



School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts

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About FRAC

The Food Research & 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* and monthly *Meals Matter: School Breakfast Newsletter*, visit frac.org.



Introduction

More students across the country started their day with a healthy school breakfast in school year 2017–2018. On an average school day, nearly 12.5 million low-income students, an increase of nearly 149,000 over the prior school year, participated in the federally funded School Breakfast Program. The ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast to those participating in school lunch increased to 57 per 100 in school year 2017–2018, up slightly from 56.7 per 100 in the prior school year.¹

The primary drivers of increased school breakfast participation in school year 2017–2018 and recent years has been the growing number of school districts that have adopted strategies proven to increase low-income students' access to school breakfast. These strategies address key barriers to participation: the timing of the meal service, the cost of the meal, and the stigma often associated with school breakfast (that breakfast in school is perceived as being for “the poor kids”).

One strategy is to use [breakfast after the bell service models](#), such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast (which allows students to eat breakfast later in the morning), to address the barriers of timing and stigma. Participation increases because students do not need to arrive early at school to participate, and breakfast is offered in school areas where students can easily access the meal. When students eat together, breakfast becomes part of the school culture and helps support a healthy learning environment.

Another strategy, and one that addresses the barriers of cost and stigma, is for school districts to offer breakfast at no cost to all students. One key way to do this is through the Community Eligibility Provision, a federal option that allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Eliminating school breakfast fees ensures that financial barriers do not keep students from participating.

School districts are choosing to implement these strategies because of the extensive research that links school breakfast participation to educational and health benefits. Participation leads to better academic achievement and test scores,² lower levels of absenteeism and tardiness,³ fewer disciplinary referrals,⁴ improved student health and well-being, and reduced food insecurity.⁵ Students attending schools in districts that have not adopted these proven strategies are missing out on these benefits, which is why more school districts should take these steps to increase school breakfast participation.

For this report, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) surveyed 76 of America's large school districts to examine school breakfast participation trends during school year 2017–2018, outline strategies that school districts implemented to increase participation, and highlight school districts that reached FRAC's ambitious but attainable goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch. This report also calculates the number of students who did not receive a school breakfast when districts fell short of the goal, and the federal dollars lost as a result.

¹ Food Research & Action Center. (2019). *School Breakfast Scorecard, School Year 2017–2018*. Available at: <http://frac.org/research/resource-library/school-breakfast-scorecard-2017-2018-school-year-february-2019>. Accessed on February 13, 2019.

² Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Learning*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf>. Accessed on December 31, 2018.

³ Food Research & Action Center. (2018). *The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior*. Available at: <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>. Accessed on January 17, 2019.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Health*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforhealth-1.pdf>. Accessed on December 31, 2018.

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Survey Sample

The Food Research & Action Center surveyed 76 large school districts about their school breakfast participation and best practices for increasing low-income students’ access to the program during the 2017–2018 school year.

- Completed surveys for the 76 school districts were submitted by districts in 33 states and the District of Columbia.
- The size of the school districts ranged from 7,816 students in North Little Rock (AR) to 1,155,817 students in New York City Department of Education (NY).
- Of the surveyed school districts, 28 percent had student enrollments of more than 100,000 students.
- In 53 percent of the surveyed school districts, 70 percent or more of the students were certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals.

(See Table A in the appendix for a full list of enrollment and free and reduced-price percentages.)

Key Findings

Across the 76 school districts that were surveyed, more than 2.3 million low-income students benefited from school breakfast on an average school day in school year 2017–2018. Of those surveyed, 39 offered breakfast at no cost to all students in all schools, and 34 offered free breakfast to all students in some of their schools. All but three⁶ surveyed school districts used a breakfast after the bell service model; however, the extent to which school districts broadly implemented this alternative model varied greatly. Twenty-one of the surveyed school districts served school breakfast to 70 low-income children for every 100 who participated in school lunch. Of the 55 surveyed school districts that did not reach this benchmark, none of them served breakfast to fewer than 30 low-income students for every 100 who participated in lunch.



⁶ Breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for Baltimore City Public Schools (MD), so those data were not included in any breakfast after the bell service model totals.

**School Districts Meeting FRAC's Goal
of 70 Low-Income Children Participating in the
School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 Participating
in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP),
School Year 2017–2018**

Top-Performing School Districts

During the 2017–2018 school year, 21 of the surveyed school districts reached the Food Research & Action Center's goal of serving 70 low-income children school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. All 21 top-performing districts used strategies that overcame the timing, cost, and stigma barriers that are common to traditional school breakfast programs (means-tested; served in the cafeteria; served before school). Thirteen of the top-performing school districts offered breakfast at no cost in all schools, and eight school districts offered breakfast at no cost in some of their schools. All of the top-performing school districts used breakfast after the bell service models in some or all of the district's schools. The following table lists the 21 highest-performing school districts.

(See Table B in the appendix for a full list that ranks all surveyed school districts.)

Syracuse City School District (NY)

Syracuse has long been a leader in school breakfast participation, reaching the Food Research & Action Center's participation benchmark since the 2013–2014 school year. The high rate of participation was driven by offering school meals at no cost to all students for many years and implementing breakfast after the bell service models in some schools. In the 2017–2018 school year, the school district doubled the number of schools in which it implemented breakfast after the bell service models and was able to serve 5,614 more children — a 50.4 percent increase — than in the 2016–2017 school year.⁸ Syracuse City School District's continued growth in school breakfast participation demonstrates the importance of broadly implementing breakfast service that reaches students at the right time and in places where they naturally congregate at school, such as classrooms, courtyards, and hallways, and is an important step towards increasing participation.

(See Table C in the appendix for a breakdown of breakfast service models used.)

School District	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	113.1 ⁷
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	95.9
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	92.9
Newark Public Schools	NJ	92.0
Boise School District	ID	89.6
Floyd County Schools	GA	86.3
Houston Independent School District	TX	85.9
Richmond Public Schools	VA	83.9
Dallas Independent School District	TX	81.0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	80.8
Little Rock School District	AR	78.5
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	77.7
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	76.1
Compton Unified School District	CA	76.1
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	75.8
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	74.9
Syracuse City School District	NY	74.3
Houston County Schools	GA	71.4
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	70.9
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	70.7
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.1

⁷Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) served breakfasts to more low-income students than it served lunches in school year 2017–2018. The district served breakfast to 280,692 low-income students and served lunch to 248,088 low-income children on an average school day, resulting in more than 100 low-income students eating breakfast for every 100 low-income students eating lunch.

⁸Syracuse City School District's (NY) low-income student breakfast-to-lunch participation ratio decreased in the 2017–2018 school year compared to the 2016–2017 school year due to a major increase in lunch participation. On an average school day in the 2017–2018 school year, Syracuse City School District served breakfast to 5,614 more low-income students than in the prior school year.

