



School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2009-2010

January 2011

FRAC
Food Research and Action Center

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.

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Food Research and Action Center
1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 540, Washington, DC 20009
Phone: 202 986-2200, Fax: 202 986-2525

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Executive Summary

As Americans continued to struggle in the midst of a severe recession, school meal programs proved to be a reliable source of needed nutrition for children. A record number of low-income children participated in both the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs during the 2009- 2010 school year.

In 2009, nearly 17.2 million American children, or almost one in four, lived in food insecure households where their families faced a constant struggle against hunger. As more children and families became poor or near-poor and they became eligible for free or reduced-price meals, participation increased.

This report analyzes school breakfast participation for the 2009–2010 school year. While school breakfast participation (and lunch participation) increased from the previous school year, it did not grow fast enough to meet the urgent need. Less than half of eligible low-income children received breakfast at school each day. Much more must be done in order to reach eligible children and expand participation in the program.

Key Findings for 2010

- In 2009–2010, 9.4 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day—an increase of 663,000 children, or 7.6 percent—and the largest increase in children since 1991 when the Food Research and Action Center began tracking participation.

- In 2009–2010, the National School Lunch Program reached nearly 20 million low-income children on an average day, an increase of 1.2 million compared to the prior year. This is the largest increase in lunch participation FRAC has ever recorded.
- Nationally, 47.2 low-income children ate breakfast for every 100 children who ate lunch in school year 2009–2010. This was up from a ratio of 46.7 in 2008–2009.
- Nationally, if the school breakfast to lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, 2.5 million more children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states would have received an additional \$611 million in federal child nutrition funding in school year 2009–2010.
- Now that Congress has passed Child Nutrition Reauthorization, USDA and state child nutrition agencies must move forward swiftly to implement the new policies and programs it contains to improve access to the School Breakfast Program.
- Federal, state, and school officials also must implement other administrative and program strategies to ensure that the school nutrition programs are meeting the needs of many more low-income students, including those who have recently become eligible for free or reduced-price school meals.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization of 2010

The School Breakfast Program, along with other key child nutrition programs, was reauthorized by Congress in December 2010. The Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act takes several steps forward to ensure that low-income children can participate in school nutrition programs:

- Supports improvements to direct certification for free school meals and other strategies to reduce red tape in helping low-income children obtain school breakfast and lunch
- Creates new paperless options for universal (free) school meals
- Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to establish national nutrition standards for all foods sold on the school campus throughout the school day
- Strengthens Local School Wellness Policies by updating the requirements of the policies, and requiring opportunities for public input, transparency, and an implementation plan
- Directs states to fully utilize federal administrative funds to operate the Child Nutrition Programs and exclude these funds from budget restrictions, including hiring freezes, work furloughs, and travel restrictions
- Expands the afterschool meal program to all 50 states

For more information on Child Nutrition Reauthorization, visit FRAC's Legislative Action Center at www.frac.org/legislative-action-center.

Introduction

As food insecurity and child poverty grew in 2009, the federal child nutrition programs continued to play an increasingly important role in addressing child hunger. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), in 2009 nearly 17.2 million American children, almost one in four, lived in food insecure households where their families faced a constant struggle against hunger.

Although there is widespread agreement on the importance to every child of eating a healthy breakfast, many struggling families lack the resources to provide their children with a nutritious meal every morning.

The School Breakfast Program is public policy at its best. Not only does the program reduce hunger, but it has a range of other positive outcomes:

- Research shows that 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 earlier at home.
- Students who participate in school breakfast have lower rates of absence and tardiness and exhibit decreased behavioral and psychological problems. Children who eat school breakfast

have fewer discipline problems and visit school nurses' offices less often.

- 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.
- Children and adolescents who eat breakfast are less likely to be overweight, while skipping breakfast is associated with a higher risk of obesity.

Moreover, because the federal School Breakfast Program is an entitlement (not limited by fixed appropriations or fixed numbers of participants), the program can be particularly responsive during times of economic crisis: the program can grow when the economy is weak and more children need help.

Despite all the strengths of the School Breakfast Program, and even though the program has been on a long-term growth trajectory, still less than half of eligible low-income children are receiving school breakfast each day. It is essential to accelerate school breakfast participation to reach the nation's health and education goals.

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 U.S. 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 National School Lunch and Breakfast 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. Also, children who participate in TANF, the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program/Food Stamps are entitled to eat at no cost. Schools were reimbursed \$1.46 for such children in the 2009–2010 school year.
 - **Reduced-Price:** Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty line can be charged no more than 30 cents per meal. Schools were reimbursed \$1.16 for such children in the 2009–2010 school year.
 - **Paid:** Children with family incomes above 185 percent of the poverty line pay the charges which are set by the school, but schools were reimbursed 26 cents per meal by USDA in the 2009–2010 school year.

Some schools, however, eliminate the 30 cent copayment for children eligible for reduced-price meals or offer breakfast free to all students, as discussed later in this report.

Findings for the 2009–2010 School Year

National Participation

In the 2009–2010 school year, 9.4 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average school day, an increase of 663,000 children, or 7.6 percent, compared to the prior school year. This was the largest increase in the number of such children in any year since the Food Research and Action Center began tracking participation in 1991, exceeding the record-breaking increase of 520,000 children in the 2008–2009 school year. That’s an increase of nearly 1.2 million children over the past two school years.

Clearly one major factor in the accelerated growth was the impact of the severe recession that started in 2008. An additional 1.4 million children lived in poverty in 2009 compared to 2008, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Also, as the recession deepened schools, advocates, and state and federal officials took important steps to enroll more eligible children in the program, such as application outreach campaigns and improved direct certification systems.

This increased need also fueled growth in free and reduced-price school lunch participation. In the 2009–2010 school year, nearly 20 million low-income children ate a free or reduced-price school lunch each day, 1.2 million more than the year before. This is the largest increase in lunch participation FRAC has ever recorded.

