



Student Participation

In 2006-2007, 8.1 million low-income children participated in the national School Breakfast Program on an average school day, an increase of 391,000 children or 5 percent compared to the prior school year. Combined with the previous year's increase of 243,000 children, participation in the School Breakfast Program among low-income children has grown by an impressive 8.5 percent since 2004-2005. In the last three school years, daily participation in school breakfast by low-income children has increased by 1 million, or 14.2 percent.

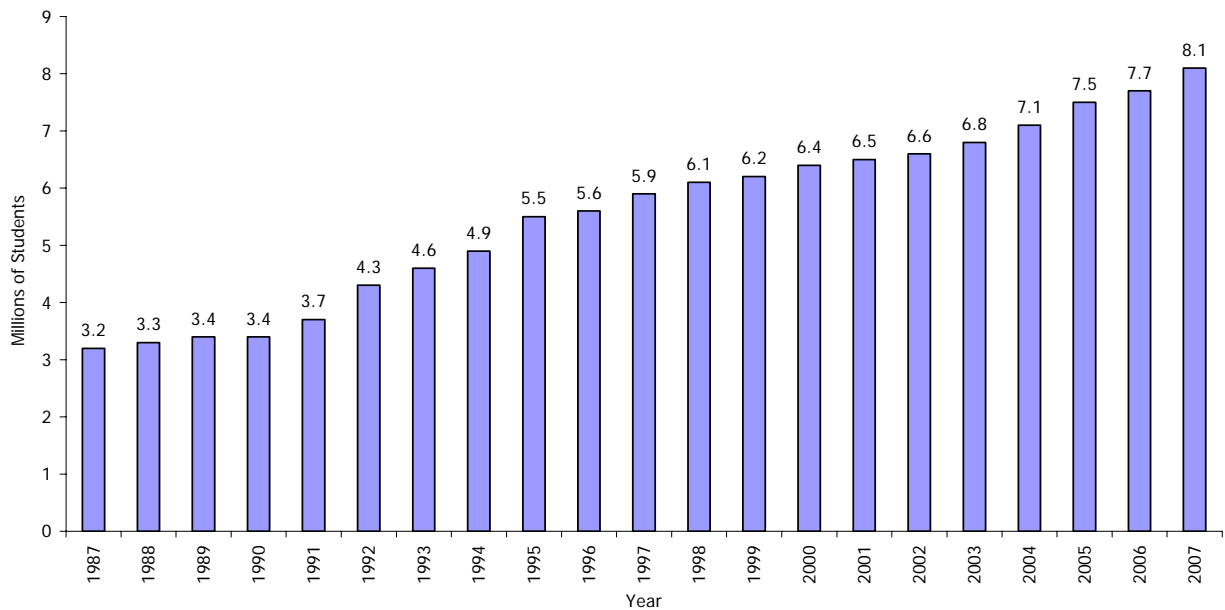
When children who received paid meals (those with family incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level) are included, total participation in the School Breakfast Program rose to 10.1 million children on an average morning in the 2006-2007 school year, a 5.9 percent increase from 2005-2006.

Because there is very broad participation in the National School Lunch Program by students who receive the meal for free or at a reduced price, FRAC uses it as a benchmark against which to

measure participation in school breakfast. In the 2006-2007 school year nearly 18 million low-income children ate a school lunch each day, 600,000 more than the year before.

Nationally, comparing free and reduced-price breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation, for every 100 children who ate lunch, 45.3 children ate breakfast in school year 2006-2007. This is a solid improvement from the previous year when the ratio of breakfast to lunch participation was 44.6. Two years ago the ratio stood at 43.9. And compared to 1991 when FRAC initiated this scorecard, the ratio of breakfast participation has grown very substantially, from 31.5 students in breakfast for every 100 in lunch. As discussed later however, a number of individual states are closing in on a ratio of 60 to 100. But with less than half of eligible low-income children taking advantage of the breakfast program, it is essential to accelerate the expansion of school breakfast participation.

Figure 1: Student Participation in the Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast Program



Student Participation by State

Wide variation among states in the performance of their School Breakfast Programs continues to exist. Forty-five states saw an increase in the number of free and reduced-price children eating breakfast. In general, increases in their low-income student breakfast participation were modest - 5 percent or less compared to the prior year. However, Wisconsin, Idaho, Ohio, Minnesota and Indiana led the states in participation growth, with Wisconsin achieving an impressive 25.3 percent growth rate.

A handful of states – Hawaii, Maryland, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wyoming - as well as the District of Columbia experienced a decrease.

Change in Number of Children Eating Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast School Year 2005-2006 to School Year 2006-2007

State	Percent Change
Top 5 States	
Wisconsin	25.3%
Idaho	10.9%
Ohio	8.8%
Minnesota	7.7%
Indiana	6.2%
Bottom 5 States	
West Virginia	-0.6%
Wyoming	-1.8%
District of Columbia	-7.2%
Hawaii	-8.1%
Rhode Island	-12.2%

Forty-five states also had increased breakfast participation by children receiving paid meals. Only Alaska, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia had a decrease in the number of paid children in 2006-2007 compared to the prior year. In fact, when paid meals are included, Maryland, West Virginia and Wyoming experienced overall growth in their breakfast programs.

When comparing states' ratios of student participation in the School Breakfast Program to the National School Lunch Program, overall improvement is evident, yet wide disparities remain. The 15 highest-performing states reach at least 50 percent of their eligible low-income children with breakfast, with New Mexico reaching 61.1 children for every 100 eating lunch. But participation in many states still lags with the bottom 15 states all serving fewer than 40 eligible low-income children and five states – Connecticut,

Alaska, Utah, New Hampshire and Illinois - serving fewer than 35 low-income children breakfast for every 100 eating lunch.

Overall, 44 states improved their participation ratios in 2006-2007, with the largest increase, 6.4 points, happening in Wisconsin, which implemented universal classroom breakfast in Milwaukee schools (see page 6). The increase meant that Wisconsin rose from being the lowest performing state for the last four school years, to 46th place in 2006-2007 with a ratio of 35.7.

The second largest increase in participation ratios occurred in Idaho, which grew by 4.8 points and replaced Arkansas among the top ten states based on breakfast to lunch ratios. New Mexico captured the number one ranking by being the first state to surpass the goal of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. New Mexico's participation ratio grew by 3.2 points from 57.9 in 2005-2006 to 61.1 in school year 2006-2007.

Students Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

State	Ratio
Top 10 States	
New Mexico	61.1
South Carolina	59.2
West Virginia	57.0
Oklahoma	56.9
Kentucky	56.3
Oregon	55.9
Vermont	55.5
Mississippi	55.5
Georgia	54.2
Idaho	53.7
Bottom 10 States:	
Iowa	37.2
Nebraska	36.7
New Jersey	36.1
Colorado	35.7
Wisconsin	35.7
Connecticut	34.6
Alaska	34.0
Utah	33.8
New Hampshire	33.8
Illinois	32.9

School Participation

In order for children to eat school breakfast, their school must participate in the program. While any school participating in the National School Lunch Program can also offer the School Breakfast Program, in the past many such schools failed to offer breakfast. Over time, however, there has been a major shift. Nationally the percentage of schools offering breakfast as compared to lunch has grown from 48.8 percent in 1991 to 84.8 percent in 2006-2007. Last year alone, 2,100 more schools across the country instituted a breakfast program, an increase of 2.5 percent. While the growth reflects an increased appreciation among school officials of the importance of breakfast, nearly one in six schools that offer the School Lunch Program still fails to offer its students this important meal.

School Participation in the States

The rate of school participation in the School Breakfast Program varies widely from state to state. In 2006-2007, 26 states had more than 90 percent of their schools with lunch programs also participating in the breakfast program. Sixteen states operated breakfast in at least 95 percent of such schools, and Arkansas, South Carolina and West Virginia offered breakfast in all of these schools (Arkansas and South Carolina actually served breakfast in more schools than lunch). Most of these high-performing states also have high student participation rates, reinforcing the fact that increasing school participation is a key way to boost the number of children eating breakfast every day.