Maximizing School Breakfast

Of the school districts that were surveyed for this report, 30 increased school breakfast participation in the 2017–2018 school year compared to the prior school year. All of the school districts with the largest growth in average daily participation in school breakfast — Syracuse City School District (NY), Livingston Parish Public Schools (LA), and Oakland Unified School District (CA) — had two things in common: they greatly increased the number of schools

that offered breakfast after the bell, and they offered breakfast at no cost to all students in a majority or all of the district’s schools, often by adopting community eligibility.

(See Table B in the appendix for a full list of changes in low-income student participation in school breakfast between school year 2016–2017 and school year 2017–2018.)

Opportunity for Growth

Of the 76 school districts surveyed for this report, 55 did not reach the Food Research & Action Center’s (FRAC) goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch. If each of these 55 school districts had met FRAC’s benchmark, then on an average day in school year 2017–2018, an additional 466,978 low-income students around the nation would have started the school day with the morning nutrition they needed to learn.

Forty-four⁹ of the 76 surveyed school districts served fewer low-income students in the 2017–2018 school year than in the prior school year. Part of this decrease could be the result of an improvement in the nation’s economy, which may have reduced the number of students who had family incomes low enough that they qualified to receive free or reduced-price school meals. For example, 33 of the school districts that had a decrease in school breakfast participation also experienced decreases in the total number of students certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals.

The table on this page lists the 10 lowest-performing school districts included in this report, based on the low-income student breakfast to lunch ratio.

Ten Lowest-Performing School Districts in School Breakfast Participation, School Year 2017–2018

School District	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	33.7
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	35.5
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	39.6
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	42.1
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	42.9
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	43.5
Broward County Public Schools	FL	43.5
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	43.6
Cobb County School District	GA	43.8
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	43.9

⁹ Floyd County Schools (GA) did not provide breakfast participation data for school year 2016–2017; therefore, no analysis on the change in the number of low-income students served breakfast from the previous school year could be conducted.

How the School Breakfast Program Works

Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state, typically through the state department of education or agriculture.

Who Can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the school.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules, however, make it possible to offer free meals to all children, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in schools with high proportions of low-income children.

How are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary

Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

School districts are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts also have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools also should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students. Schools can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district’s homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

How are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate schools receive for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2017–2018 school year, schools received

- \$1.75 per free breakfast;
- \$1.45 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.30 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe-need” schools received an additional 34 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Best Practices

Moving Breakfast Service Out of the Cafeteria and After the Start of the School Day

Breakfast after the bell models integrate breakfast into the school day by offering it where students are likely to participate, such as in the classroom. When students eat breakfast together, it becomes part of the school's culture, and low-income students who rely on this meal feel less stigmatized, resulting in more students participating in school breakfast.

Of the 76 school districts included in this report, all 21 of the top-performing school districts offered breakfast after the bell in a majority or close to a majority of their schools during the 2017–2018 school year; 72 school districts operated breakfast after the bell in some or all of their schools; and three¹⁰ school districts did not use any breakfast after the bell service models.

(See Table C in the appendix for a full list of school districts that operated a breakfast after the bell program and a breakdown of the number of schools by breakfast model.)

Offering Breakfast at No Charge to All Students

Eliminating the cost of school breakfast to students removes all financial barriers to participation. When all students can eat breakfast for free, more students participate, reducing the stigma associated with means-tested school breakfast and opening the program to children from families who would otherwise struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charge. Offering breakfast at no cost streamlines meal service and eases the implementation of breakfast after the bell service models because students do not have to be counted by fee category when they are served meals.

Moving in the Right Direction

Livingston Parish Public Schools (LA) increased the number of students participating in school breakfast by 47 percent in the 2017–2018 school year. This growth meant that 61.7 low-income students participated in school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch compared to the prior school year when only 46.2 low-income students received a school breakfast for every 100 who received a school lunch. Livingston Parish Public Schools' increase in breakfast participation was driven by implementing community eligibility districtwide in the 2016–2017 school year, and through broadly implementing breakfast in the classroom and “grab and go” kiosks in the 2017–2018 school year. A grant from Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom (which includes the Food Research & Action Center, the National Education Association Foundation, and the School Nutrition Foundation, and is funded by Walmart Foundation)¹¹ supported the implementation. Livingston Parish Public Schools has continued to roll out breakfast after the bell service models in more schools, and future growth in breakfast participation is anticipated in the 2018–2019 school year.

School districts can use a variety of federal provisions that assist high-poverty schools with offering breakfast at no cost to all students. In general, school districts find it financially viable to offer breakfast at no cost to all students if at least 70 percent of students (in a specific school or districtwide) are certified to receive free or reduced-price meals, and some school districts with even lower rates of free and reduced-price eligible students have managed this as well.

In the 2017–2018 school year, of the 76 school districts surveyed for this report, 39 school districts offered breakfast at no charge to all students in all schools, 20 school districts offered it in more than half of their schools,

¹⁰ Breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for Baltimore City Public Schools (MD), so those data were not included in any breakfast after the bell service model totals.

¹¹ For more information on the Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom, visit <http://breakfastintheclassroom.org>.

and 14 school districts offered breakfast at no charge in less than half of their schools.

- Fifty-nine school districts used [community eligibility](#) (see pages 10 and 11 for descriptions of community eligibility).
- Eleven school districts¹² used [Provision 2](#) (see page 11 for a description of Provision 2) for breakfast only.
- Ten school districts used [Provision 2](#) for breakfast and lunch.
- Seventeen school districts used [nonpricing](#)¹³ (see page 11 for a description of nonpricing) to offer breakfast at no charge to all students in all or some schools.

Two school districts — Cobb County School District (GA) and School District U-46 (Elgin, IL) — did not offer free breakfast to all students in any school during the 2017–2018 school year or the 2018–2019 school year. Cobb County School District had a lower poverty rate districtwide compared to other surveyed districts, but there were still 20 schools eligible to participate in

community eligibility in the 2017–2018 school year, according to data provided by the Georgia Department of Education. School District U-46 had 15 schools eligible to participate in community eligibility in the 2017–2018 school year, according to data provided by the Illinois School Board of Education. There were clear opportunities passed up to offer breakfast free to all students in these schools. Scottsdale Unified School District did not offer breakfast at no charge to all students in the 2017–2018 school year, but started offering breakfast at no cost through nonpricing at nine schools starting in the 2018–2019 school year.

(See Table D in the appendix for a full list of school districts that offered breakfast at no charge to all students in some or all schools and Table E for a breakdown of how many schools in each school district used community eligibility, Provision 2, and nonpricing to offer breakfast at no charge to all students.)

Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the cafeteria and makes it more accessible and a part of the regular school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell service models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast, and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students.

Schools have [three options when offering breakfast after the bell](#):

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.
- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.
- **Second Chance Breakfast:** Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving these students breakfast after first period allows them ample opportunity to arrive to class on time, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

¹² Provision 2 participation data were unavailable for Prince George’s County Public Schools (MD).

¹³ Nonpricing participation data were unavailable for Prince George’s County Public Schools (MD).

Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision is the newest of the federal provisions available for high-poverty school districts to offer breakfast and lunch at no cost to all students, resulting in higher participation in both school meals. Community eligibility also reduces administrative burdens on school districts because schools using community eligibility no longer have to collect and process school meal applications.