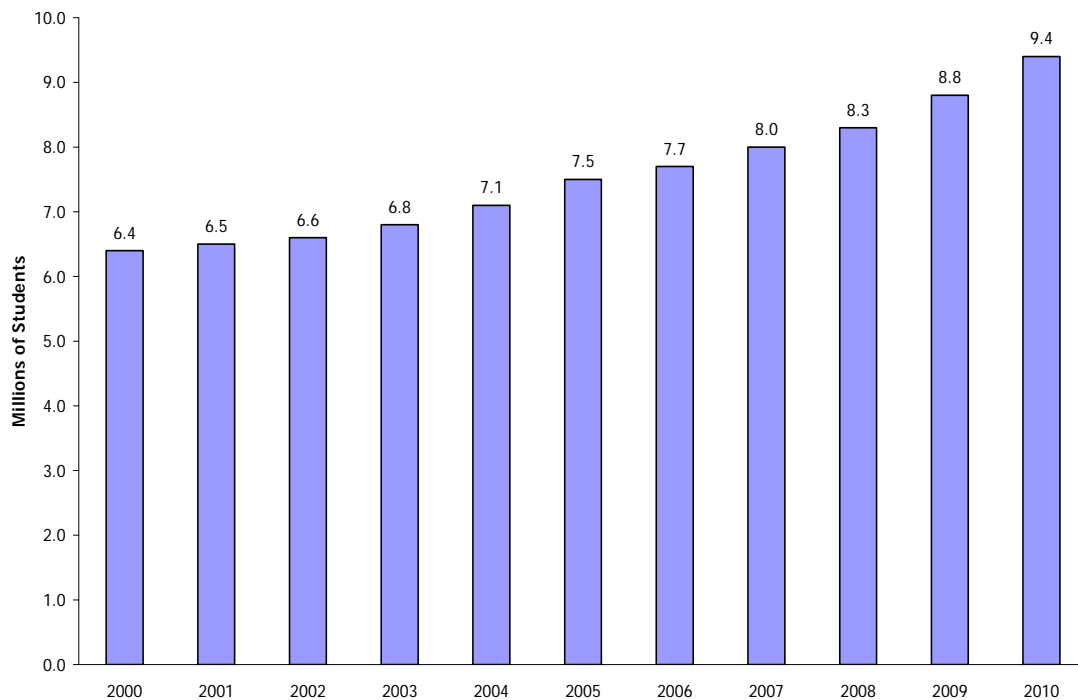
Yet, breakfast participation has been growing faster than lunch participation, and that was true again in the 2009–2010 school year.

While these gains in breakfast and lunch participation were substantial, the rate of school meal growth still trailed behind the need. USDA estimates that the number of school-age children living in households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as Food Stamps) grew by 22 percent—an additional 2.2 million children.* This underscores the need for national, state and local initiatives to get school meals to more eligible children.

FRAC uses the extent of free and reduced-price lunch participation as a benchmark against which to measure participation in school breakfast by low-income students. Comparing free and reduced-price breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation, for every 100 children in the U.S. who ate lunch, 47.2 children ate breakfast in the 2009–2010 school year. This is an improvement from the previous year, when the ratio of breakfast to lunch participation was 46.7, and a substantial improvement over the past five years when the ratio was 43.9.

*Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress School Year 2009–2010
www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/DirectCert2010.pdf

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



Participation in the States [Table 1]

In the 2009–2010 school year, the number of children eating free and reduced-price breakfast grew in every state. Thirteen states achieved double digit growth. Tennessee experienced the most growth at 18.0 percent, followed by Michigan, Illinois, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia.

Continuing the trend begun in 2008 (which reversed a prior multi-year trend), 42 states experienced a decrease in breakfast participation by children receiving paid meals. It is likely that, due to the poor economy, many children became eligible for free or reduced-price meals and others did not qualify but faced declining family incomes that made it harder for their families to purchase meals.

Low-Income Students Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	
State	Ratio
Top 10 States	
New Mexico	60.8
South Carolina	60.4
Vermont	59.8
Oklahoma	58.3
Mississippi	58.2
Kentucky	57.4
Texas	56.1
Georgia	55.7
West Virginia	55.6
Arkansas	53.9
Bottom 10 States	
Connecticut	38.9
Alaska	38.3
Colorado	38.2
Illinois	38.0
New Jersey	37.6
Nebraska	37.1
Iowa	36.8
New Hampshire	36.7
Nevada	34.9
Utah	33.7

For a full list of states see Table 1

While every state saw gains in the number of low-income children receiving school breakfast, most saw such big increases in school lunch participation, that for 29 states their ratio of breakfast to lunch participation actually fell.

The 15 highest-performing states reach at least half of their eligible low-income children with breakfast— with New Mexico reaching 60.8 children for every 100 eating lunch. The bottom 11 states all serve fewer than 40 eligible low-income children, and two states— Nevada and Utah—serve fewer than 35 low-income children breakfast for every 100 eating lunch.

School Participation [Table 2]

In order for hungry children to have access to 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, only 87.1 percent did so in 2009–2010. This compared to 86.3 percent in the previous school year. While this was a significant improvement from 1999–2000 when the rate was only 75.3 percent nationally, one in eight schools that offer the National School Lunch Program still fails to offer its students breakfast.

The rate of school participation in the breakfast program varies from state to state. While 28 states had more than 90 percent of their schools with lunch programs also participating in the School Breakfast Program in 2009–2010, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and New Jersey had fewer than 70 percent.

The Cost of Low Participation Rates [Table 4]

In a time of state budget shortfalls, it is especially disturbing to leave untapped federal dollars that are available to feed low-income children, yet that is exactly what is happening in states with low participation in the School Breakfast Program. Not only are low-income children not getting to eat a healthy meal that they desperately need, but hundreds of millions of dollars in federal child nutrition funding are going unclaimed by the states every year.

For each day a low-income child was not being served breakfast in the 2009–2010 school year, states lost at least \$1.46 in federal funding for every child who would have received a free breakfast, and \$1.16 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 \$0.28 per meal was forfeited. Over the course of the year, these forfeited dollars add up to millions for most states.

Each year FRAC sets a benchmark for estimating reasonable participation for states, and the dollars being lost to those states with participation in school breakfast below that measure. Based on the

participation rates of the top-performing states, FRAC has set the very attainable measure 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 and the national average number of school days breakfast is served, FRAC estimates 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.)

In the 2009–2010 school year, nationally, if the school breakfast-to-lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, versus the actual ratio of 47.2:100, **2.5 million more** low-income children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states would have received an **additional \$611 million** in federal child nutrition funding. While much of this money was lost by states with larger populations, (e.g., \$100 million in California, \$53 million in New York, \$44 million in Florida and \$41 million in Illinois), 19 states each forfeited more than \$10 million in federal funding, and 30 states lost more than \$5 million.

**Top Ten States in Lost Federal Funds
(Amounts Foregone Because State Failed to Reach 60 Free and Reduced-Price Students in the School Breakfast Program per 100 Such Students in the School Lunch Program)**

State	Additional Students	Dollars Lost
California	420,560	\$100,374,259
New York	222,272	\$53,164,418
Florida	183,017	\$43,880,709
Illinois	169,303	\$40,842,797
Pennsylvania	107,004	\$25,618,939
Texas	94,819	\$22,763,385
New Jersey	90,545	\$21,681,076
Ohio	89,729	\$21,560,863
Michigan	81,326	\$19,580,682
Arizona	77,022	\$18,481,449

For a full list of states see Table 4

California: BreakfastFirst Campaign

California's State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Honorary Chair of the BreakfastFirst Campaign, which is organized by California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) to help California's students reach their full potential and help schools maximize available federal resources. The campaign both targets schools that have no breakfast program—more than 1,400 California schools currently do not offer breakfast—and works to increase participation in schools that do. An important part of these efforts is assisting schools with large numbers of low-income students who are not participating in school breakfast to implement breakfast in the classroom and “second chance” breakfast programs. CFPA is enlisting key partners, such as teachers, administrators, nutrition services staff, and advocates, to further the campaign's impact. For example, on July 1, 2010, the California Department of Education and the State Controller's Office jointly signed a memorandum to school officials clearly stating that as long as breakfast is served and eaten in the classroom while allowable instructional activities are occurring (such as reading aloud to students or reviewing the day's lesson), school auditors will consider breakfast as instructional time.