While the vast majority of states continued to improve their school participation rates from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007, four states – Connecticut, Montana, Rhode Island and South Dakota - lost ground. (While the number of schools serving breakfast in South Dakota grew, it did not keep pace with the growth in the number serving lunch). In all, eight states served breakfast in less than 70 percent of their schools participating in lunch, with Connecticut serving only 51.5 percent of schools.

School Breakfast Program (SBP) Schools as a Percentage of National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Schools

State	Percentage
Top 10 States:	
Arkansas*	100.1%
South Carolina*	100.1%
West Virginia	100.0%
North Carolina	99.2%
Delaware	99.2%
Florida	99.1%
Texas	99.0%
Kentucky	97.6%
Oklahoma	97.2%
Rhode Island	96.5%

Bottom 10 States:

South Dakota	76.4%
Minnesota	73.6%
Massachusetts	68.8%
Illinois	68.8%
Alaska	68.3%
Ohio	67.8%
Nebraska	66.3%
New Jersey	64.5%
Wisconsin	60.6%
Connecticut	51.5%

*Arkansas and South Carolina served breakfast in more schools than lunch.

Wisconsin: Hard Work Pays Off

Years of concerted effort to expand school breakfast programs across the state by lawmakers, state and local education officials, and anti-hunger and school health advocates paid off in school year 2006-2007. Wisconsin achieved an impressive 25 percent growth in low-income student participation in school breakfast. "Across the state people are coming to recognize the benefits of breakfast," according to Jessica Sharkus of the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. A successful effort to implement universal, free classroom breakfast in most Milwaukee public elementary schools alone raised statewide numbers by 16 percent. The rest of the increase results from statewide efforts to help students succeed by creating new school breakfast programs or improving existing programs to increase participation.

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program has real consequences, both for the children who are not getting to eat a healthy meal, and for state education budgets. For each day a low-income child was not being served breakfast in 2006-2007, states lost \$1.31 in federal funding for every child who would have received a free breakfast, and \$1.01 for every child who would have received a reduced-price breakfast. If those children attended a “severe need” school – one in which at least 40 percent of lunches served were free or reduced-price – an additional \$0.25 per meal was forfeited. Those meals add up to hundreds of millions of dollars in federal child nutrition funding going unclaimed by the states every year.

In the 2006-2007 school year, nationally, if the school breakfast-to-lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, versus the actual rate of 45.3, almost 2.6 million more children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day and states would have received an additional \$555 million in federal child nutrition funding. While much of this money was lost by the states with larger populations, (e.g., more than \$90 million in California, \$54 million in New York and \$41 million in Illinois), 16 states each forfeited more than \$10 million in federal funding, and 29 states lost more than \$5 million.

Reimbursement Rate for the School Breakfast Program (2006-2007)

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.31	\$1.56	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.01	\$1.26	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.24	\$0.24	varies

Each year FRAC sets a benchmark for estimating the dollars being lost to states by low participation in school breakfast. Based on the participation rates of the top-performing states, FRAC has set the achievable goal of 60 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. By calculating the additional number of children that would be reached if this goal were met, and multiplying by the appropriate reimbursement rate for the national average number of school days breakfast is served, we can estimate of the amount of federal funding being lost by each state. (This method is conservative as it does not include the additional severe need funds for which a state would qualify).

Top Ten States in Lost Federal Funds (Amounts Foregone Because State Falls Short of Reaching 60 Free and Reduced Price (F&RP) Students in the School Breakfast Program per 100 F&RP Students in the School Lunch Program)

State	Additional Students	Dollars Lost
California	422,297	\$90,291,486
New York	252,241	\$54,184,219
Illinois	190,902	\$41,424,192
Texas	151,191	\$32,579,249
Florida	131,398	\$28,148,275
Pennsylvania	118,267	\$25,431,942
Michigan	99,895	\$21,577,421
Ohio	89,000	\$19,194,791
New Jersey	78,823	\$16,941,101
Arizona	78,022	\$16,722,505



Expanding Participation, Improving Quality

In school year 2006-2007, most states looked at ways to boost participation in the School Breakfast Program. A range of strategies was employed, including offering technical assistance to school districts, conducting public information campaigns to raise awareness among parents, and partnering with foundations and nonprofits to improve the program. Most states have implemented promotion activities to encourage school districts to adopt alternative breakfast service models to help increase participation. Several states also worked to improve the nutritional quality of the meals being served at breakfast.

Promoting School Breakfast

Many state officials have taken a lead role in promoting the benefits of school breakfast and making sure schools get the necessary technical assistance they need in order to implement and run a successful program. Examples of state initiatives include:

- **South Carolina's** Department of Education produced a 13-minute video, "It All Starts with Breakfast", to highlight successful ways to reach more students with school breakfast. The state agency sent copies to all school superintendents and food service directors; shows the video at statewide and regional education, school food service, and school health meetings; arranged to have it shown on statewide educational television programs aimed at school health professionals; and placed it on the state education agency Web site.
<http://www.knowitall.org/EducatorPlus/content/video.cfm?ProgramIDpassed=634&SeriesIDpassed=104&offset=0&NoMore=1&CFID=3245154&CFTOKEN=71358379&jsessionid=f4302911838c33652b5d>
- **Pennsylvania's** Department of Education supports the work of a "Breakfast Brigade" – a unique breakfast program expansion strategy that matches experienced school food service directors with schools interested in starting or expanding their school breakfast program.
<http://nutrition.hhdev.psu.edu/projectpa/breakbrigade2006/index.html>

Washington State - Elimination of Reduced Price Co-payment for Breakfast

After a successful advocacy effort by anti-hunger and child nutrition groups, the state provided almost \$1 million in funding for school year 2006-2007 to support the elimination of the reduced price co-payment for breakfast in all school breakfast programs in the state. As a result, statewide low-income student participation increased by 4.6 percent, led by a 34.1 percent increase in reduced-price students. Individual school districts experienced much greater increases. For school year 2007-2008 the state continued the funding for this successful initiative and also approved funding to support the elimination of the reduced price co-payment for lunch for all public school students in grades K-3. Advocates are urging the legislature to include funds to eliminate the lunch co-pay for all students in all grades.

Making Breakfast a Part of the School Day

Incorporating breakfast formally into the school day dramatically increases participation by making it convenient and accessible to all. For instance, it eliminates the barrier often caused by tight bus schedules that get children to school too late to eat in the cafeteria in the mornings. Alternative service methods include breakfast in the classroom, "grab and go" breakfast service from carts or kiosks set up in school hallways or cafeterias, and breakfast after first period for middle- and high- school students. Examples of state initiatives to promote breakfast as a part of the school day include:

- **North Dakota's** state education agency offers "mini-grants" (paid for with funds from a Team Nutrition Grant from the USDA) to schools to help them start "grab & go" breakfast or "breakfast in the classroom".
- **Georgia's** state education agency has developed a traveling panel presentation of successful school district food service directors,

who discuss their alternative serving methods at statewide meetings for school food service staff and education personnel. The agency also has produced a school breakfast video targeted to principals and other education officials. Titled "Breakfast Outside the Box," the video gives examples of successful breakfast programs that use alternative serving methods. The agency has distributed copies of the video to all of Georgia's school districts.

Improving the Quality of School Breakfast

Some states have focused their attention on improving the quality of school breakfasts in order to attract more children to the program, and to better meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, set jointly by USDA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, thus contributing to improvements in children's health. Some strategies that states are pursuing to improve the quality of school breakfast include:

- The **Massachusetts** Department of Education has developed a "Healthy School Meals Toolkit" for school food service staff, which includes information on how to improve the quality of school breakfast. The agency also partners with the "Better Breakfast Initiative" of Project Bread, an anti-hunger organization in the state, which promotes increased whole grains, low-fat dairy, fresh fruit, and less added sugar in school breakfast menus.
http://www.projectbread.org/site/PageServer?pagename=end_betterbreakfast
- The **California** Department of Education implemented the California Fresh Start Program (CFSP) in school year 2006-2007 thanks to an appropriation of \$18.2 million by the state legislature specifically for increasing the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables by school-age children. The CFSP provided a 10 cent supplemental reimbursement for a serving of fresh fruit or vegetable at breakfast, in addition to what was already provided through the breakfast program. (Unfortunately, the program was not funded for the 2007-08 school year. However, a number of schools have found other ways to support this improvement and continue it because of its great success and popularity.)
<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/nu/sn/cfsp.asp>

Mississippi – Partnering for Improved Breakfast Quality

Mississippi is working with school district administrators to provide additional fresh fruit or canned fruit packed in its own juices, and more whole grain products. Partnering with the state, the Bower Foundation awarded 80 small grants of \$3,000 each to school districts to help improve the overall nutritional quality of meals. These grants provide training and funds to purchase equipment to prepare meals that are eye appealing and nutritious. The project is especially focused on fruit and vegetables. As a result, more students receive fresh fruit with breakfast – a big draw for student participation.