Of the 76 school districts included in this report, 24 operated community eligibility in all schools; 35 school

districts operated community eligibility in some schools; and 17 school districts did not operate community eligibility in any school in the 2017–2018 school year. All of the surveyed school districts included in this report had at least some schools eligible to participate in community eligibility.

(See Table E in the appendix for a full list of school districts in this report that opted to use community eligibility in school year 2017–2018 and are using it in school year 2018–2019.)

How Community Eligibility Works

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, and phased in first in select states and then nationwide, the Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students and to realize significant administrative savings by eliminating school meal applications. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children who are eligible for free school meals who already are identified as such by means other than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

“Identified students” include

- children who are directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR benefits, or, in some states, Medicaid benefits;
- children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Community eligibility schools are reimbursed for meals served, based on a formula. Because of evidence that the ratio of all eligible children-to-children in these identified categories would be 1.6-to-1, Congress built that into the formula. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals eaten ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

School districts also may choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose if the district or group has an overall identified student percentage of 40 percent or higher.

Find out which schools in your state or community are participating or are eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision with the Food Research & Action Center’s [database](#).

Offering Breakfast Free to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals to all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast (that breakfast in school is for “the poor kids”), opens the program to children from families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation.
- **Provision 2:** Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multi-year cycle, called the “base year.” Those data then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.
- **Nonpricing:** No fees are collected from students, while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

Federal Reimbursements Left on the Table — The Fiscal Cost of Low School Breakfast Participation

When low-income students do not eat school breakfast, they miss out on the educational and health benefits linked to the meal, but school districts should also be aware of the federal dollars missed due to low participation. Maximizing school breakfast participation, particularly in high-poverty schools, brings in a significant amount of federal reimbursements. School nutrition departments can reinvest this money into building stronger school meal programs with improved nutritional quality, and use the funds to update outdated kitchen

equipment that many school nutrition departments rely on to prepare meals daily.

Using data provided by the surveyed school districts, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) calculated the amount of federal reimbursements that were left on the table for every school district that did not meet FRAC’s goal of serving 70 low-income students breakfast for every 100 low-income students eating school lunch in the 2017–2018 school year.

The following table calculates the losses incurred by the 10 school districts included in this report that could have recouped the most federal dollars if they had achieved FRAC’s benchmark. Among these 10 school districts, more than \$101 million in additional federal funding combined was missed during the 2017–2018 school year.¹⁴

(See Table F in the appendix for a full list of federal reimbursements missed for school districts in this report that did not meet FRAC’s school breakfast benchmark.)

Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch, School Year 2017–2018

School District	State	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
New York City Department of Education	NY	152,221	\$47,416,864
Broward County Public Schools	FL	28,863	\$8,685,473
Chicago Public Schools	IL	26,148	\$8,145,236
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	24,516	\$7,688,672
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	23,607	\$7,185,396
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	18,002	\$5,573,301
Orange County Public Schools	FL	15,782	\$4,843,124
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	15,785	\$4,309,286
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	12,157	\$3,807,249
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	12,240	\$3,704,670

Conclusion

The School Breakfast Program reached nearly 12.5 million low-income students nationally on an average school day in the 2017–2018 school year. This report highlights the positive impact school districts can have on increasing school breakfast participation among low-income students when they implement best practices, including breakfast after the bell and offering breakfast at no charge to all students through federal provisions, such as community eligibility.

Many of the districts included in this report, particularly those not meeting the Food Research & Action Center’s (FRAC) benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, can and should adopt or expand these best practices to ensure more low-income students have access to school breakfast. While some of the surveyed school districts are moving in the right direction, too many low-income students are missing the daily educational and health benefits associated with school breakfast, and too many school districts are missing out on the fiscal and educational benefits of increasing participation. For more information on school breakfast, visit FRAC’s [school breakfast webpage](#).



¹⁴ To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC applies the number of serving days reported by the school district and its proportion of students certified for free and reduced-price school meals. The variation in serving days and proportion of free and reduced-price certified students among the districts can result in districts missing more children, but missing out on less federal funding and vice versa.

Technical Notes

In summer 2018, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) distributed an electronic survey to 125 large school districts nationwide. FRAC selected the districts based on the number of students and the diversity of geographic representation. The survey — composed primarily of multiple-choice questions — asked each school district about school breakfast participation trends and practices within the district.

The findings of this report are based on completed surveys from 74 school districts' food service staff and data provided by Maryland Hunger Solutions for two Maryland school districts.

The goals of the survey were to

- determine the extent to which these districts reach children, especially low-income children, with the School Breakfast Program;
- assess the number of additional low-income students who would be served if the school districts achieved higher participation rates, and determine the federal dollars school districts lost as a result of not providing these additional meals;
- discover the most effective practices and strategies that school districts are using to increase participation, including offering breakfast at no charge to all students and implementing breakfast after the bell programs; and
- collect information on promising practices in the school districts that might serve as national models for increasing school breakfast participation by low-income students.

Participation in the school meals programs was determined by self-reported numbers provided by each district as part of the survey. For each program, the total number of meals served in school year 2017–2018 was divided by the total number of serving days to determine average daily participation and were rounded to the nearest whole number.

The cost estimate for federal funding lost was based on a calculation of the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during

the same school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would have been reached if each school district had met FRAC's goal (a ratio of 70 low-income children participating in school breakfast to 100 low-income children participating in school lunch). FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for the number of serving days provided by the school district. In order to determine the reimbursement, FRAC assumed that each school district's proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals would remain the same.

School District Notes

Floyd County Schools (GA) did not provide breakfast participation data for school year 2016–2017; therefore, no analysis on the change in the number of low-income students served breakfast from the previous school year could be conducted, so those data were omitted from Table B.

Milwaukee Public Schools (WI) reported that 59,051 students were certified for free or reduced-price meals in school year 2017–2018. Using community eligibility data provided by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, it was determined that 100 percent of students were certified for free meals based on their community eligibility identified student percentage, which determines the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate. Table A was updated to reflect this.

Breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for Baltimore City Public Schools (MD), so those data were not included in Table C.

Provision 2 and nonpricing data were unavailable for Prince George's County Public Schools (MD) and were not included in Table E. Some breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for this school district, so those data were omitted from Table C.

The contacts for Baltimore City Public Schools (MD) and Prince George's County Public Schools (MD) are not provided in Table G because those surveys were filled out using data from Maryland Hunger Solutions.