For more information on the campaign go to: www.breakfastfirst.org.

Strategies for States and Schools

Many American families struggle with high unemployment and underemployment, low wages, poverty, and chronic food insecurity. Schools struggle to boost achievement and test scores. Parents grapple with overwhelming work and commuting schedules. For these and a myriad of other reasons, it is crucial to increase participation in school breakfast. Schools and state child nutrition agencies now should be implementing important changes in the new Child Nutrition Reauthorization law (see box below). Other changes in the law will take longer to go into effect. But schools and state child nutrition agencies also must implement the many strategies they have under pre-existing law to increase the reach of the School Breakfast and Lunch Programs, especially as more children become eligible for free and reduced-price meals due to the prolonged effects of the recession.

Key strategies include the following:

- Offering universal, free meals to all children in school buildings with high percentages of free and reduced-price students, using Provision 2 or non-pricing models (where no fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the meals served and are able to break even).
- Serving breakfast in the classroom to maximize participation, achieve higher attendance rates, boost student achievement, and reduce absenteeism and visits to the school nurse.
- Conducting application campaigns at the start of the school year and conducting frequent outreach throughout the year to encourage families to apply for

free or reduced-price meals so that all eligible children receive benefits.

- Simplifying school meal applications and posting them on school district websites to make it easier for families to access and complete applications.
- Translating school meal applications into all languages spoken by families in the state or community.
- Improving direct certification systems by:
 - ensuring that all children in a household receiving SNAP benefits are directly certified;
 - increasing the accuracy and frequency of matches between SNAP and school data bases to increase the number of eligible children identified without having to fill out a paper application; and
 - including children in direct certification systems that receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.
- Ensuring that homeless children receive free meals by improving communication between school nutrition programs and homeless education programs and establishing clear procedures for teachers to report on children's statuses, since teachers are likely to be the first to know about a change in a child's situation.

More information on strategies that states and schools can implement to increase school meal participation can be found at: www.frac.org

First Steps: Implementing Child Nutrition Reauthorization

- 1. Improve state direct certification systems:** States can meet performance goals set by the new law and be eligible to receive some of the \$4 million in performance awards. Grants also will be available through USDA to all states that fall below the national average direct certification rate to help them make needed changes in their data matching systems.
- 2. Prepare for new paperless options for universal meal service:** School districts that are interested in implementing the "Community Eligibility" or the Community Survey options should work with their state child nutrition agency and USDA Regional Office now to have the best chance of being included in the initial implementation of these models.
- 3. Release restrictions on federal funds for state child nutrition agencies:** States must utilize fully the federal funds provided to operate the Child Nutrition Programs and exclude those funds from state budget restrictions or limitations, including hiring freezes, work furloughs, and travel restrictions.
- 4. Ensure foster children are receiving free meals:** Foster children are now automatically eligible for free meals and are no longer required to provide income information on the application form.
- 5. Establish Afterschool Meal Programs:** The Afterschool Meal Program is now available in every state. Schools with 50 percent or more free and reduced-price eligible students can sponsor the program. Sponsors also may be eligible to receive retroactive funding back to October 1, 2010.
- 6. Expand Summer Food sites:** Schools are now required to help with outreach. Nonprofit organizations are no longer limited to serving 25 sites with no more than 300 children at each site.

For a complete summary go to: www.frac.org/highlights-healthy-hunger-free-kids-act-of-2010/

Income Guidelines & Reimbursement Rates for the School Breakfast Program

Income Guidelines for School Year 2009–2010¹

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	\$14,079	\$1,174	\$271	\$20,036	\$1,670	\$386
2	18,941	1,579	365	26,955	2,247	519
3	23,803	1,984	458	33,874	2,823	652
4	28,665	2,289	552	40,793	3,400	785
5	33,527	2,794	645	47,712	3,976	918
6	38,389	3,200	739	54,631	4,553	1,051
7	43,251	3,605	832	61,550	5,130	1,184
8	48,113	4,010	926	68,469	5,706	1,317
Add for each additional person	+4,862	+406	+94	+6,919	+577	+134

Federal Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2009–2010²

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price that Can be Charged to Children
Free	\$1.46	\$1.74	\$0
Reduced-Price	\$1.16	\$1.44	No more than \$0.30 (max. allowable charge)
Paid	\$0.26	\$0.26	Set by School District

Income Guidelines for School Year 2010–2011³

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	\$14,079	\$1,174	\$271	\$20,036	\$1,670	\$386
2	18,941	1,579	365	26,955	2,247	519
3	23,803	1,984	458	33,874	2,823	652
4	28,665	2,289	552	40,793	3,400	785
5	33,527	2,794	645	47,712	3,976	918
6	38,389	3,200	739	54,631	4,553	1,051
7	43,251	3,605	832	61,550	5,130	1,184
8	48,113	4,010	926	68,469	5,706	1,317
Add for each additional person	+4,862	+406	+94	+6,919	+577	+134

Federal Reimbursement Rates for School Year 2010 - 2011⁴

	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need	Price that Can be Charged to Children
Free	\$1.48	\$1.76	\$0
Reduced Price	\$1.18	\$1.46	No more than \$0.30 (max. allowable charge)
Paid	\$0.26	\$0.26	Set by School District

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 58, 3/27/09, pp. 13410–13412.

² Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 134, 7/15/09, pp. 34304–34306.

³ Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 148, 8/3/10, pp. 45628–45629. Income guidelines for 2010-11 did not change despite an actual decrease in the Consumer Price Index in order to prevent the reduction in eligibility for means-tested programs.

⁴ Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 137, 7/19/10, pp. 41796–41798.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. 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 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 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 USDA.

States report to 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 (divide average daily participation by 0.936 for school year 2009–2010 and 0.935 for 2008–2009) to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for participation by different students in a month.

School Participation

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

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who, on an average day, were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC sets 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 then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 60:100 ratio. FRAC then multiplies this "unserved" population by the reimbursement rate for 168 school days of breakfast. (While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2009–2010 school year, 168 was the national average.) FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the higher rate that severe need schools receive.

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	The School Breakfast Program (SBP) 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 meal daily to all F/RP eligible students. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550]
	\$	Competitive grants of up to \$15,000 are available per school up to the annual state-wide appropriation (\$1,017,000), for nonrecurring breakfast start-up and expansion expenses in schools with 20 percent or more students approved for F/RP meals. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550.3] The state provides additional reimbursement for all F/RP meals, adjusted annually. The current rate is \$0.2195. In exchange, foods provided in a school meal cannot contain trans fats or be deep or flash fried. In 2009–2010, the amount appropriated for the state meal reimbursement was insufficient to cover reimbursement of \$0.2195 through the entire school year. Schools received only \$0.20 per F/RP meal served in May 2010 and \$0.00 in June 2010. The 2010 Budget Act contained about \$9 million more for school meals, which should be sufficient to sustain the \$0.2195 per F/RP meal served throughout the current school year. [CA EDUCATION CODE §49536]
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 school years 2008–2009 and 2009–2010. [COL. REV. STAT. § 22-54-123.5] The state created the Start Smart Program for the elimination of the reduced-price copayment for K–12 school breakfast and appropriated \$700,000 for the program for school years 2008–2009 and 2009–2010. [COL. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-101] In 2008, the state eliminated the reduced-price copayment for lunch in grades K–2. The state reimburses school districts \$0.40 per each reduced-price lunch served.