Recommendations

FRAC makes the following recommendations to get school breakfast to all children who need it:

- Every school should participate in the national School Breakfast Program.
- States should mandate the provision of breakfast at schools, particularly those with significant numbers of low-income students, and provide state funds to supplement federal funding for the breakfast program in order to make it more attractive for more schools to offer breakfast, to provide an incentive for school breakfast expansion, and to promote improvements in the nutritional quality of breakfasts served.
- Schools should make breakfast a part of the school day by implementing universal breakfast programs (breakfast at no cost to all students), and flexible serving methods such as breakfast in the classroom. These models are proven to maximize participation by low-income students.
- Schools with high percentages of free and reduced-price eligible students should seriously consider taking advantage of Provision 2 of the National School Lunch Program to facilitate universal breakfast programs. Provision 2 offers schools an option that enables them to provide free meals to all of their students while reducing paperwork and administrative costs.
- USDA should make supplemental federal funding available to school districts for the implementation of strategies to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program, such as: offering breakfasts at no charge to all students through the use of Provision 2 or through other methods; in-classroom breakfast or other alternative serving methods; outreach to families and communities; and start-up funds for schools that do not participate in the Program.
- Local outreach and social marketing by schools, advocates, state agencies, and school nutrition organizations are vital to ensuring that all eligible children who wish to participate are enrolled and take part in school breakfast.
- Schools should improve the nutritional quality of school breakfast when appropriate, in order to attract student participation and provide the best nutrition to students.

Key Strategies for Expanding School Breakfast Participation

- **Universal breakfast programs** - providing breakfast at no charge to all students is essential in order to increase participation and reduce the stigma children may feel about participating in a program "for poor kids."
- **Service methods that make breakfast part of the school day** - dramatically increase participation by making eating breakfast convenient and accessible to all, no matter how or when students arrive at school.
- **Administrative support and leadership in implementing programs** - When district leaders put their full support behind a universal breakfast program with alternative service strategies, participation reaches its fullest potential.
- **Partnerships among school districts, anti-hunger organizations and State agencies** - crucial to providing the technical assistance and support that is needed across the country.

Income Guidelines & Reimbursement Rates for the School Breakfast Program

Income Guidelines for School Year 2006 - 2007¹

Household Size	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced-Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$ 12,740	\$ 1,062	\$ 245	\$ 18,130	\$ 1,511	\$ 349
2	17,160	1,430	330	24,420	2,035	470
3	21,580	1,799	415	30,710	2,560	591
4	26,000	2,167	500	37,000	3,084	712
5	30,420	2,535	585	43,290	3,608	833
6	34,840	2,904	670	49,580	4,132	954
7	39,260	3,272	755	55,870	4,656	1,075
8	43,680	3,640	840	62,160	5,180	1,196
Add for each additional	+ 4,420	+ 369	+ 85	+ 6,290	+ 525	+ 121

Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2006 - 2007²

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need ³	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.31	\$1.56	\$0
Reduced-Price	\$1.01	\$1.26	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.24	\$0.24	varies

Income Guidelines for School Year 2007 - 2008⁴

Household Size	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced-Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$ 13,273	\$ 1,107	\$ 256	\$ 18,889	\$ 1,575	\$ 364
2	17,797	1,484	343	25,327	2,111	488
3	22,321	1,861	430	31,765	2,648	611
4	26,845	2,238	517	38,203	3,184	735
5	31,369	2,615	604	44,641	3,721	859
6	35,893	2,992	691	51,079	4,257	983
7	40,417	3,369	778	57,517	4,794	1,107
8	44,941	3,746	865	63,955	5,330	1,230
Add for each additional	+ 4,524	+ 377	+ 87	+ 6,438	+ 537	+ 124

Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2007 - 2008⁵

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.35	\$1.61	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.05	\$1.31	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.24	\$0.24	varies

¹ *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 50, 3/15/06, pp. 13336- 13338. These guidelines apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii have higher maximum income limits.

² *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 132, 7/11/06, pp. 39051-39053. These reimbursement rates apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii receive higher rates.

³ Schools where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced price qualify for extra "severe need" school breakfast reimbursements. New schools may qualify if it is determined that the 40 percent free or reduced price requirement would have been met in the second preceding year [7 C.F.R. 220.9 (d)].

⁴ *Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 38, 2/27/07, pp. 8685- 8688.

⁵ *Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 131, 7/10/07, pp. 37508-37511

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by FRAC. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Student Participation

Student participation data for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 school years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by the USDA.

States report to the USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors, or other estimates become confirmed. For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states; but states have the option to revise numbers further at any time after this point. USDA applies a formula to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation by students who are absent from school on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month (.927).

School Participation

The number of participating schools is reported by states to the USDA in October of the relevant school year and verified by FRAC with state officials. FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard uses the October number, which includes not only public schools but also private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meal programs but may report separately to the USDA rather than to the state agencies.

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC set a benchmark of every state reaching an average ratio of 60 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

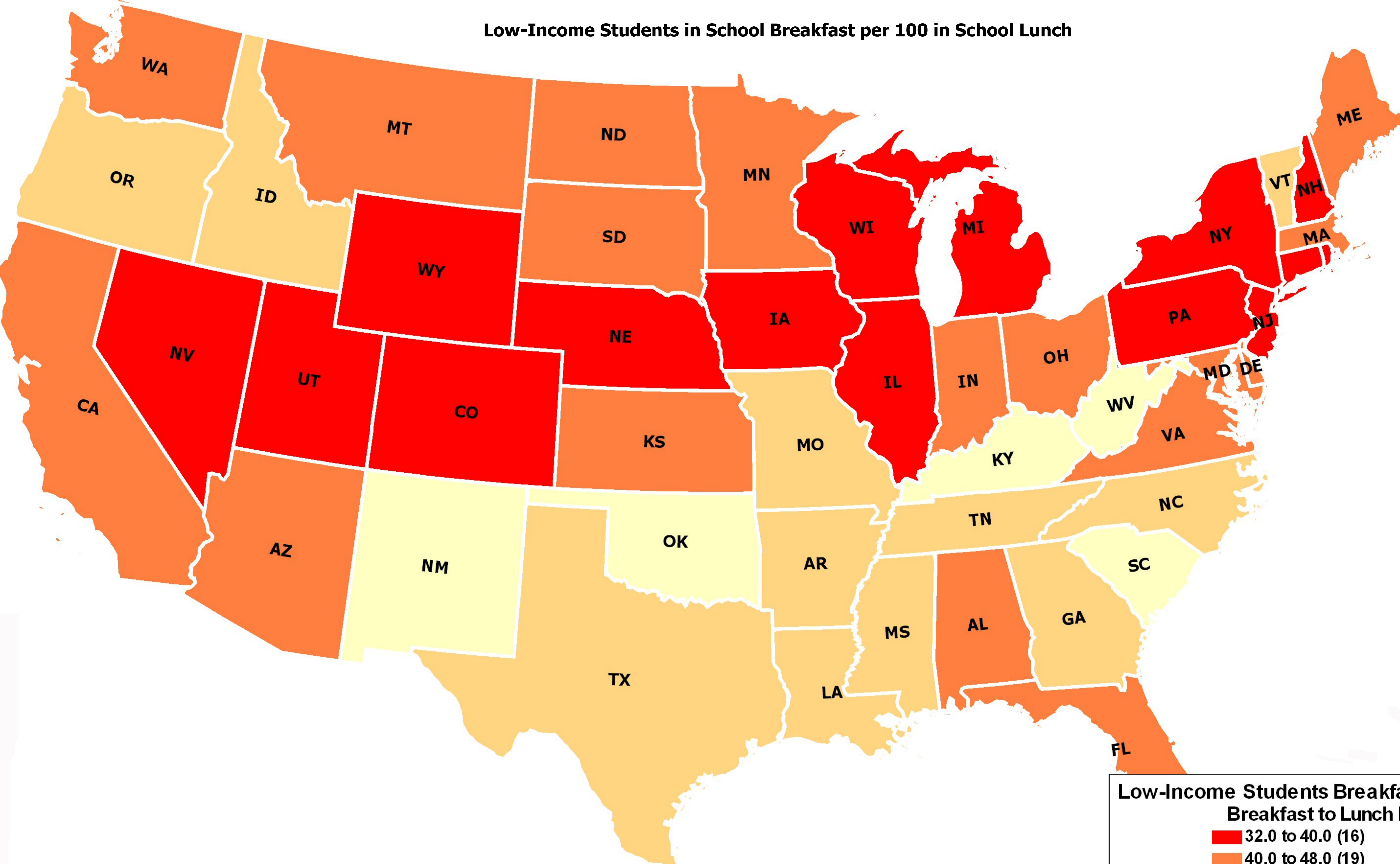
FRAC calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 60-to-100 ratio. FRAC then multiplied this "unserved" population by the reimbursement rate for 169 school days of breakfast. (While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2006-2007 school year, 169 was the national average.) FRAC assumed each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumed that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the higher rate that "severe need" schools receive.