Table A**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price (FRP) Certification, SY 2017–2018**

School District	State	Enrollment	FRP Certified	FRP Percentage of Enrollment
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	83,794	57,922	69.1 %
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	15,943	9,407	59.0 %
Anchorage School District	AK	47,626	17,231	36.2 %
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	52,147	39,583	75.9 %
Austin Independent School District	TX	81,752	43,217	52.9 %
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	80,920	67,023	82.8 %
Bibb County School District	GA	24,036	23,819	99.1 %
Boise School District	ID	26,041	8,390	32.2 %
Brentwood Union School District	NY	19,891	16,418	82.5 %
Broward County Public Schools	FL	224,733	157,359	70.0 %
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	38,295	38,295	100.0 %
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	149,567	76,632	51.2 %
Chicago Public Schools	IL	331,324	331,324	100.0 %
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	35,090	29,226	83.3 %
Clark County School District	NV	329,152	209,657	63.7 %
Cobb County School District	GA	112,084	47,160	42.1 %
Compton Unified School District	CA	23,264	21,636	93.0 %
Dallas Independent School District	TX	156,428	154,707	98.9 %
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	33,317	21,739	65.2 %
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	48,272	33,984	70.4 %
Durham Public Schools	NC	35,650	22,590	63.4 %
Duval County Public Schools	FL	112,920	90,863	80.5 %
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	39,019	39,019	100.0 %
Erie School District	PA	11,761	11,761	100.0 %
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	10,557	10,557	100.0 %
Floyd County Schools	GA	9,797	6,662	68.0 %
Fulton County Schools	GA	90,513	40,929	45.2 %
Garland Independent School District	TX	59,100	36,259	61.4 %
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	172,626	72,271	41.9 %
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	196,450	127,776	65.0 %
Houston County Schools	GA	29,490	17,364	58.9 %
Houston Independent School District	TX	209,407	179,593	85.8 %
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	9,672	8,288	85.7 %
Jackson Public Schools	MS	26,620	26,620	100.0 %
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	98,815	63,831	64.6 %
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	15,529	15,037	96.8 %
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	22,871	19,090	83.5 %
Knox County Schools	TN	60,339	35,715	59.2 %
Lee County Schools	FL	80,886	55,083	68.1 %

Table A CONTINUED**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price (FRP) Certification, SY 2017–2018**

School District	State	Enrollment	FRP Certified	FRP Percentage of Enrollment
Little Rock School District	AR	24,248	16,196	66.8 %
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	25,482	23,805	93.4 %
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	524,699	361,406	68.9 %
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	63,445	37,910	59.8 %
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	87,000	81,780	94.0 %
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	288,659	228,744	79.2 %
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	75,655	75,655 ¹	100.0% ¹
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	38,712	22,373	57.8 %
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	161,970	55,142	34.0 %
New York City Department of Education	NY	1,155,817	1,155,817	100.0 %
Newark Public Schools	NJ	36,281	30,104	83.0 %
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	11,378	10,607	93.2 %
North Little Rock School District	AR	7,816	5,976	76.5 %
Oakland Unified School District	CA	49,304	26,087	52.9 %
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	38,712	32,082	82.9 %
Omaha Public Schools	NE	52,918	42,530	80.4 %
Orange County Public Schools	FL	191,162	139,961	73.2 %
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	23,581	15,910	67.5 %
Portland Public Schools	OR	46,144	16,504	35.8 %
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	133,053	81,055	60.9 %
Reading School District	PA	18,848	18,848	100.0 %
Richmond Public Schools	VA	22,798	22,798	100.0 %
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	44,273	25,134	56.8 %
Salt Lake City School District	UT	24,722	13,806	55.8 %
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	50,968	49,026	96.2 %
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	51,708	43,376	83.9 %
San Diego Unified School District	CA	122,742	70,773	57.7 %
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	37,403	23,921	64.0 %
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	37,600	23,217	61.7 %
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	185,217	126,796	68.5 %
School District of Philadelphia	PA	134,209	134,209	100.0 %
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	23,591	5,965	25.3 %
Shelby County Schools	TN	114,078	114,078	100.0 %
Syracuse City School District	NY	20,689	20,689	100.0 %
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	37,172	29,897	80.4 %
Wake County Public Schools	NC	165,414	57,302	34.6 %
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	19,143	17,956	93.8 %

¹ Milwaukee Public Schools (WI) reported that 59,051 students were certified for free or reduced-price meals in school year 2017–2018. Using community eligibility data provided by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, it was determined that 100 percent of students were certified for free meals based on their community eligibility identified student percentage, which determines the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate. Table A was updated to reflect this.

Table B

Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2016–2017 and SY 2017–2018

School District	State	SY 2016–2017				SY 2017–2018				Change in FRP Average Daily SBP Participation, SY 2016–2017 to SY 2017–2018	Percent Change
		SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	21,790	36,107	60.3	43	21,938	35,557	61.7	45	148	0.7 %
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	4,268	7,282	58.6	48	4,041	7,166	56.4	53	-227	-5.3 %
Anchorage School District	AK	8,993	14,701	61.2	40	8,747	14,558	60.1	47	-245	-2.7 %
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	19,765	28,616	69.1	25	17,001	24,667	68.9	24	-2,764	-14.0 %
Austin Independent School District	TX	20,577	33,734	61.0	41	18,636	29,143	63.9	36	-1,940	-9.4 %
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	29,621	61,859	47.9	61	26,538	60,462	43.9	67	-3,082	-10.4 %
Bibb County School District	GA	11,320	18,600	60.9	42	11,474	18,003	63.7	37	154	1.4 %
Boise School District	ID	7,161	7,885	90.8	5	6,653	7,427	89.6	5	-508	-7.1 %
Brentwood Union School District	NY	7,688	12,204	63.0	37	6,975	11,545	60.4	46	-713	-9.3 %
Broward County Public Schools	FL	46,329	103,159	44.9	67	47,462	109,036	43.5	70	1,133	2.4 %
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	21,581	28,870	74.8	16	21,671	28,606	75.8	15	90	0.4 %
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	32,584	63,099	51.6	57	32,953	64,563	51.0	60	370	1.1 %
Chicago Public Schools	IL	131,009	224,985	58.2	49	125,680	216,898	57.9	50	-5,329	-4.1 %
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	15,598	22,182	70.3	20	16,891	21,731	77.7	12	1,293	8.3 %
Clark County School District	NV	89,486	136,932	65.4	32	82,783	133,018	62.2	43	-6,703	-7.5 %
Cobb County School District	GA	17,656	39,255	45.0	66	16,199	37,009	43.8	68	-1,458	-8.3 %
Compton Unified School District	CA	10,957	14,594	75.1	14	10,878	14,303	76.1	14	-78	-0.7 %
Dallas Independent School District	TX	93,872	114,089	82.3	7	92,470	114,115	81.0	9	-1,402	-1.5 %
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	12,703	20,330	62.5	39	12,775	19,789	64.6	34	72	0.6 %
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	16,331	24,793	65.9	30	14,861	22,116	67.2	28	-1,469	-9.0 %
Durham Public Schools	NC	8,505	14,962	56.8	52	8,340	14,159	58.9	48	-165	-1.9 %
Duval County Public Schools	FL	41,194	55,500	74.2	17	39,714	58,968	67.3	27	-1,481	-3.6 %
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	18,949	28,384	66.8	28	19,902	28,456	69.9	22	953	5.0 %
Erie School District	PA	6,221	9,953	62.5	38	6,505	9,515	68.4	26	285	4.6 %
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	5,716	7,318	78.1	9	5,325	7,516	70.9	19	-391	-6.8 %
Floyd County Schools	GA	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	4,095	4,743	86.3	6	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Fulton County Schools	GA	18,359	31,747	57.8	50	17,421	30,286	57.5	51	-938	-5.1 %
Garland Independent School District	TX	14,318	29,245	49.0	59	15,375	29,544	52.0	57	1,057	7.4 %
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	24,610	58,847	41.8	70	23,470	59,245	39.6	74	-1,140	-4.6 %
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	56,489	96,073	58.8	47	63,365	101,597	62.4	42	6,876	12.2 %
Houston County Schools	GA	10,270	14,742	69.7	22	10,781	15,108	71.4	18	511	5.0 %
Houston Independent School District	TX	98,143	112,630	87.1	6	106,497	124,018	85.9	7	8,354	8.5 %
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	2,433	5,376	45.3	65	2,097	4,982	42.1	73	-336	-13.8 %
Jackson Public Schools	MS	13,469	22,576	59.7	44	11,984	20,930	57.3	52	-1,484	-11.0 %
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	41,654	64,879	64.2	33	39,951	62,778	63.6	38	-1,703	-4.1 %
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	8,402	12,315	68.2	26	7,867	11,881	66.2	30	-535	-6.4 %
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	11,367	14,316	79.4	8	11,637	15,292	76.1	13	270	2.4 %
Knox County Schools	TN	13,503	24,771	54.5	53	12,824	25,278	50.7	62	-679	-5.0 %
Lee County Schools	FL	16,360	56,219	29.1	75	17,145	38,098	45.0	65	785	4.8 %
Little Rock School District	AR	8,975	11,579	77.5	11	8,306	10,577	78.5	11	-670	-7.5 %
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	7,676	16,624	46.2	64	11,260	18,248	61.7	44	3,585	46.7 %
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	299,041	257,486	116.1	1	280,692	248,088	113.1	1	-18,349	-6.1 %
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	15,872	29,586	53.6	54	14,871	28,584	52.0	58	-1,001	-6.3 %