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 established in 2008 an in-classroom SBP. The state maintains a competitive grant program to assist up to ten severe need schools to establish in-classroom breakfast programs. [CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §10-215G(A)]
	O	The state Department of Education is required to conduct a child nutrition outreach program to increase participation in the SBP and federal reimbursement for such programs. The outreach program encourages schools to: participate in the program; employ innovative breakfast service methods where students eat their breakfast in their classrooms or elsewhere after school starts, rather than only before school and only in the cafeteria; and apply to the in-classroom breakfast grant program. [PUBLIC ACT NO. 10-133 SEC. 6. (EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2010)]
	R \$	All Connecticut public school districts that participate in the National School Lunch Program are required to certify whether all food items sold to students do or do not meet the Connecticut Nutrition Standards. (Compliance is optional.) 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 M	The Healthy Schools Act, passed in 2010, requires free breakfast be offered to all students in all public and public charter schools. It requires breakfast in the classroom for public and public charter schools where more than 40% of students qualify for F/RP lunch. Middle and high schools can use other alternative serving methods in addition to serving breakfast in the classroom.
	\$	D.C. public and public charter schools receive a one-time payment of \$7 per student to implement universal breakfast in the classroom. Public charter schools receive 30 cents for each breakfast served to students that qualify for reduced-price meals, and in severe need schools, the difference between the paid and free rates for students who do not qualify for F/RP meals. The Healthy Schools Act eliminates the reduced-price copayment for lunch. All Schools receive 40 cents for each lunch served to students that qualify for reduced-price meals. All schools receive an additional 10 cents for each breakfast and for each lunch that meets the requirements of the Act (including enhanced nutritional requirements).
Florida	M	School breakfast is required in all public elementary schools. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06] Beginning with the 2009–2010 school year, each school district must set prices annually for breakfast meals at rates that, combined with federal reimbursements and state allocations, are sufficient to defray costs of school breakfast without requiring allocations from the district’s operating funds, except if the school board approves lower rates. Beginning with the 2009–2010 school year, each school must make a breakfast meal available if a student arrives at school on the school bus less than 15 minutes before the first bell rings and shall allow the student at least 15 minutes to eat. Each school district must provide annually to all students information prepared by the district’s food service administration regarding its school breakfast programs. The

Florida (cont.)	U	<p>information shall be communicated through school announcements and written notice sent to all parents. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p> <p>By the beginning of the 2010–2011 school year, each district school board must approve or disapprove a policy that makes universal-free school breakfast meals available to all students in each school in which 80 percent or more of the students are eligible for F/RP meals. Schools may opt out of the universal requirement only after receiving public testimony concerning the proposed policy at two or more regular meetings. Schools that implement the universal requirement must, to the maximum extent practicable, make breakfast meals available to students at an alternative site location outside the cafeteria. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p>
	\$	<p>The state annually allocates funds to public school districts provided from the school breakfast supplement in the General Appropriations Act based on each district's total number of free and reduced-price breakfast meals served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p> <p>The commissioner shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that any severe need designated-school receives the highest rate of reimbursement to which it is entitled under federal statute for each breakfast meal served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p>
Georgia	M	<p>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]</p>
	\$	<p>The state provides funds for salaries for local school nutrition employees. These funds were reduced by 10% in school year 2008–2009 due to state budget shortfalls. State administrative funding to the school nutrition program has been reduced by 40% since SY2009 due to state budget shortfalls. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-187]</p>
Hawaii	M	<p>School lunches must be made available in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school. [§302A-404]</p>
	\$	<p>The state provides approximately \$0.13 for each breakfast served.</p>
Idaho		<p>NONE</p>
Illinois	M	<p>School breakfast is required in all public schools with 40 percent or more students eligible for F/RP meals the previous school year. 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. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Every public school must have a free lunch program.</p>
	\$	<p>The law allows for three types of breakfast incentive funding: 1) 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, 2) an additional \$0.10 reimbursement for each free, reduced-price and paid breakfast served if breakfast participation exceeds the number of breakfasts served in the same month of the previous year, and 3) grants for schools to offer school breakfast in non-traditional settings or using non-traditional methods (e.g. grab and go, breakfast in the classroom). Priority is given to schools that are on the Early Academic Warning List. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5]</p> <p>The \$723,500 allotment for the three school breakfast incentives (above) was reduced by 50% to \$361,800 in FY 2010 due to state budget cuts, and eliminated in FY 2011.</p> <p>The state also provides \$0.10 per free breakfast served. The state may reduce or disapprove state funding if it is found that the total funding for the SBP in a district exceeds expenditures. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/6]</p>

	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, that have exercised Provisions 2 or 3, and that have been granted an exemption from the school breakfast mandate. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS]
Indiana	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 15 percent or more F/RP eligible students. [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]
	\$	The state provides \$0.03 per breakfast until appropriated funds are depleted. The state provides \$0.04 per lunch until appropriated funds are depleted.
Kansas	M	A public school must offer breakfast unless it has 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 of each school year. 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 in all schools and also the SBP in schools with 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] If a public school system has a policy of denying meals to children in elementary schools for non-payment of meal fees, the school board must implement procedures relative to denying meals to students during school hours. A public elementary school, prior to withholding a meal from a child, shall do each of the following: a) provide actual notification to the child's parent or legal guardian as to the date and time after which meals may be denied, the reason for such denial, any action that may be taken by the parent or legal guardian to prevent further denial of meals, and the consequences of the failure to take appropriate actions to prevent such denial, including that the school governing authority shall contact the office of community services within the Department of Social Services upon the third instance of such denial during a single school year; and b) verify with appropriate school staff that the child does not have an Individual Education Plan that requires the child to receive meals provided by the school, to ensure that neither the child's health nor learning ability will be negatively affected by denying the child meals during school hours. The school must provide a sandwich or a substantial and nutritious snack item to the child as a substitute for the denied meal. School boards must report annually to the state Superintendent of Education on the number of denied meals with information about all students whose meals were denied. [ACT NO. 737 (HB 1141)]