TABLE 1: LOW INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP) AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)

School Years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007

State	School Year 2005-2006				School Year 2006-2007				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	F&RP SBP Students	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Alabama	156,679	347,554	45.1	21	161,443	349,721	46.2	21	1.1	3.0%
Alaska	11,339	34,152	33.2	48	11,921	35,080	34.0	48	0.8	5.1%
Arizona	159,109	399,975	39.8	35	167,112	408,557	40.9	32	1.1	5.0%
Arkansas	119,240	222,764	53.5	8	121,008	225,793	53.6	11	0.1	1.5%
California	861,138	2,141,992	40.2	33	893,491	2,192,981	40.7	35	0.5	3.8%
Colorado	66,308	185,012	35.8	45	69,493	194,551	35.7	45	-0.1	4.8%
Connecticut	47,256	139,017	34.0	46	49,255	142,370	34.6	47	0.6	4.2%
Delaware	18,975	40,249	47.1	17	19,758	41,310	47.8	17	0.7	4.1%
District of Columbia	16,454	35,959	45.8	19	15,274	32,647	46.8	19	1.0	-7.2%
Florida	465,301	999,779	46.5	18	468,420	999,697	46.9	18	0.3	0.7%
Georgia	395,422	741,916	53.3	9	412,616	761,561	54.2	9	0.9	4.3%
Hawaii	22,596	53,871	41.9	26	20,760	47,741	43.5	24	1.5	-8.1%
Idaho	41,904	85,754	48.9	15	46,468	86,512	53.7	10	4.8	10.9%
Illinois	223,569	695,245	32.2	50	232,064	704,944	32.9	51	0.8	3.8%
Indiana	131,887	327,289	40.3	32	140,118	343,367	40.8	34	0.5	6.2%
Iowa	52,478	141,211	37.2	41	53,484	143,703	37.2	42	0.1	1.9%
Kansas	64,533	154,048	41.9	27	67,473	159,640	42.3	29	0.4	4.6%
Kentucky	171,962	305,874	56.2	4	175,693	312,152	56.3	5	0.1	2.2%
Louisiana	186,679	388,677	48.0	16	193,518	376,520	51.4	13	3.4	3.7%
Maine	22,136	51,991	42.6	25	23,008	53,364	43.1	25	0.5	3.9%
Maryland	95,442	222,176	43.0	24	94,962	220,848	43.0	26	0.0	-0.5%
Massachusetts	103,632	238,076	43.5	23	106,564	243,239	43.8	23	0.3	2.8%
Michigan	191,659	477,927	40.1	34	197,635	495,883	39.9	37	-0.2	3.1%
Minnesota	85,662	218,505	39.2	37	92,276	225,975	40.8	33	1.6	7.7%
Mississippi	165,322	311,931	53.0	10	167,377	301,641	55.5	8	2.5	1.2%
Missouri	159,467	324,468	49.1	14	163,133	324,678	50.2	14	1.1	2.3%
Montana	16,795	40,513	41.5	29	17,199	40,556	42.4	28	1.0	2.4%
Nebraska	34,965	96,912	36.1	43	36,660	99,999	36.7	43	0.6	4.8%
Nevada	43,340	115,543	37.5	39	45,904	120,608	38.1	39	0.6	5.9%
New Hampshire	10,595	31,634	33.5	47	11,109	32,865	33.8	50	0.3	4.9%
New Jersey	116,328	323,416	36.0	44	118,673	329,160	36.1	44	0.1	2.0%
New Mexico	92,006	158,985	57.9	2	95,873	156,893	61.1	1	3.2	4.2%
New York	424,087	1,138,212	37.3	40	430,013	1,137,091	37.8	40	0.6	1.4%
North Carolina	285,754	566,949	50.4	13	290,185	580,874	50.0	15	-0.4	1.6%
North Dakota	10,840	27,258	39.8	36	11,452	27,457	41.7	30	1.9	5.6%
Ohio	222,046	533,212	41.6	28	241,669	551,114	43.9	22	2.2	8.8%
Oklahoma	147,885	267,539	55.3	7	155,221	272,682	56.9	4	1.6	5.0%
Oregon	102,410	184,681	55.5	5	104,156	186,354	55.9	6	0.4	1.7%
Pennsylvania	188,546	515,591	36.6	42	193,979	520,410	37.3	41	0.7	2.9%
Rhode Island	20,949	48,074	43.6	22	18,403	46,034	40.0	36	-3.6	-12.2%
South Carolina	180,892	316,480	57.2	3	188,940	318,939	59.2	2	2.1	4.4%
South Dakota	17,822	43,756	40.7	31	18,524	44,589	41.5	31	0.8	3.9%
Tennessee	201,801	398,062	50.7	12	207,440	416,048	49.9	16	-0.8	2.8%
Texas	1,116,582	2,123,826	52.6	11	1,146,477	2,162,780	53.0	12	0.4	2.7%
Utah	44,435	135,342	32.8	49	44,995	133,071	33.8	49	1.0	1.3%
Vermont	12,619	22,822	55.3	6	12,832	23,102	55.5	7	0.3	1.7%
Virginia	148,594	327,413	45.4	20	154,049	331,956	46.4	20	1.0	3.7%
Washington	120,853	295,408	40.9	30	126,397	297,019	42.6	27	1.6	4.6%
West Virginia	66,830	114,325	58.5	1	66,439	116,489	57.0	3	-1.4	-0.6%
Wisconsin	68,102	232,281	29.3	51	85,326	239,063	35.7	46	6.4	25.3%
Wyoming	8,680	22,787	38.1	38	8,527	22,230	38.4	38	0.3	-1.8%
TOTAL	7,739,904	17,366,432	44.6		8,130,457	17,966,115	45.3		0.7	5.0%

Low-Income Students in School Breakfast per 100 in School Lunch



**Low-Income Students Breakfast Participation
Breakfast to Lunch Ratio**

- 32.0 to 40.0 (16)
- 40.0 to 48.0 (19)
- 48.0 to 56.0 (11)
- 56.0 to 64.0 (5)