¹ Floyd County Schools (GA) did not provide breakfast participation data for school year 2016–2017; therefore, no analysis on the change in the number of low-income students served breakfast from the previous school year could be conducted.

Table B CONTINUED

Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2016–2017 and SY 2017–2018

School District	State	SY 2016–2017				SY 2017–2018				Change in FRP Average Daily SBP Participation, SY 2016–2017 to SY 2017–2018	Percent Change
		SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	38,801	55,750	69.6	23	36,135	52,529	68.8	25	-2,666	6.9 %
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	68,030	170,374	39.9	72	91,139	165,221	55.2	54	23,109	34.0 %
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	37,175	54,515	68.2	27	35,778	53,298	67.1	29	-1,397	-3.8 %
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	12,815	18,460	69.4	24	11,209	17,784	63.0	39	-1,607	-12.5 %
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	25,453	38,761	65.7	31	24,994	38,263	65.3	31	-459	-1.8 %
New York City Department of Education	NY	226,420	507,184	44.6	68	268,045	600,379	44.6	66	41,625	18.4 %
Newark Public Schools	NJ	16,015	17,342	92.3	4	18,040	19,599	92.0	4	2,025	12.6 %
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	6,820	7,281	93.7	3	6,881	7,408	92.9	3	61	0.9 %
North Little Rock School District	AR	3,027	4,745	63.8	34	3,233	4,956	65.2	32	206	6.8 %
Oakland Unified School District	CA	5,907	14,694	40.2	71	8,057	15,488	52.0	59	2,150	36.4 %
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	15,876	26,793	59.3	46	13,214	25,939	50.9	61	-2,662	-16.8 %
Omaha Public Schools	NE	16,989	32,780	51.8	56	16,658	31,700	52.5	56	-331	-1.9 %
Orange County Public Schools	FL	48,763	92,205	52.9	55	58,372	105,935	55.1	55	9,609	19.7 %
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	11,376	18,033	63.1	36	10,696	16,559	64.6	33	-680	-6.0 %
Portland Public Schools	OR	7,653	12,021	63.7	35	7,052	11,202	63.0	40	-601	-7.9 %
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	42,901	64,522	66.5	29	42,236	65,913	64.1	35	-665	-1.5 %
Reading School District	PA	9,524	13,002	73.3	18	9,776	14,096	69.4	23	252	2.6 %
Richmond Public Schools	VA	12,747	16,659	76.5	13	13,306	15,864	83.9	8	559	4.4 %
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	9,897	22,611	43.8	69	9,730	22,704	42.9	72	-168	-1.7 %
Salt Lake City School District	UT	5,095	10,665	47.8	62	4,707	9,927	47.4	64	-388	-7.6 %
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	38,340	40,763	94.1	2	37,508	39,130	95.9	2	-831	-2.2 %
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	12,733	35,152	36.2	73	12,515	35,246	35.5	75	-218	-1.7 %
San Diego Unified School District	CA	40,676	52,238	77.9	10	40,944	50,666	80.8	10	268	0.7 %
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	13,958	18,622	75.0	15	12,854	17,173	74.9	16	-1,104	-7.9 %
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	5,908	16,810	35.1	74	5,672	16,834	33.7	76	-236	-4.0 %
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	38,144	79,270	48.1	60	38,719	89,038	43.5	71	575	1.5 %
School District of Philadelphia	PA	51,405	86,390	59.5	45	52,942	84,601	62.6	41	1,537	3.0 %
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	2,501	4,365	57.3	51	2,302	3,971	58.0	49	-199	-7.9 %
Shelby County Schools	TN	56,779	81,032	70.1	21	56,779	81,031	70.1	21	1	0.0 %
Syracuse City School District	NY	11,149	14,472	77.0	12	16,764	22,576	74.3	17	5,614	50.4 %
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	15,963	22,335	71.5	19	16,997	24,024	70.7	20	1,033	6.5 %
Wake County Public Schools	NC	19,186	38,128	50.3	58	17,982	36,670	49.0	63	-1,205	-6.3 %
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,903	12,627	46.7	63	5,401	12,378	43.6	69	-502	-8.5 %