<p>Maine</p>	<p>M</p> <p>\$</p>	<p>Public schools serving K–8 must participate in the National School Lunch Program. [TITLE 20-A, SECTION 6602]</p> <p>Starting in school year 2008–2009, all public schools must provide school breakfast to all children eligible for free and reduced-price meals at no cost to the student. The state provides funding for the costs of the program that are not reimbursed by the federal government through \$1.4 million from the Fund for a Healthy Maine. [SEC. 8. 22 MRSA §1511]</p> <p>Public schools receive a state reimbursement for lunch and breakfast in addition to the Federal reimbursement. The state reimbursement is \$0.0175 per breakfast and between \$0.03 and \$0.05 for lunch, depending on participation statewide.</p>
<p>Maryland</p>	<p>M</p> <p>\$</p> <p>U</p>	<p>School breakfast is required in public elementary schools, but schools with less than 15 percent F/RP eligible students may be exempted. [MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-701 AND §7-702]</p> <p>Each public school must provide a subsidized or free lunch program. [MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-603]</p> <p>The state provides \$4.3 million in funding to schools for meals served using a formula-based allocation method.</p> <p>The state sponsors Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. [MD. CODE. ANN., EDUC. § 7-704] The funding level for SY 2010 - 11 is \$2.82 million, down from \$3.1 million annually in each of the preceding two school years.</p>
<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>M</p> <p>\$</p> <p>U</p>	<p>School lunch is required in all public schools. School breakfast is required in public severe need schools and those where more than 50 children qualified for F/RP meals in the preceding school year. [MASS. GEN. LAWS CH.69 §1C]</p> <p>Mandated schools may receive an additional reimbursement for F/RP meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.</p> <p>The state provides \$2 million to support universal breakfast in elementary schools with 60 percent or more F/RP eligible students. The state requires schools that receive these funds to use Provision 2 as well. Participating schools receive an additional reimbursement per breakfast if costs exceed other reimbursements (this reimbursement is in addition to the payment for mandated schools).</p>
<p>Michigan</p>	<p>M</p> <p>\$</p>	<p>School lunch is required in each school operated by a K–12 district. School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more F/RP eligible students during the preceding school year. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272A]</p> <p>The state provides funds to K–12 public school districts operating the school lunch program. These payments provide each district up to 6.0127% of the necessary costs of operating the state-mandated school lunch program. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.1631D]</p> <p>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. \$9.625 million was appropriated for FY 2009. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272D]</p>

Minnesota	M	School breakfast is required in public schools in which 33 percent or more of school lunches were served free or at reduced-price in the second preceding year. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.117]
	U	Schools participating in the federal SBP may receive state funding to eliminate the fee for reduced-price breakfasts. Schools participating in the state program receive a reimbursement of \$0.30 for each reduced-price breakfast and \$0.55 for each paid breakfast. A school receiving state aid must make breakfast available without charge to all participating students who qualify for free and reduced-price meals. [MINN. STAT. §124D.1158] The state provides each elementary and secondary school that participates in the National School Lunch Program \$0.12 for each lunch served. [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 if a majority of the school board votes to opt out of the mandate. [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 school breakfast. 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
Nebraska	\$	The state provides \$0.05 per breakfast served to public schools that also participate in a lunch program. [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138]
Nevada		The state legislature strongly encourages school districts to offer school breakfast in every school that has a population of more than 100 students and to work to increase the number of students participating in the SBP. [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 provides \$0.03 for every breakfast served by districts that have 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) that has 20 percent or more students eligible for F/RP 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 percent of pupils enrolled meet the eligibility requirements for a F/RP lunch may apply for an exemption.

		[L.1974, c. 53, s. 1, 18A:33-4.]
	\$	The state appropriated approximately \$3.2 million annually to provide \$0.10 for all breakfasts served (free, reduced-price, and paid) through the 2009–2010 school year. The state subsidy for school breakfast was eliminated as of the 2010–2011 school year. State subsidy for school lunch programs was cut in half for every free and reduced-price meal in public schools as of the 2010–2011 school year; state subsidy for all lunch programs was eliminated in all categories for private schools.
New Mexico	U	The state appropriates funds to support universal breakfast (to all children regardless of income) at low-performing elementary schools (any school not meeting adequate yearly progress performance rating). Funding for school year 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 was \$3.43 million. Funding was reduced in school year 2010–2011 to \$2.28 million.
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]
	\$	State funding for breakfast has been reduced each year since the 2008–2009 school year, when it was reduced by 8%. In the 2009–2010 school year the state provided \$0.1013 for each free breakfast served, \$0.1566 for each reduced-price breakfast served, and \$0.0023 for each paid breakfast served. In the 2010–2011 school year, the reimbursement rate is \$0.1002 for free breakfasts, \$0.1549 for reduced-price, and \$0.0023 for paid. The state also provides a per meal reimbursement for each lunch served—\$0.0592 for paid and free lunches, and \$0.1959 for reduced-price lunches. The state also provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in the first year of breakfast implementation in a public school.
North Carolina	U	The state provides \$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
Ohio	M	Each school district is required to establish and maintain a school lunch program. 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 funding for breakfast and breakfast outreach was eliminated beginning in school year 2009–2010. In prior years, the state had appropriated \$3.7 million for school breakfast, including \$900,000 for outreach. Funds were used to supplement reimbursements at approximately \$0.07 per breakfast served, 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 Title I schools. [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535]
	\$	In 2009 the legislature appropriated \$2.29 million for each of the school years 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 to eliminate the \$.30 breakfast copayments by reduced-price households for all K-12 students. Funds reimburse school districts for the lost revenues. [OR SB695]

Pennsylvania	\$	The state provides no less than \$0.10 per breakfast and lunch served. Schools that participate in both the National School Lunch and Breakfast programs receive an additional \$0.02 (\$0.12 total) per lunch, and those that have over 20 percent of student enrollment participating in school breakfast receive an additional \$0.04 (\$0.14 total) per lunch. [22 PA. STAT. § 13-1337.1 (2000)]
Rhode Island	M	School lunch and breakfast are required in all public schools. [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.1]
	\$	The state has an annual appropriation of \$300,000 to provide school districts a per breakfast subsidy for each breakfast served to students. The funds are distributed based on each district's proportion of the number of breakfasts served in the prior school year relative to the statewide total in the same year. For the 2009-2010 school year the subsidy was \$0.077809 per breakfast served.
South Carolina	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools. The state Board of Education may grant a waiver 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. §59-63-790 AND §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 State Commissioner of Agriculture was required to provide a report describing the results of a study of breakfast program participation no later than October 31, 2008, to the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives. The report included a cost-benefit analysis; and an outline of effective programs and practices. It recommended to the legislature methods for increasing participation in the breakfast program. [CHAPTER 12, AGRICULTURE CODE, SEC. 12.043]
Utah	R	Each local school board must review at least once every three years each elementary school that does not participate in the SBP as to the school's reasons for nonparticipation. After two reviews, a local school board may, by majority vote, waive any further reviews of the non-participating school. [UTAH CODE ANN. § 53A-19-301]
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. Exemptions are granted for one year if the voters of the district vote for exemption at an annual or special meeting. [VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265]
	\$	The state appropriates \$133,000 for breakfast reimbursements. The reimbursement rate is determined by dividing total funds by total number of breakfasts served. Starting in the 2008-2009 school year, an additional \$170,000 was appropriated annually to eliminate the \$0.30 breakfast copayment for all students eligible for reduced-price meals.
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 district as a reimbursement for school breakfasts served in excess of the per student baseline established in 2003–2004. Schools received \$0.20 per breakfast for increased student participation in the 2009–2010 school year.