**Table 2: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007**

State	School Year 2005-2006				School Year 2006-2007				Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	
Alabama	1,346	1,539	87.5%	27	1,373	1,527	89.9%	27	2.0%
Alaska	276	433	63.7%	47	295	432	68.3%	46	6.9%
Arizona	1,457	1,627	89.6%	25	1,477	1,630	90.6%	26	1.4%
Arkansas	1,161	1,202	96.6%	7	1,084	1,083	100.1%	1	-6.6%
California	8,671	10,974	79.0%	35	8,665	10,796	80.3%	36	-0.1%
Colorado	1,273	1,635	77.9%	36	1,344	1,643	81.8%	34	5.6%
Connecticut	672	1,211	55.5%	51	596	1,158	51.5%	51	-11.3%
Delaware	215	223	96.4%	8	238	240	99.2%	5	10.7%
District of Columbia	194	234	82.9%	32	208	218	95.4%	15	7.2%
Florida	3,632	3,669	99.0%	2	3,648	3,680	99.1%	6	0.4%
Georgia	2,065	2,160	95.6%	9	2,098	2,189	95.8%	12	1.6%
Hawaii	284	298	95.3%	10	292	305	95.7%	13	2.8%
Idaho	631	689	91.6%	18	644	695	92.7%	20	2.1%
Illinois	2,973	4,342	68.5%	44	2,981	4,332	68.8%	45	0.3%
Indiana	1,732	2,257	76.7%	39	1,815	2,268	80.0%	38	4.8%
Iowa	1,383	1,530	90.4%	21	1,375	1,516	90.7%	24	-0.6%
Kansas	1,379	1,616	85.3%	30	1,390	1,616	86.0%	31	0.8%
Kentucky	1,386	1,484	93.4%	13	1,458	1,494	97.6%	8	5.2%
Louisiana	1,380	1,489	92.7%	15	1,466	1,563	93.8%	17	6.2%
Maine	613	714	85.9%	29	629	716	87.8%	30	2.6%
Maryland	1,472	1,643	89.6%	24	1,466	1,576	93.0%	19	-0.4%
Massachusetts	1,600	2,348	68.1%	45	1,596	2,319	68.8%	44	-0.3%
Michigan	3,029	3,942	76.8%	37	2,961	3,702	80.0%	39	-2.2%
Minnesota	1,517	2,112	71.8%	43	1,558	2,117	73.6%	43	2.7%
Mississippi	857	943	90.9%	19	866	949	91.3%	22	1.1%
Missouri	2,142	2,468	86.8%	28	2,219	2,518	88.1%	29	3.6%
Montana	675	802	84.2%	31	656	805	81.5%	35	-2.8%
Nebraska	649	1,011	64.2%	46	694	1,047	66.3%	48	6.9%
Nevada	481	525	91.6%	17	496	544	91.2%	23	3.1%
New Hampshire	396	501	79.0%	34	409	497	82.3%	33	3.3%
New Jersey	1,691	2,678	63.1%	48	1,730	2,681	64.5%	49	2.3%
New Mexico	794	857	92.6%	16	766	797	96.1%	11	-3.5%
New York	5,250	5,916	88.7%	26	5,771	6,442	89.6%	28	9.9%
North Carolina	2,272	2,329	97.6%	6	2,398	2,417	99.2%	4	5.5%
North Dakota	328	443	74.0%	41	337	420	80.2%	37	2.7%
Ohio	2,542	4,106	61.9%	49	2,794	4,122	67.8%	47	9.9%
Oklahoma	1,781	1,904	93.5%	12	1,901	1,956	97.2%	9	6.7%
Oregon	1,261	1,340	94.1%	11	1,282	1,342	95.5%	14	1.7%
Pennsylvania	2,849	3,885	73.3%	42	2,936	3,828	76.7%	41	3.1%
Rhode Island	428	437	97.9%	5	419	434	96.5%	10	-2.1%
South Carolina	1,114	1,122	99.3%	1	1,140	1,139	100.1%	2	2.3%
South Dakota	503	655	76.8%	38	517	677	76.4%	42	2.8%
Tennessee	1,618	1,738	93.1%	14	1,637	1,751	93.5%	18	1.2%
Texas	7,311	7,408	98.7%	3	7,427	7,505	99.0%	7	1.6%
Utah	675	830	81.3%	33	708	852	83.1%	32	4.9%
Vermont	309	344	89.8%	23	311	343	90.7%	25	0.6%
Virginia	1,789	1,979	90.4%	20	1,861	2,015	92.4%	21	4.0%
Washington	1,893	2,107	89.8%	22	2,020	2,127	95.0%	16	6.7%
West Virginia	744	754	98.7%	4	768	768	100.0%	3	3.2%
Wisconsin	1,568	2,693	58.2%	50	1,628	2,685	60.6%	50	3.8%
Wyoming	273	364	75.0%	40	279	363	76.9%	40	2.2%
TOTAL	82,534	99,510	82.9%		84,627	99,839	84.8%		2.5%

Table 3: TOTAL STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)
School Year 2006-2007

State	Free (F) SBP Students		Reduced Price (RP) SBP Students		Total F&RP SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	144,445	74.0%	16,999	8.7%	161,443	82.7%	33,883	17.3%	195,326
Alaska	10,309	72.0%	1,612	11.3%	11,921	83.2%	2,404	16.8%	14,325
Arizona	145,756	69.7%	21,356	10.2%	167,112	80.0%	41,906	20.0%	209,018
Arkansas	107,325	73.0%	13,683	9.3%	121,008	82.3%	26,023	17.7%	147,031
California	770,106	75.3%	123,386	12.1%	893,491	87.4%	128,825	12.6%	1,022,316
Colorado	60,686	67.4%	8,807	9.8%	69,493	77.1%	20,612	22.9%	90,105
Connecticut	44,431	75.2%	4,824	8.2%	49,255	83.3%	9,856	16.7%	59,111
Delaware	17,612	61.2%	2,146	7.5%	19,758	68.7%	8,998	31.3%	28,756
District of Columbia	14,125	75.0%	1,150	6.1%	15,274	81.1%	3,553	18.9%	18,828
Florida	407,545	67.8%	60,876	10.1%	468,420	78.0%	132,487	22.0%	600,907
Georgia	363,273	69.9%	49,343	9.5%	412,616	79.4%	107,123	20.6%	519,739
Hawaii	16,255	47.7%	4,505	13.2%	20,760	60.9%	13,341	39.1%	34,101
Idaho	38,847	61.8%	7,621	12.1%	46,468	73.9%	16,375	26.1%	62,843
Illinois	214,618	80.3%	17,446	6.5%	232,064	86.8%	35,360	13.2%	267,425
Indiana	122,823	69.8%	17,295	9.8%	140,118	79.7%	35,730	20.3%	175,847
Iowa	45,666	57.0%	7,819	9.8%	53,484	66.7%	26,699	33.3%	80,184
Kansas	55,943	63.9%	11,530	13.2%	67,473	77.0%	20,104	23.0%	87,577
Kentucky	154,881	68.1%	20,812	9.1%	175,693	77.2%	51,771	22.8%	227,464
Louisiana	176,651	76.4%	16,866	7.3%	193,518	83.7%	37,640	16.3%	231,157
Maine	19,933	61.5%	3,075	9.5%	23,008	70.9%	9,422	29.1%	32,431
Maryland	79,030	58.3%	15,933	11.7%	94,962	70.0%	40,657	30.0%	135,619
Massachusetts	97,491	75.7%	9,073	7.0%	106,564	82.8%	22,148	17.2%	128,712
Michigan	178,903	75.2%	18,731	7.9%	197,635	83.1%	40,220	16.9%	237,855
Minnesota	75,400	57.1%	16,876	12.8%	92,276	69.9%	39,751	30.1%	132,027
Mississippi	153,268	81.0%	14,110	7.5%	167,377	88.5%	21,836	11.5%	189,214
Missouri	140,926	65.0%	22,207	10.2%	163,133	75.2%	53,809	24.8%	216,942
Montana	14,648	63.8%	2,551	11.1%	17,199	74.9%	5,767	25.1%	22,967
Nebraska	30,879	58.4%	5,781	10.9%	36,660	69.3%	16,227	30.7%	52,887
Nevada	39,277	66.0%	6,627	11.1%	45,904	77.1%	13,607	22.9%	59,510
New Hampshire	9,476	46.8%	1,633	8.1%	11,109	54.8%	9,158	45.2%	20,267
New Jersey	104,901	70.6%	13,772	9.3%	118,673	79.9%	29,891	20.1%	148,564
New Mexico	83,599	70.4%	12,274	10.3%	95,873	80.8%	22,849	19.2%	118,722
New York	379,140	71.2%	50,873	9.6%	430,013	80.7%	102,618	19.3%	532,631
North Carolina	257,718	71.0%	32,467	8.9%	290,185	80.0%	72,745	20.0%	362,930
North Dakota	9,628	51.0%	1,824	9.7%	11,452	60.6%	7,441	39.4%	18,893
Ohio	217,195	70.0%	24,473	7.9%	241,669	77.8%	68,779	22.2%	310,448
Oklahoma	135,541	70.0%	19,680	10.2%	155,221	80.2%	38,343	19.8%	193,564
Oregon	90,411	64.9%	13,745	9.9%	104,156	74.8%	35,147	25.2%	139,303
Pennsylvania	171,900	66.8%	22,079	8.6%	193,979	75.4%	63,220	24.6%	257,199
Rhode Island	16,427	71.9%	1,976	8.6%	18,403	80.5%	4,451	19.5%	22,854
South Carolina	169,821	72.4%	19,119	8.2%	188,940	80.5%	45,636	19.5%	234,576
South Dakota	16,100	65.0%	2,424	9.8%	18,524	74.8%	6,255	25.2%	24,779
Tennessee	184,159	72.0%	23,281	9.1%	207,440	81.1%	48,189	18.9%	255,629
Texas	1,026,092	74.8%	120,384	8.8%	1,146,477	83.6%	225,631	16.4%	1,372,107
Utah	36,773	61.5%	8,222	13.8%	44,995	75.3%	14,784	24.7%	59,779
Vermont	10,704	54.4%	2,127	10.8%	12,832	65.2%	6,854	34.8%	19,686
Virginia	131,924	61.2%	22,124	10.3%	154,049	71.5%	61,468	28.5%	215,517
Washington	103,980	67.3%	22,417	14.5%	126,397	81.8%	28,204	18.2%	154,601
West Virginia	55,925	59.1%	10,514	11.1%	66,439	70.3%	28,119	29.7%	94,558
Wisconsin	72,919	62.6%	12,408	10.7%	85,326	73.3%	31,154	26.7%	116,480
Wyoming	6,776	53.3%	1,751	13.8%	8,527	67.1%	4,184	32.9%	12,711
TOTAL	7,151,829	71.8%	978,628	9.8%	8,130,457	81.6%	1,988,336	20.0%	9,966,024