Table C

Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year (SY) 2017–2018

School District	State	Total Number of Schools	Schools Offering Breakfast	Cafeteria Before School	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service Models ¹				
					Served in the Classroom	“Grab and Go” to the Classroom	“Second Chance” or Brunch	Vending Machine	Other
Albuquerque Public Schools ²	NM	142	141	83	33	4	20	0	0
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	17	17	0	4	2	18	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	112	67	35	25	7	0	0	0
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	82	82	64	19	28	68	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	114	114	70	44	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	177	177	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³
Bibb County School District	GA	38	38	38	9	7	0	0	0
Boise School District	ID	47	47	45	18	3	13	0	0
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	17	4	2	9	11	0	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	229	229	229	5	5	0	0	0
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	86	86	16	70	70	70	0	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	173	173	173	0	90	0	0	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	582	582	68	527	435	0	6	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	60	60	60	14	29	14	14	0
Clark County School District	NV	347	344	160	53	88	27	0	16
Cobb County School District	GA	112	83	83	0	2	0	0	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	31	11	20	1	0	0	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	222	93	156	54	0	1	37
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	63	63	19	0	44	0	0	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	113	113	113	52	0	0	0	0
Durham Public Schools	NC	55	55	42	13	0	0	0	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	156	156	99	30	1	0	0
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	78	46	0	32	0	0	0
Erie School District	PA	22	22	3	17	2	0	0	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	25	9	12	4	0	0	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	19	19	18	15	15	3	0	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	95	69	26	26	0	0	9
Garland Independent School District	TX	72	72	49	23	0	0	0	0
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	256	256	256	0	0	87	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	238	238	205	33	0	7	0	0
Houston County Schools	GA	37	37	37	0	17	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	283	282	76	222	25	0	0	0
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	18	18	17	1	0	4	0	0
Jackson Public Schools	MS	59	59	59	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	147	147	20	19	1	0	0
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	53	53	23	14	16	0	0	0
Knox County Schools	TN	87	87	70	3	13	0	1	0
Lee County Schools	FL	86	86	86	16	15	0	14	0
Little Rock School District	AR	41	41	19	22	0	0	0	0

¹ “Breakfast after the bell service models” refers to breakfast service models that are implemented outside of the cafeteria after the start of the school day.

² For Albuquerque Public Schools, the number of schools using each breakfast service model is one less than the total number of schools offering breakfast. The discrepancy is likely due to a reporting error.

³ Breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for Baltimore City Schools (MD), so it was omitted from Table C.

Table C CONTINUED

Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year (SY) 2017–2018

School District	State	Total Number of Schools	Schools Offering Breakfast	Cafeteria Before School	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service Models ¹				
					Served in the Classroom	“Grab and Go” to the Classroom	“Second Chance” or Brunch	Vending Machine	Other
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	43	43	20	3	19	1	0	0
Los Angeles Unified School District ⁴	CA	894	878	39	631	15	0	0	0
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	72	52	20	0	0	0	0
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	149	80	69	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356	356	356	5	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	161	161	71	90	20	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	70	70	47	0	20	3	0	0
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	205	203	125	80	0	0	0	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,525	2,496	2,064	228	337	0	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	62	12	50	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	17	2	9	11	3	2	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	13	13	0	2	2	0	0
Oakland Unified School District	CA	99	93	73	18	0	3	0	0
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	77	77	1	3	2	0	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	94	44	0	50	1	0	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	213	213	196	2	10	5	0	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	56	56	0	6	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	84	80	60	0	20	0	0	0
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	203	203	N/A ⁵	84	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵
Reading School District	PA	22	22	4	3	15	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	45	21	0	24	0	0	0
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	80	78	78	0	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	37	30	0	7	0	0	0
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	92	92	12	80	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	84	84	84	0	0	0	3	0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	207	202	117	69	0	16	0	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	55	20	8	32	0	0	18
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	56	56	56	0	0	14	0	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	207	207	207	5	5	0	2	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	233	233	64	108	53	8	0	0
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	28	28	21	6	1	1	0	0
Shelby County Schools	TN	211	211	137	74	9	0	0	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	35	35	20	20	20	35	1	0
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	80	80	9	36	35	0	0	0
Wake County Public Schools	NC	182	182	182	13	2	0	0	0
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	30	27	3	0	0	0	0

⁴ The number of breakfast service models reported by the Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) is lower than the total number of schools offering school breakfast. In follow-up conversations with the school district, the Los Angeles Unified School District noted that 193 of its schools are offsite alternative education programs, of which some offer breakfast and others do not. Accurate breakfast service model data is not available for these offsite programs.

⁵ Breakfast after the bell service model data were unavailable for Prince George’s County Public Schools (MD), so those data were omitted from Table C.

Table D**School Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students in None, Some, or All Schools, School Year (SY) 2017–2018**

School District	State	Total Schools	Does the School District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If “No,” the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the School District Offer Free Breakfast in All or Some Schools?	If “Some,” the Number of Schools Offering Free Breakfast
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	142	No	1	some	84
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	17	Yes	0	some	5
Anchorage School District	AK	112	No	45	some	37
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	82	Yes	0	some	61
Austin Independent School District	TX	114	Yes	0	some	80
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	177	Yes	0	all	0
Bibb County School District	GA	38	Yes	0	all	0
Boise School District	ID	47	Yes	0	some	23
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	Yes	0	all	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	229	Yes	0	all	0
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	86	Yes	0	all	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	173	Yes	0	all	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	546	Yes	0	all	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	60	Yes	0	all	0
Clark County School District	NV	347	No	3	some	147
Cobb County School District	GA	112	No	29	none	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	Yes	0	all	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	Yes	0	all	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	63	Yes	0	some	56
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	113	Yes	0	all	0
Durham Public Schools	NC	55	Yes	0	all	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	Yes	0	some	117
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	Yes	0	all	0
Erie School District	PA	22	Yes	0	all	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	Yes	0	all	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	19	Yes	0	all	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	Yes	0	some	40
Garland Independent School District	TX	72	Yes	0	some	23
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	256	Yes	0	some	52
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	238	Yes	0	all	0
Houston County Schools	GA	37	Yes	0	some	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	283	No	1	some	282
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	18	Yes	0	all	0
Jackson Public Schools	MS	59	Yes	0	all	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	Yes	0	some	134
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	36	Yes	0	all	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	53	Yes	0	some	47
Knox County Schools	TN	87	Yes	0	some	53

Table D CONTINUED**School Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students in None, Some, or All Schools, School Year (SY) 2017–2018**

School District	State	Total Schools	Does the School District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If “No,” the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the School District Offer Free Breakfast in All or Some Schools?	If “Some,” the Number of Schools Offering Free Breakfast
Lee County Schools	FL	86	Yes	0	all	0
Little Rock School District	AR	41	Yes	0	some	30
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	43	Yes	0	all	0
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	894	No	16	some	502
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	No	6	some	20
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	Yes	0	all	0
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356	Yes	0	all	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	161	Yes	0	all	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	70	Yes	0	some	54
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	205	No	2	some	85
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,525	No	29	some	2,496
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	Yes	0	all	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	Yes	0	all	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	Yes	0	some	10
Oakland Unified School District	CA	99	No	6	some	93
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	Yes	0	all	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	Yes	0	all	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	213	Yes	0	some	112
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	Yes	0	all	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	84	No	4	some	37
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	203	Yes	0	some	95
Reading School District	PA	22	Yes	0	all	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	Yes	0	all	0
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	80	No	2	some	76
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	No	1	some	9
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	92	Yes	0	all	0
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	84	Yes	0	some	50
San Diego Unified School District	CA	207	No	5	some	113
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	Yes	0	all	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	56	Yes	0	none	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	207	Yes	0	all	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	233	Yes	0	all	0
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	28	Yes	0	none	0
Shelby County Schools	TN	211	Yes	0	all	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	35	Yes	0	all	0
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	80	Yes	0	some	53
Wake County Public Schools	NC	182	Yes	0	some	25
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	Yes	0	all	0

Table E**Number of Schools Offering Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in School Year (SY) 2017–2018 and SY 2018–2019**