Washington	M	<p>School lunch must be offered to children in grades kindergarten through four enrolled in schools where 25 percent or more of the enrolled students qualify for a F/RP lunch. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160 AND 2004 C 54 S 2]</p> <p>Any school with 40 percent or more F/RP eligible students must have a school breakfast program. [HB 1771 (JULY, 2005)]</p>
	\$	<p>The state appropriates \$4.5 million annually to eliminate the copayment for breakfasts served to K–12 students eligible for reduced-price meals and to provide an approximate \$0.15 reimbursement for every free and reduced-price breakfast served.</p> <p>Starting in school year 2007–2008 the state has provided funding to eliminate the reduced-price copayment for lunch for all public school students in grades K–3.</p> <p>The superintendent of public instruction may grant additional funds for breakfast start-up and expansion grants, when appropriated. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.150]</p>
West Virginia	M	<p>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]</p>
	S	<p>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]</p>
Wisconsin	\$	<p>In the 2007–2009 state biennial budget, the legislature provided \$2.513 million in school breakfast subsidy, a state reimbursement of \$0.15 per breakfast served that meets the nutritional requirements in both public and private schools. In the 2009-2011 state biennial budget, the legislature appropriated \$2.688 million. [WIS. STAT. §115.341]</p>
Wyoming	\$	<p>During the 2008–2009 school year, \$4.5 million was distributed to school districts using a formula based on the deficit of the food service account divided by the number of meals served. During the 2009–2010 school year, \$3.6 million was distributed using the same formula. Each district was required to submit an Annual Food Service Strategic Plan and Financial Management Status that was specific to the strict guidelines and requirements of the bill. There are no state funds for the 2010–2011 school year. [SESSION LAWS CHAPTER 95-601-F]</p>

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

School Years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

State	School Year 2008-2009				School Year 2009-2010				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	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	177,487	361,000	49.2	17	184,832	376,750	49.1	17	-0.1	4.1%
Alaska	12,879	35,241	36.5	48	14,164	36,950	38.3	43	1.8	10.0%
Arizona	188,129	446,810	42.1	34	211,236	480,430	44.0	26	1.9	12.3%
Arkansas	129,530	237,913	54.4	11	132,530	245,658	53.9	10	-0.5	2.3%
California	1,024,150	2,413,395	42.4	33	1,094,457	2,525,027	43.3	28	0.9	6.9%
Colorado	83,401	214,132	38.9	41	90,047	235,661	38.2	44	-0.7	8.0%
Connecticut	57,515	147,024	39.1	40	58,718	150,792	38.9	42	-0.2	2.1%
Delaware	23,792	46,916	50.7	16	25,430	51,402	49.5	16	-1.2	6.9%
District of Columbia	15,740	33,429	47.1	21	18,051	37,306	48.4	20	1.3	14.7%
Florida	493,224	1,102,066	44.8	24	530,929	1,189,910	44.6	25	-0.2	7.6%
Georgia	455,236	809,706	56.2	7	476,555	855,344	55.7	8	-0.5	4.7%
Hawaii	22,590	50,932	44.4	25	24,404	57,355	42.5	34	-1.9	8.0%
Idaho	52,213	93,653	55.8	9	52,944	102,067	51.9	13	-3.9	1.4%
Illinois	252,050	736,812	34.2	51	292,951	770,423	38.0	45	3.8	16.2%
Indiana	168,255	392,579	42.9	30	187,082	432,256	43.3	28	0.4	11.2%
Iowa	57,729	152,152	37.9	45	60,280	163,954	36.8	48	-1.1	4.4%
Kansas	75,153	173,101	43.4	28	80,301	186,717	43.0	30	-0.4	6.8%
Kentucky	190,830	337,640	56.5	6	193,410	337,091	57.4	6	0.9	1.4%
Louisiana	202,618	388,633	52.1	15	214,398	402,329	53.3	11	1.2	5.8%
Maine	27,040	56,236	48.1	19	30,387	62,361	48.7	18	0.6	12.4%
Maryland	110,775	238,765	46.4	23	118,022	259,809	45.4	24	-1.0	6.5%
Massachusetts	110,453	256,168	43.1	29	114,967	271,620	42.3	35	-0.8	4.1%
Michigan	230,177	541,491	42.5	32	268,213	582,565	46.0	23	3.5	16.5%
Minnesota	100,348	238,746	42.0	35	112,638	262,777	42.9	31	0.9	12.2%
Mississippi	176,710	306,326	57.7	5	183,080	314,540	58.2	5	0.5	3.6%
Missouri	178,703	341,830	52.3	14	190,897	369,522	51.7	14	-0.6	6.8%
Montana	19,121	43,476	44.0	26	20,290	47,374	42.8	32	-1.2	6.1%
Nebraska	40,120	105,686	38.0	44	41,786	112,689	37.1	47	-0.9	4.2%
Nevada	46,063	123,535	37.3	47	47,749	136,877	34.9	50	-2.4	3.7%
New Hampshire	12,744	35,674	35.7	49	14,707	40,087	36.7	49	1.0	15.4%
New Jersey	141,564	373,646	37.9	45	151,781	403,877	37.6	46	-0.3	7.2%
New Mexico	102,578	163,366	62.8	1	104,171	171,253	60.8	1	-2.0	1.6%
New York	458,693	1,137,267	40.3	38	482,788	1,175,099	41.1	37	0.8	5.3%
North Carolina	299,939	609,914	49.2	17	310,516	640,247	48.5	19	-0.7	3.5%
North Dakota	11,972	27,908	42.9	30	12,647	29,645	42.7	33	-0.2	5.6%
Ohio	280,034	601,781	46.5	22	299,850	649,299	46.2	22	-0.3	7.1%
Oklahoma	165,658	284,798	58.2	4	176,750	303,317	58.3	4	0.1	6.7%
Oregon	105,264	200,746	52.4	13	110,158	213,796	51.5	15	-0.9	4.6%
Pennsylvania	217,796	546,156	39.9	39	242,113	581,861	41.6	36	1.7	11.2%
Rhode Island	19,310	49,762	38.8	42	20,222	51,741	39.1	41	0.3	4.7%
South Carolina	199,618	331,724	60.2	2	209,834	347,157	60.4	2	0.2	5.1%
South Dakota	18,783	45,115	41.6	36	19,859	48,686	40.8	39	-0.8	5.7%
Tennessee	206,863	391,514	52.8	12	244,151	464,603	52.6	12	-0.2	18.0%
Texas	1,255,675	2,295,692	54.7	10	1,364,337	2,431,926	56.1	7	1.4	8.7%
Utah	50,726	146,274	34.7	50	55,473	164,745	33.7	51	-1.0	9.4%
Vermont	14,691	24,601	59.7	3	15,701	26,265	59.8	3	0.1	6.9%
Virginia	172,289	361,070	47.7	20	184,940	389,614	47.5	21	-0.2	7.3%
Washington	139,582	318,851	43.8	27	149,547	344,586	43.4	27	-0.4	7.1%
West Virginia	65,874	117,332	56.1	8	68,390	123,106	55.6	9	-0.5	3.8%
Wisconsin	99,358	256,796	38.7	43	114,002	282,775	40.3	40	1.6	14.7%
Wyoming	9,361	23,135	40.5	37	10,601	25,890	40.9	38	0.4	13.2%
TOTAL	8,770,402	18,768,512	46.7		9,433,285	19,967,133	47.2		0.5	7.6%