**Table 4: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING IF
60 LOW-INCOME STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2006-2007**

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Total F&RP Students if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	161,443	209,833	48,390	\$10,426,445
Alaska	11,921	21,048	9,127	\$1,952,789
Arizona	167,112	245,134	78,022	\$16,722,505
Arkansas	121,008	135,476	14,468	\$3,111,609
California	893,491	1,315,788	422,297	\$90,291,486
Colorado	69,493	116,731	47,237	\$10,126,920
Connecticut	49,255	85,422	36,167	\$7,806,378
Delaware	19,758	24,786	5,028	\$1,082,503
District of Columbia	15,274	19,588	4,313	\$935,951
Florida	468,420	599,818	131,398	\$28,148,275
Georgia	412,616	456,937	44,320	\$9,517,635
Hawaii	20,760	28,644	7,884	\$1,654,237
Idaho	46,468	51,907	5,439	\$1,155,872
Illinois	232,064	422,967	190,902	\$41,424,192
Indiana	140,118	206,020	65,903	\$14,139,527
Iowa	53,484	86,222	32,737	\$6,986,156
Kansas	67,473	95,784	28,311	\$6,006,202
Kentucky	175,693	187,291	11,599	\$2,491,442
Louisiana	193,518	225,912	32,394	\$7,009,671
Maine	23,008	32,019	9,010	\$1,928,515
Maryland	94,962	132,509	37,546	\$7,971,456
Massachusetts	106,564	145,944	39,379	\$8,525,156
Michigan	197,635	297,530	99,895	\$21,577,421
Minnesota	92,276	135,585	43,309	\$9,161,814
Mississippi	167,377	180,984	13,607	\$2,946,328
Missouri	163,133	194,807	31,674	\$6,775,418
Montana	17,199	24,334	7,134	\$1,521,694
Nebraska	36,660	59,999	23,339	\$4,967,008
Nevada	45,904	72,365	26,461	\$5,649,158
New Hampshire	11,109	19,719	8,610	\$1,836,964
New Jersey	118,673	197,496	78,823	\$16,941,101
New Mexico	95,873	94,136	--	--
New York	430,013	682,254	252,241	\$54,184,219
North Carolina	290,185	348,525	58,340	\$12,550,943
North Dakota	11,452	16,474	5,022	\$1,068,369
Ohio	241,669	330,669	89,000	\$19,194,791
Oklahoma	155,221	163,609	8,388	\$1,798,262
Oregon	104,156	111,812	7,656	\$1,639,237
Pennsylvania	193,979	312,246	118,267	\$25,431,942
Rhode Island	18,403	27,620	9,217	\$1,985,092
South Carolina	188,940	191,364	2,424	\$522,731
South Dakota	18,524	26,753	8,229	\$1,762,552
Tennessee	207,440	249,629	42,189	\$9,075,572
Texas	1,146,477	1,297,668	151,191	\$32,579,249
Utah	44,995	79,842	34,847	\$7,372,034
Vermont	12,832	13,861	1,030	\$218,683
Virginia	154,049	199,174	45,125	\$9,635,610
Washington	126,397	178,211	51,814	\$10,975,567
West Virginia	66,439	69,893	3,455	\$735,096
Wisconsin	85,326	143,438	58,111	\$12,403,314
Wyoming	8,527	13,338	4,811	\$1,012,230
TOTAL	8,130,457	10,779,669	2,586,083	\$555,249,388

School Meals Legislation by State

Types of state legislation (school breakfast and school lunch) included in this table:

State mandate (M) – State law requiring that all or certain schools participate in the School Breakfast Program (SBP)
State funding (\$) – State funds for a purpose related to the SBP
Universal breakfast funding (U) – State funding for universal free school breakfast in certain schools
Reporting requirement (R) – State law that schools or districts report reasons for nonparticipation in the SBP
Scheduling requirement (S) – State law that school schedules allow students time to eat breakfast
Outreach requirement (O) – State law that requires outreach related to the SBP

Alabama	NONE
Alaska	NONE
Arizona	NONE
Arkansas	M School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price (F&RP) eligible students. ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705
California	M Public schools must provide at least one free or reduced-price meal daily to all F&RP eligible students. CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49558
	\$ Grants of up to \$15,000 are available per school, on a competitive basis, up to the annual appropriation (\$1,017,000 for school year 2005-2006), for nonrecurring breakfast start-up and expansion expenses where 20 percent or more of students are approved for F&RP meals. In 2006-2007, CDE received \$4 million in breakfast grant requests, so the Governor reappropriated an additional \$3 million in grant funding so that every grant request was funded. CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550.3
	The State provides an additional reimbursement, adjusted annually. The 2005-06 rate was \$0.1413 per meal; the 2006-2007 rate was \$0.1563. The 2007 Budget Act (and its accompanying legislation) appropriated \$24.9 million in additional funding to increase state meal reimbursement to \$0.2195 for all meals provided for free or at a reduced price (including breakfasts). In exchange, foods provided in a school meal cannot not contain trans fats or be deep/par or flash fried. CAL. EDUC. CODE §49536
	Senate Bill 281, signed into law on September 15, 2005, provided \$18.2 million annually to increase fruit and vegetable consumption through the School Breakfast Program. Schools could receive \$0.10 for additional fruit or vegetables served with each breakfast. This funding was repealed in 2007.
	The State Assembly appropriated \$170,000 for CDE to conduct a study analyzing how many severe need schools do not now serve breakfast, and what the cost and feasibility would be for all districts with such schools to do so. The bill also required CDE to analyze the changes in law necessary to implement such a mandate, and to report to the Legislature by March 31, 2007. Assembly Bill 569 (Chapter 702, Statutes of 2006).
Colorado	\$ The State may appropriate moneys for the creation, expansion, or enhancement of the SBP in low performing schools (any school that received an academic performance rating of low or unsatisfactory the preceding school year). The State appropriated \$250,000 for 2005-2006, and \$350,000 for 2006-2007. COL. REV. STAT. § 22-54-123.5
	The State created the Start Smart Program for the elimination of the reduced-price co-payment for school breakfast and appropriated \$700,000 for the program for School Year 2007-2008. COL. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-101