School District	State	Total Schools, SY 2017–2018	Number of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Schools		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast Only		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast & Lunch		Number of Schools Using Nonpricing or Other (if specified)	
			SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	142	83	91	0	0	1	1	0	0
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	17	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	112	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	82	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	114	16	43	64	70	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	177	177	177	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibb County School District	GA	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boise School District	ID	47	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Broward County Public Schools	FL	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	229
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	86	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	173	86	86	0	0	0	0	87	87
Chicago Public Schools	IL	546	546	541	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	60	46	46	14	13	0	0	0	0
Clark County School District	NV	347	127	136	0	11	20	27	0	0
Cobb County School District	GA	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	222	222	224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	63	45	47	0	0	0	0	11	10
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	113	87	87	0	0	0	0	26	26
Durham Public Schools	NC	55	13	13	0	0	0	0	42	42
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	117	117	0	0	0	0	0	39
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	78	78	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erie School District	PA	22	22	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	27	27	0	0	0	0	13	13
Garland Independent School District	TX	72	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	256	52	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	238
Houston County Schools	GA	37	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	283	244	277	0	0	0	0	38	0
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0
Jackson Public Schools	MS	59	59	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	134	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	53	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County Schools	TN	87	53	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee County Schools	FL	86	78	78	0	0	0	0	8	8
Little Rock School District	AR	41	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	43	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E CONTINUED

Number of Schools Offering Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in School Year (SY) 2017–2018 and SY 2018–2019

School District	State	Total Schools, SY 2017–2018	Number of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Schools		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast Only		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast & Lunch		Number of Schools Using Nonpricing or Other (if specified)	
			SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019	SY 2017–2018	SY 2018–2019
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	894	423	558	0	0	79	0	0	0
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	149	129	0	29	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	356
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	161	161	159	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	70	40	41	14	14	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	85 ¹	87 ¹
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,525	2,525 ²	2,503 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	63
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland Unified School District	CA	99	75	75	18	19	4	1	0	0
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	77	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	5	5	89	89	0	0	0	0
Orange County Public Schools	FL	213	101	112	0	0	11	0	0	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	84	13	14	24	26	0	1	0	0
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	203	11	11	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	84 ³	83 ³
Reading School District	PA	22	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	80	11	58	34	19	31	0	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	38	2	5	0	0	0	0	7	7
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	92	82	90	0	0	0	0	10	2
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	84	50	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	207	108	108	0	0	5	5	0	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	0	0	55	55	0	0	0	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207
School District of Philadelphia	PA	233	233	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Shelby County Schools	TN	211	211	211	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	80	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	18
Wake County Public Schools	NC	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Montgomery County Public Schools (MD) offered breakfast at no cost to all students in the 2017–2018 school year using nonpricing at four schools, and Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA), a state-funded universal breakfast in the classroom program, in 81 schools. In the 2018–2019 school year, the school district offered breakfast at no charge using nonpricing at four schools and MMFA in 83 schools.

² New York City Department of Education (NY) has been approved to operate community eligibility districtwide and has an exemption to not serve breakfast at 29 alternative schools that do not follow typical school day schedules.

³ Participation in Provision 2 and nonpricing was not available for Prince George’s County Public Schools (MD) and that is why it was omitted from Table E. Prince George’s County Public Schools offered breakfast at no cost to all students in the 2017–2018 school year using Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA), a state-funded universal breakfast in the classroom program, in 84 schools. In the 2018–2019 school year, the school district is offering breakfast at no charge using MMFA in 83 schools.

Table F**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Students Participated in School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 in School Lunch (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2017–2018¹**

School District	State	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	61.7	2,951	\$ 917,074
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	56.4	975	\$ 301,402
Anchorage School District	AK	60.1	1,443	\$ 433,130
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	68.9	266	\$ 88,423
Austin Independent School District	TX	63.9	1,764	\$ 539,891
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	43.9	15,785	\$ 4,309,286
Bibb County School District	GA	63.7	1,129	\$ 345,635
Boise School District	ID	89.6	met goal	met goal
Brentwood Union School District	NY	60.4	1,107	\$ 305,575
Broward County Public Schools	FL	43.5	28,863	\$ 8,685,473
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	75.8	met goal	met goal
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	51.0	12,240	\$ 3,704,670
Chicago Public Schools	IL	57.9	26,148	\$ 8,145,236
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	77.7	met goal	met goal
Clark County School District	NV	62.2	10,329	\$ 3,212,650
Cobb County School District	GA	43.8	9,708	\$ 2,889,594
Compton Unified School District	CA	76.1	met goal	met goal
Dallas Independent School District	TX	81.0	met goal	met goal
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	64.6	1,077	\$ 334,415
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	67.2	620	\$ 206,040
Durham Public Schools	NC	58.9	1,571	\$ 485,304
Duval County Public Schools	FL	67.3	1,564	\$ 478,628
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	69.9	17	\$ 5,144
Erie School District	PA	68.4	155	\$ 47,510
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	70.9	met goal	met goal
Floyd County Schools	GA	86.3	met goal	met goal
Fulton County Schools	GA	57.5	3,779	\$ 1,135,438
Garland Independent School District	TX	52.0	5,305	\$ 1,609,169
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	39.6	18,002	\$ 5,573,301
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	62.4	7,753	\$ 2,329,592
Houston County Schools	GA	71.4	met goal	met goal
Houston Independent School District	TX	85.9	met goal	met goal
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	42.1	1,391	\$ 419,434
Jackson Public Schools	MS	57.3	2,667	\$ 839,994
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	63.6	3,994	\$ 1,215,492
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	66.2	450	\$ 137,065
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	76.1	met goal	met goal
Knox County Schools	TN	50.7	4,870	\$ 1,433,674
Lee County Schools	FL	45.0	9,524	\$ 2,873,031

¹ To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC factors in the number of serving days reported by each school district, as well as the proportion of free and reduced-price breakfasts served that were free versus reduced-price. Among the school districts, there can be significant variations in serving days and in the proportion of free and reduced-price breakfasts served, resulting in varying impacts on missed federal reimbursements.