**Table 2: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010**

State	School Year 2008-2009				School Year 2009-2010				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	1,443	1,551	93.0%	20	1,485	1,571	94.5%	16	2.9%
Alaska	323	433	74.6%	44	345	451	76.5%	45	6.8%
Arizona	1,563	1,715	91.1%	26	1,612	1,784	90.4%	28	3.1%
Arkansas	1,168	1,195	97.7%	9	1,160	1,190	97.5%	8	-0.7%
California	8,756	10,751	81.4%	40	8,626	10,502	82.1%	41	-1.5%
Colorado	1,411	1,676	84.2%	34	1,506	1,730	87.1%	34	6.7%
Connecticut	631	1,172	53.8%	51	643	1,101	58.4%	51	1.9%
Delaware	238	242	98.3%	7	236	242	97.5%	7	-0.8%
District of Columbia	195	215	90.7%	28	217	227	95.6%	13	11.3%
Florida	3,572	3,606	99.1%	5	3,418	3,541	96.5%	11	-4.3%
Georgia	2,282	2,361	96.7%	11	2,221	2,294	96.8%	10	-2.7%
Hawaii	286	301	95.0%	13	286	295	96.9%	9	0.0%
Idaho	662	707	93.6%	19	669	713	93.8%	20	1.1%
Illinois	3,084	4,335	71.1%	47	3,166	4,391	72.1%	47	2.7%
Indiana	1,963	2,254	87.1%	32	1,945	2,220	87.6%	33	-0.9%
Iowa	1,365	1,492	91.5%	24	1,364	1,486	91.8%	26	-0.1%
Kansas	1,404	1,601	87.7%	31	1,431	1,609	88.9%	31	1.9%
Kentucky	1,334	1,347	99.0%	6	1,336	1,354	98.7%	6	0.1%
Louisiana	1,548	1,652	93.7%	18	1,530	1,626	94.1%	18	-1.2%
Maine	633	697	90.8%	27	616	670	91.9%	25	-2.7%
Maryland	1,484	1,578	94.0%	15	1,486	1,570	94.6%	15	0.1%
Massachusetts	1,581	2,256	70.1%	48	1,626	2,273	71.5%	48	2.8%
Michigan	3,107	3,811	81.5%	39	3,102	3,759	82.5%	40	-0.2%
Minnesota	1,623	2,114	76.8%	43	1,629	2,123	76.7%	44	0.4%
Mississippi	870	950	91.6%	23	878	954	92.0%	24	0.9%
Missouri	2,270	2,543	89.3%	30	2,283	2,542	89.8%	29	0.6%
Montana	699	805	86.8%	33	715	812	88.1%	32	2.3%
Nebraska	702	984	71.3%	46	740	993	74.5%	46	5.4%
Nevada	526	577	91.2%	25	523	578	90.5%	27	-0.6%
New Hampshire	418	498	83.9%	36	420	490	85.7%	35	0.5%
New Jersey	1,782	2,687	66.3%	49	1,813	2,694	67.3%	49	1.7%
New Mexico	768	787	97.6%	10	867	924	93.8%	19	12.9%
New York	5,105	5,684	89.8%	29	5,288	5,923	89.3%	30	3.6%
North Carolina	2,490	2,509	99.2%	4	2,515	2,532	99.3%	4	1.0%
North Dakota	347	413	84.0%	35	351	413	85.0%	36	1.2%
Ohio	3,029	4,064	74.5%	45	3,099	4,028	76.9%	43	2.3%
Oklahoma	1,812	1,890	95.9%	12	1,810	1,891	95.7%	12	-0.1%
Oregon	1,300	1,383	94.0%	16	1,289	1,377	93.6%	21	-0.8%
Pennsylvania	3,158	4,087	77.3%	42	3,172	3,821	83.0%	39	0.4%
Rhode Island	437	445	98.2%	8	414	414	100.0%	1	-5.3%
South Carolina	1,160	1,168	99.3%	3	1,163	1,171	99.3%	5	0.3%
South Dakota	545	688	79.2%	41	558	695	80.3%	42	2.4%
Tennessee	1,674	1,772	94.5%	14	1,689	1,788	94.5%	17	0.9%
Texas	7,867	7,869	100.0%	2	7,966	7,973	99.9%	2	1.3%
Utah	719	861	83.5%	37	741	872	85.0%	37	3.1%
Vermont	322	349	92.3%	21	327	352	92.9%	22	1.6%
Virginia	1,928	2,057	93.7%	17	1,921	2,027	94.8%	14	-0.4%
Washington	1,939	2,105	92.1%	22	1,937	2,100	92.2%	23	-0.1%
West Virginia	758	755	100.4%	1	737	738	99.9%	3	-2.8%
Wisconsin	1,571	2,479	63.4%	50	1,648	2,504	65.8%	50	4.9%
Wyoming	294	355	82.8%	38	297	357	83.2%	38	1.0%
TOTAL	86,146	99,826	86.3%		86,816	99,685	87.1%		0.8%