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
\$: State funding *S: Scheduling requirement* *O: Outreach requirement*

Connecticut	M	School breakfast is required in K-8 schools where 80 percent of lunches served are F&RP eligible. CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 10-266w
	\$	The State sponsored an In-Classroom School Breakfast Pilot Program. For school year 2006-2007, \$50,000 was allocated to provide competitive grants-in-aid for the purpose of assisting up to ten severe need schools to establish an in-classroom school breakfast program. CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §10-215g(a)
		All Connecticut public school districts that participate in the National School Lunch Program are required to take action to certify whether all food items sold to students will or will not meet the Connecticut Nutrition Standards. (Compliance is optional for all eligible public school districts.) Eligible districts that opt for the “healthy food certification” receive 10 cents per lunch, based on the total number of reimbursable lunches (paid, free and reduced) served in the district in the prior school year. CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §10-215f
Delaware		NONE
District of Columbia	U	The District of Columbia provides universal school breakfasts (free to all children regardless of income) since the beginning of the 2005-2006 school year.
Florida	M	School breakfast is required in all public elementary schools. FLA. STAT. § 1006.06
	\$	The State provides the difference between the federal reimbursement and the average statewide school breakfast cost for every school breakfast served in public elementary schools. FLA. STAT. § 1006.06
Georgia	M	School breakfast is required in K-8 schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students and in all other schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-66
Hawaii	M	School lunches must be made available in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school. §302A-404
	\$	The State provides approximately \$0.13 per breakfast.
Idaho		NONE
Illinois	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. Each school district’s board of education must determine each school year which schools meet the 40 percent F&RP criterion, based on data submitted to the Illinois State Board of Education. Schools that served 40 percent or more F&RP school lunches the previous school year must offer breakfast. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances. Every public school must have a free lunch program.
	\$	The State provides start-up funds of up to \$3,500 per school for nonrecurring costs; priority is given to schools with at least 40 percent F&RP eligible students. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5
		The State also provides \$0.15 per free breakfast served. Schools are eligible for an additional \$0.10 reimbursement for each free, reduced-price and paid breakfast served if breakfast participation increases; the additional reimbursement is automatic if the number of breakfasts served in the month exceeds the number of breakfasts served in the same month of the previous year by 10 percent. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5
		The State may reduce or disapprove state funding if it is found that the total funding for the SBP exceeds expenditures. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/6
	U	The State provides funding for a universal breakfast pilot program for schools with 80 percent or more F&RP lunch eligible students. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
\$: State funding *S: Scheduling requirement* *O: Outreach requirement*

Illinois (cont.)	R	The State Board of Education is required to provide the Governor and the General Assembly lists of schools that have started breakfast programs during the past year, that have utilized the above grant funds, and that have exercised Provisions 2 or 3. In 2005, the State Board also shall report on parental interest in the SBP and barriers to establishing SBPs. In 2007, 2009, and 2011, the State Board also shall report on parental interest in the SBP and barriers to establishing SBPs. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS
Indiana	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students. IND. CODE ANN. § 20-5-13.5-4 Effective July 1, 2007, school buildings that serve lunch and have at least 15 percent F&RP eligible students, must implement a school breakfast program. Ind. Code ANN. § 20-26-9 (13-17).
Iowa	M	All schools must provide a school lunch program. The school lunch program shall be provided for all students in each district who attend public school four or more hours each school day and wish to participate in a school lunch program. IA Code § 283A.2
	\$	In school year 2006-2007 the State provided \$0.03 per breakfast until appropriated funds were depleted. The State provided \$0.04 per lunch until appropriated funds were depleted.
Kansas	M	All public schools must offer breakfast unless they have been granted an annual waiver by the Kansas State Board of Education. No waiver shall be granted for a school building in which 35 percent or more of the students are F&RP eligible. KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-5125
Kentucky	S	School districts are required to arrange bus schedules so that all buses arrive in sufficient time for schools to serve breakfast prior to the instructional day. KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 158.070
	M	Lunches must be made available to all children attending each school. Schools may not have physical segregation or other discrimination against any child because of inability to pay the full cost of a meal. 702 KAR 6:050
	R	All schools without breakfast must report the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation by September 15 th . The state shall inform the school of the value of the SBP (its favorable effects on attendance and performance) and the availability of funds. KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 157.065
Louisiana	M	The school board must operate the National School Lunch Program and also the School Breakfast Program if at least 25 percent of the students enrolled in one or more schools in the system are F&RP eligible. LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §17:192
Maine	\$	The state legislature made a one-time General Fund appropriation of \$25,000 for the School Breakfast Program for FY 2006-2007. P&S 2005, c. 56
	M	Public schools serving K – 8 th grade must participate in the National School Lunch Program. Public schools in which 40% or more of children in attendance are eligible for free or reduced-price meals may provide to kindergarten and other part-day students a meal that meets the requirements of the National School Breakfast Program. Title 20-A, Section 6602
Maryland	M	School breakfast is required in public elementary schools, but those schools with less than 15 percent F&RP eligible students may be exempted. MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-701 and §7-702
		Each public school must provide a subsidized or free lunch program. MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-603
	\$	The State provides \$0.1325 for F&RP breakfasts in non-severe need schools and \$0.05 in severe need schools. For the 2007-2008 school year, LEAs receive State funding for Lunch of approximately \$0.0462 per lunch.

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
\$: State funding *S: Scheduling requirement* *O: Outreach requirement*

Maryland (cont.)	U	The State sponsors Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. [MD. CODE. ANN., EDUC. § 7-704] For school year 2005-2006, \$1.928 million per year was allocated for Maryland Meals for Achievement. For school year 2006-2007 the allocation was increased to \$3.128 million.
Massachusetts	M	School lunch is required in all public schools. School breakfast is required in public schools in severe need schools and where more than 50 F&RP meal applications are on file from the preceding school year. MASS. GEN. LAWS ch.69 §1C
	\$	Mandated schools receive an additional \$0.10 for F&RP meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.
	U	The State provides \$2 million for universal breakfast, allocated for meal reimbursement. This results in approximately \$0.24 reimbursement per breakfast for any school offering universal breakfast if costs exceed other reimbursements (this reimbursement is separate from the additional \$0.10 for mandated schools).
Michigan	M	School lunch is required in all schools. School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more F&RP eligible students during the immediately preceding school year. MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272a
	\$	The State provides per meal reimbursements, subject to annual appropriation, to cover the lesser of actual costs or 100 percent of the cost of an efficiently operated program. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272d] \$9.625 million was appropriated for FY 2007.
Minnesota	M	School breakfast is required in public schools at which 33 percent of school lunches were served free or at reduced-price in the second preceding year. MINN. STAT. § 124D.117
	\$	The State provides each elementary and secondary school that participates in the SBP with a state reimbursement of \$0.30 for each fully paid breakfast and for each free and reduced price breakfast not eligible for the "severe need" rate. In addition, each school year the state must reimburse schools \$0.55 for each free and reduced price breakfast not eligible for the "severe need" rate if between 33 and 40 percent of the school lunches served during the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price. MINN. STAT. §124D.1158
		The state provided each elementary and secondary school that participates in the national school lunch program \$0.105 in 2006-2007 for each full paid, reduced and free lunch served to students. This payment was increased to \$0.12 in 2007-2008. MINN. STAT. §124D.111
Mississippi		NONE
Missouri	M	School breakfast is required in schools with 35 percent or more F&RP eligible students. A school may receive a waiver from this requirement through a majority vote of the school board. MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803
	O	Agencies responsible for administering food programs, including the SBP, shall collaborate in designing and implementing outreach programs focused on populations at risk of hunger, that effectively describe the programs, their purposes, and how to apply for them. These programs shall be culturally and linguistically appropriate for the populations most at risk. MO. REV. STAT. § 191.813
	\$	Subject to appropriation, the state board of education shall establish a hardship grant program to provide state supplemental funding for the federal SBP. Any school that participates in the SBP can apply for a hardship grant. Hardship grants will be awarded to schools with the highest need. MO. ANN. STAT. § 191.805
Montana		NONE

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
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Nebraska	\$	The State provides \$0.05 per breakfast in those public schools that also participate in a lunch program. NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138
Nevada		Through a Resolution, the state legislature strongly encourages school districts to offer school breakfast in every school that has a population of over 100 students, and increase the number of students participating in the School Breakfast Program by 15 percent by the end of the year 2005 and by another 15 percent by the end of the year 2006. NV ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5
New Hampshire	M	Each school board shall make a meal available during school hours to every pupil and shall provide free and reduced-price meals to any needy children. Schools may receive waivers from the state school board, but the state is then directed to study and formulate a plan to implement the above requirement in those schools that have been granted waivers. N.H. Stat. § 189:11-a
	\$	The state legislature appropriated \$100,000 for an additional reimbursement of \$0.03 for every breakfast served by districts in the 2006-2007 school year that had complied with the federal wellness policy requirement of the 2004 Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act. N.H. Stat. § 189:11-a
New Jersey	M	Any school (pre-K – 12 th grade) that has 20 percent or more students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch must participate in the SBP. [N. J. STAT. § 18A:33-10] One-year waivers may be granted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to schools that lack the staff, facilities, or equipment to offer the SBP. N. J. 210 TH LEG, 2 ND REG. SESSION, NO. 1498
		Each school district must make school lunch available to all children enrolled in the district. Any school in which less than 5% of pupils enrolled meet the eligibility requirements for a free or reduced price lunch may apply for an exemption. L.1974, c. 53, s. 1, 18A:33-4.
	\$	The State appropriates approximately \$3.2 million annually to provide \$0.10 for all breakfasts served: free, reduced-price and paid.
New Mexico	U	For school year 2005-06, the State appropriated \$1.8 million for universal breakfast (to all children regardless of income) at 129 low performing elementary schools (any school not meeting adequate yearly progress performance rating). For school year 2006-07, the State appropriated \$2.85 million for universal breakfast at 194 low performing elementary schools.
New York	M	School breakfast is required in elementary schools; in schools located in school districts with at least 125,000 inhabitants; and in schools that participate in the school lunch program and have 40 percent or more of lunches served to F&RP eligible students. N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 8, § 114.2
	\$	The State provides reimbursements of no less than \$0.11 for free breakfasts, \$0.17 for reduced-price breakfasts, and \$0.0025 for paid breakfasts. The State also provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in first year of breakfast implementation in a public school.
North Carolina	U	The State provides approximately \$2.2 million per year to provide free universal school breakfast to kindergarten students in districts where 50 percent or more of the kindergarten students are eligible for F&RP school meals.
North Dakota		NONE

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
\$: State funding *S: Scheduling requirement* *O: Outreach requirement*

Ohio	M	Each school district is required to establish and maintain a school lunch program. School breakfast is required in schools where at least 33 percent of students are eligible for free meals, or where 50 percent or more of the students' parents have requested a breakfast program. Starting in school year 2006-2007 each school district and each chartered or non-chartered nonpublic school must establish a breakfast program in every school where at least 20 percent of students are eligible for free meals. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.81.3
	\$	The State appropriated \$3.7 million for SBPs, including \$900,000 for outreach. Funds are used to supplement reimbursements at approximately \$0.07 per breakfast, and for a Breakfast Incentive Program to reward schools for significantly increasing breakfast participation, for starting a new breakfast program with a certain level of participation, or for schools that maintain a 75 percent participation rate.
Oklahoma		NONE
Oregon	M	School breakfast is required in all schools where 25 percent or more of the students are F&RP eligible, and in Chapter I schools. OR. REV. STAT. §327.535
Pennsylvania	\$	The State provides no less than \$0.10 per breakfast and lunch served. The State provides an additional \$0.02 (\$0.12 total) per lunch to schools that participate in both lunch and breakfast. The State also provides an additional \$0.04 (\$0.14 total) per lunch to schools that have over 20 percent of student enrollment participating in school breakfast. 22 PA. STAT. § 13-1337.1 (2000)
Rhode Island	M	School lunch and breakfast is required in all public schools. R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.1
	\$	The State appropriates \$600,000 per year for breakfast supervision costs.
South Carolina	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools. SC CODE ANN. §59-63-790 The State Board of Education may grant a waiver from SC CODE ANN. §59-63-790 if the school lacks equipment or facilities to implement such a program, if the program is not cost-effective, or if implementation creates substantial scheduling difficulties. SC CODE ANN. §59-63-800
South Dakota		NONE
Tennessee	M	Every school must offer school lunch. School breakfast is required in K-8 schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students and in all other schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2302
Texas	M	School breakfast is required in public schools and open-enrollment charter schools with 10 percent or more F&RP eligible students. TEX. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 33.901
	R	The commissioner shall prepare and deliver a report describing the results of a study regarding participation in breakfast programs no later than October 31, 2008, to the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives. The report must include a cost-benefit analysis; outline effective programs and practices; and recommend to the legislature methods for increasing participation in the breakfast program. Chapter 12, Agriculture Code, Sec. 12.043
Utah	R	The State requires elementary schools without breakfast to report reasons for nonparticipation for three years. UTAH CODE ANN. § 53A-19-301

Types of State Legislation (School Breakfast and School Lunch) Included in this Table:
M: State mandate *R: Reporting requirement* *U: Universal breakfast funding*
\$: State funding *S: Scheduling requirement* *O: Outreach requirement*

Vermont	M	School lunch and breakfast are required in all public schools unless the commissioner grants a waiver or the district is exempt from the requirement. VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265 Exemptions are granted for one year if the voters of the district vote for exemption at an annual or special meeting, and the school board must review the exemption annually. VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265
	\$	The State appropriated \$135,339 in FY 2005 for breakfast reimbursements. The per plate reimbursement rate is determined by dividing total funds by total number of breakfasts served.
Virginia	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students. VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-207.3
	\$	The State appropriated funds beginning in FY 2006 to establish an incentive program to increase student participation in the SBP. The funds are available to any school division as a reimbursement for school breakfast meals served in excess of the per student baseline established in 2003-2004. Schools are eligible to receive up to \$0.20 per breakfast for increased student participation.
Washington	M	School lunch must be offered to children in grades kindergarten through four enrolled in schools where twenty-five percent or more of the enrolled students qualify for a free or reduced-price lunch. WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160 and 2004 c 54 s 2 Any school with 40 percent or more enrollment of students that qualify for free or reduced-price meals must have a school breakfast program. HB 1771 (July, 2005)
	\$	For 2005-2006, the State provided \$220,000 per year for school meals start-up, expansion and improvement grants and \$2.28 million per year for breakfast reimbursements, which resulted in approximately \$0.11 reimbursement per F&RP breakfast served, and adjusted at the end of the year to utilize the entire appropriation. For 2006-2007, the State appropriated an additional \$1 million to increase breakfast reimbursements and \$950,000 to eliminate the reduced-price category for breakfasts through the state. For school year 2007-08 the state provided funding to eliminate the reduced price co-payment for lunch for all public school students in grades K-3. The superintendent of public instruction may grant additional funds for breakfast start-up and expansion grants, when appropriated. WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.150
West Virginia	M	School breakfast is required in all schools. Waivers, of up to two years, may be granted to schools with compelling circumstances. W. VA. CODE § 18-5-37
	S	The Board of Education requires that students be afforded at least 10 minutes to eat after receiving their breakfast. W. VA. CODE ST. R. tit. 126, § 86-7
Wisconsin	\$	In the 2007-2009 State Biennial Budget, the legislature provided \$1,458,100 in addition to the base funding of \$1,055,400 to increase the state school breakfast reimbursement from \$0.10 to \$0.15 per breakfast served that meets the nutritional requirements in both public and private schools. WIS. STAT. §115.341
Wyoming	NONE	