**Table 3: AVERAGE DAILY STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)
School Year 2009-2010**

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	169,046	78.8%	15,786	7.4%	184,832	86.2%	29,617	13.8%	214,449
Alaska	12,231	67.0%	1,933	10.6%	14,164	77.5%	4,101	22.5%	18,265
Arizona	190,202	76.1%	21,034	8.4%	211,236	84.5%	38,617	15.5%	249,854
Arkansas	117,269	75.5%	15,261	9.8%	132,530	85.3%	22,774	14.7%	155,304
California	957,592	78.1%	136,865	11.2%	1,094,457	89.2%	132,144	10.8%	1,226,601
Colorado	76,434	69.0%	13,614	12.3%	90,047	81.3%	20,685	18.7%	110,732
Connecticut	52,556	75.1%	6,162	8.8%	58,718	83.9%	11,268	16.1%	69,987
Delaware	23,122	68.3%	2,308	6.8%	25,430	75.1%	8,441	24.9%	33,872
District of Columbia	16,390	76.3%	1,662	7.7%	18,051	84.0%	3,442	16.0%	21,493
Florida	476,082	75.3%	54,847	8.7%	530,929	84.0%	101,172	16.0%	632,101
Georgia	426,535	74.4%	50,020	8.7%	476,555	83.1%	96,659	16.9%	573,214
Hawaii	20,162	56.2%	4,242	11.8%	24,404	68.0%	11,480	32.0%	35,884
Idaho	44,284	63.6%	8,660	12.4%	52,944	76.1%	16,668	23.9%	69,612
Illinois	271,289	81.9%	21,662	6.5%	292,951	88.5%	38,224	11.5%	331,175
Indiana	165,443	73.6%	21,639	9.6%	187,082	83.2%	37,854	16.8%	224,936
Iowa	51,955	61.9%	8,325	9.9%	60,280	71.8%	23,620	28.2%	83,899
Kansas	68,808	70.1%	11,492	11.7%	80,301	81.8%	17,848	18.2%	98,149
Kentucky	172,193	72.4%	21,217	8.9%	193,410	81.3%	44,432	18.7%	237,842
Louisiana	197,217	78.8%	17,180	6.9%	214,398	85.7%	35,764	14.3%	250,162
Maine	26,232	65.9%	4,154	10.4%	30,387	76.3%	9,437	23.7%	39,824
Maryland	102,268	65.6%	15,754	10.1%	118,022	75.7%	37,785	24.3%	155,808
Massachusetts	104,906	76.4%	10,061	7.3%	114,967	83.7%	22,360	16.3%	137,327
Michigan	245,860	76.8%	22,353	7.0%	268,213	83.8%	51,731	16.2%	319,944
Minnesota	93,246	60.9%	19,392	12.7%	112,638	73.6%	40,433	26.4%	153,071
Mississippi	168,515	83.5%	14,565	7.2%	183,080	90.7%	18,796	9.3%	201,876
Missouri	167,971	69.8%	22,925	9.5%	190,897	79.3%	49,829	20.7%	240,726
Montana	17,319	66.4%	2,971	11.4%	20,290	77.8%	5,782	22.2%	26,072
Nebraska	35,289	60.1%	6,497	11.1%	41,786	71.1%	16,960	28.9%	58,746
Nevada	42,405	78.0%	5,344	9.8%	47,749	87.8%	6,640	12.2%	54,388
New Hampshire	12,816	55.5%	1,891	8.2%	14,707	63.7%	8,397	36.3%	23,104
New Jersey	135,157	75.6%	16,623	9.3%	151,781	84.9%	26,890	15.1%	178,671
New Mexico	91,321	71.3%	12,850	10.0%	104,171	81.3%	23,986	18.7%	128,158
New York	427,389	72.0%	55,399	9.3%	482,788	81.3%	111,107	18.7%	593,895
North Carolina	279,509	76.4%	31,007	8.5%	310,516	84.9%	55,141	15.1%	365,657
North Dakota	10,759	52.0%	1,888	9.1%	12,647	61.1%	8,062	38.9%	20,709
Ohio	272,000	72.8%	27,850	7.5%	299,850	80.3%	73,638	19.7%	373,488
Oklahoma	156,185	72.7%	20,564	9.6%	176,750	82.3%	38,122	17.7%	214,872
Oregon	95,103	68.2%	15,054	10.8%	110,158	79.0%	29,330	21.0%	139,488
Pennsylvania	215,458	68.9%	26,655	8.5%	242,113	77.4%	70,519	22.6%	312,632
Rhode Island	18,356	76.1%	1,865	7.7%	20,222	83.9%	3,885	16.1%	24,106
South Carolina	191,387	75.9%	18,447	7.3%	209,834	83.2%	42,388	16.8%	252,222
South Dakota	17,347	67.8%	2,512	9.8%	19,859	77.6%	5,727	22.4%	25,586
Tennessee	220,788	77.0%	23,363	8.2%	244,151	85.2%	42,433	14.8%	286,584
Texas	1,231,792	76.7%	132,545	8.2%	1,364,337	84.9%	242,395	15.1%	1,606,732
Utah	47,161	68.7%	8,312	12.1%	55,473	80.8%	13,185	19.2%	68,658
Vermont	13,204	60.3%	2,497	11.4%	15,701	71.7%	6,209	28.3%	21,910
Virginia	161,789	66.9%	23,151	9.6%	184,940	76.5%	56,769	23.5%	241,710
Washington	126,945	72.8%	22,601	13.0%	149,547	85.7%	24,877	14.3%	174,424
West Virginia	58,855	62.1%	9,535	10.1%	68,390	72.2%	26,363	27.8%	94,753
Wisconsin	100,002	67.5%	13,999	9.4%	114,002	76.9%	34,170	23.1%	148,171
Wyoming	8,615	57.6%	1,986	13.3%	10,601	70.9%	4,352	29.1%	14,953
TOTAL	8,404,764	74.1%	1,028,521	9.1%	9,433,285	83.2%	1,902,512	16.8%	11,335,796

**Table 4: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING IF
60 LOW-INCOME (FREE AND REDUCED PRICE) STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2009-2010**

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	184,832	226,050	41,218	\$9,919,682
Alaska	14,164	22,170	8,006	\$1,906,113
Arizona	211,236	288,258	77,022	\$18,481,449
Arkansas	132,530	147,395	14,865	\$3,555,233
California	1,094,457	1,515,016	420,560	\$100,374,259
Colorado	90,047	141,397	51,349	\$12,187,910
Connecticut	58,718	90,475	31,757	\$7,611,544
Delaware	25,430	30,841	5,411	\$1,300,714
District of Columbia	18,051	22,383	4,332	\$1,041,181
Florida	530,929	713,946	183,017	\$43,880,709
Georgia	476,555	513,207	36,652	\$8,784,717
Hawaii	24,404	34,413	10,009	\$2,364,240
Idaho	52,944	61,240	8,296	\$1,963,994
Illinois	292,951	462,254	169,303	\$40,842,797
Indiana	187,082	259,354	72,271	\$17,283,023
Iowa	60,280	98,373	38,093	\$9,066,524
Kansas	80,301	112,030	31,730	\$7,544,015
Kentucky	193,410	202,255	8,844	\$2,117,656
Louisiana	214,398	241,397	26,999	\$6,504,892
Maine	30,387	37,416	7,030	\$1,673,595
Maryland	118,022	155,885	37,863	\$9,020,661
Massachusetts	114,967	162,972	48,005	\$11,547,970
Michigan	268,213	349,539	81,326	\$19,580,682
Minnesota	112,638	157,666	45,028	\$10,639,980
Mississippi	183,080	188,724	5,644	\$1,359,981
Missouri	190,897	221,713	30,817	\$7,362,628
Montana	20,290	28,424	8,134	\$1,932,646
Nebraska	41,786	67,613	25,827	\$6,124,598
Nevada	47,749	82,126	34,378	\$8,227,579
New Hampshire	14,707	24,052	9,345	\$2,228,670
New Jersey	151,781	242,326	90,545	\$21,681,076
New Mexico	104,171	102,752	--	--
New York	482,788	705,059	222,272	\$53,164,418
North Carolina	310,516	384,148	73,632	\$17,667,050
North Dakota	12,647	17,787	5,140	\$1,220,473
Ohio	299,850	389,579	89,729	\$21,560,863
Oklahoma	176,750	181,990	5,241	\$1,253,042
Oregon	110,158	128,277	18,120	\$4,313,978
Pennsylvania	242,113	349,116	107,004	\$25,618,939
Rhode Island	20,222	31,045	10,823	\$2,601,038
South Carolina	209,834	208,294	--	--
South Dakota	19,859	29,212	9,353	\$2,231,630
Tennessee	244,151	278,762	34,611	\$8,311,714
Texas	1,364,337	1,459,155	94,819	\$22,763,385
Utah	55,473	98,847	43,374	\$10,297,893
Vermont	15,701	15,759	58	\$13,735
Virginia	184,940	233,768	48,828	\$11,653,354
Washington	149,547	206,751	57,205	\$13,577,844
West Virginia	68,390	73,864	5,473	\$1,302,376
Wisconsin	114,002	169,665	55,663	\$13,291,375
Wyoming	10,601	15,534	4,933	\$1,161,977
TOTAL	9,433,285	11,980,280	2,549,955	\$610,649,327