Table F CONTINUED**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Students Participated in School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 in School Lunch (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2017–2018¹**

School District	State	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Little Rock School District	AR	78.5	met goal	met goal
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	61.7	1,513	\$ 458,136
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	113.1	met goal	met goal
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	52.0	5,138	\$ 1,539,252
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	68.8	636	\$ 190,194
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	55.2	24,516	\$ 7,688,672
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	67.1	1,530	\$ 468,658
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	63.0	1,240	\$ 375,969
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	65.3	1,790	\$ 547,643
New York City Department of Education	NY	44.6	152,221	\$ 47,416,864
Newark Public Schools	NJ	92.0	met goal	met goal
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	92.9	met goal	met goal
North Little Rock School District	AR	65.2	236	\$ 72,611
Oakland Unified School District	CA	52.0	2,784	\$ 875,100
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	50.9	4,943	\$ 1,418,764
Omaha Public Schools	NE	52.5	5,532	\$ 1,610,219
Orange County Public Schools	FL	55.1	15,782	\$ 4,843,124
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	64.6	895	\$ 283,491
Portland Public Schools	OR	63.0	789	\$ 234,588
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	64.1	3,903	\$ 916,091
Reading School District	PA	69.4	91	\$ 25,909
Richmond Public Schools	VA	83.9	met goal	met goal
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	42.9	6,163	\$ 1,909,037
Salt Lake City School District	UT	47.4	2,242	\$ 684,899
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	95.9	met goal	met goal
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	35.5	12,157	\$ 3,807,249
San Diego Unified School District	CA	80.8	met goal	met goal
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	74.9	met goal	met goal
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	33.7	6,111	\$ 1,858,766
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	43.5	23,607	\$ 7,185,396
School District of Philadelphia	PA	62.6	6,279	\$ 1,933,906
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	58.0	477	\$ 147,416
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.1	met goal	met goal
Syracuse City School District	NY	74.3	met goal	met goal
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	70.7	met goal	met goal
Wake County Public Schools	NC	49.0	7,687	\$ 2,369,773
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	43.6	3,264	\$ 1,039,529

¹ To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC factors in the number of serving days reported by each school district, as well as the proportion of free and reduced-price breakfasts served that were free versus reduced-price. Among the school districts, there can be significant variations in serving days and in the proportion of free and reduced-price breakfasts served, resulting in varying impacts on missed federal reimbursements.

Table G School District Contacts

School District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	Sandra Kemp	Director	505-345-5661
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	Cynthia Hormel	Director	703-619-8406
Anchorage School District	AK	Gavin M. Northey	Business Manager	907-348-5274
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	Marilyn Hughes	Nutrition Executive Director	404-802-1599
Austin Independent School District	TX	Anneliese Tanner	Executive Director	512-414-0228
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	N/A	N/A	410-528-0021 ¹
Bibb County School District	GA	Bernice Tukes	Site Support Manager	478-779-2612
Boise School District	ID	Peggy Bodnar	Food & Nutrition Service Supervisor	208-854-4104
Brentwood Union School District	NY	Carol Ann Grodski, MS RDN CDN	School Lunch Manager	631-434-2316
Broward County Public Schools	FL	Mary Mulder	Director	754-321-0215
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	Bridget Obrien Wood	Director	716-816-3688
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	Catherine Beam	Executive Director, School Nutrition Services	980-343-6041
Chicago Public Schools	IL	Chemica Brown	Business Manager	773-553-3211
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	Jessica Shelly	Food Service Director	513-363-0818
Clark County School District	NV	David Wines	Director III	702-799-8123
Cobb County School District	GA	Emily Hanlin	Executive Director	770-426-3383
Compton Unified School District	CA	Larry Shields	Accounting Manager	310-639-4321
Dallas Independent School District	TX	Bonnie Cheung	Director of Business and Finance	214-932-5566
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	Amanda Miller	Director of Food & Nutrition Management	515-242-7636
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	Laura Cochrun	Nutrition & Compliance Specialist	202-768-4835
Durham Public Schools	NC	James Keaten	Executive Director School Nutrition Services	919-560-3657
Duval County Public Schools	FL	Jane A Zentko	Contract Compliance Director- Food Service	904-732-5145
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	Lynell Miller	Purchasing Specialist	225-226-7682
Erie School District	PA	Jenny Johns	General Manager	814-874-6885
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	Priscilla Urban	Food Service Specialist	314-687-1968
Floyd County Schools	GA	Donna Carver	Child Nutrition Director	706-234-1031
Fulton County Schools	GA	Denielle Saitta	Project Manager	470-254-8962
Garland Independent School District	TX	Brad Trudeau	Director of Student Nutrition Services	972-487-4189
Hawaii Department of Education	HI	Dexter Kishida	School Food Services Supervisor	808-733-8400
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	Marykate Harrison	General Manager	813-840-7092
Houston County Schools	GA	Lauren Koff	Dietitian	478-322-3308
Houston Independent School District	TX	Betti Wiggins	Officer, Nutrition Services	713-491-5700
Inglewood Unified School District	CA	Rosa Orosemane	Director of Food Services	310-680-4870
Jackson Public Schools	MS	Tiffany Wheeler, Phd	Food Service Accountant	601-960-8794
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	Denitra Booker	Coordinator, Records and Reports	502-485-3198
Kansas City Public Schools	MO	Jordan Gordon	Director	816-418-7457
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	Josh Mathiasmeier	Director of Nutritional Services	913-627-3900
Knox County Schools	TN	Brett Foster	Executive Director, School Nutrition	865-594-3640
Lee County Schools	FL	Lauren Couchois	Coordinator	239-461-8433

¹ Phone number for Maryland Hunger Solutions

Table G CONTINUED
School District Contacts

School District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Little Rock School District	AR	Stephanie Walker Hynes	Director	501-447-2458
Livingston Parish Public Schools	LA	Sommer Purvis	Administrator, Child Nutrition Special Programs	225-686-4240
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	Kent Li	Regional Food Services Manager	213-241-3051
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	Loretta Zullo	Director of Food & Nutrition	480-472-0910
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	Spencer Taylor	Executive Director	615-259-8469
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	Susan Rothstein	Director, Food and Menu Management	786-275-0446
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	Ann Giuffre	Dietitian Specialist	414-475-8369
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	Sara Eugene	Coordinator, Development and Compliance	612-668-2822
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	Susan Mccarron	Director	301-284-4900
New York City Department of Education	NY	Robert Deschak	Deputy Chief, Office of School Support Services	718-707-4334
Newark Public Schools	NJ	Dr. Tonya A. Mcgill	Executive Director	973-733-7172
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	Caitlin Lazarski	Director of School Nutrition	845-563-3424
North Little Rock School District	AR	Laura Jennings	Director	501-771-8061
Oakland Unified School District	CA	Sodalin Kaing	Financial Accountant II	510-434-2233
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	Kevin Ponce	School Nutrition Services Director	405-693-7691
Omaha Public Schools	NE	Tammy Yarmon	Director	531-299-9848
Orange County Public Schools	FL	Mark Watson	Director	407-317-3700-ext-2025124
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	Peter Estes	Accounting Manager	412-529-3312
Portland Public Schools	OR	Whitney Ellersick	Senior Director, Nutrition Services	503-916-3399
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	N/A	N/A	410-528-0021 ¹
Reading School District	PA	Kurt D. Myers	Food Service Director	610-371-5607
Richmond Public Schools	VA	Susan Roberson	Director of School Nutrition Services	804-780-8240
Sacramento City Unified School District	CA	Diana Flores	Director	916-277-6710
Salt Lake City School District	UT	Kelly Orton	Director	801-974-8380
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	Dr. Jennifer Sides	Director of Support Services	210-554-2290-ext-54336
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	Mark Hokanson	Nutrition Services Business Manager	909-881-8000
San Diego Unified School District	CA	Jennifer Marrone	Business Manager, Food & Nutrition Services	858-627-7332
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	Onetha Bonaparte	School Nutrition Director	912-395-1130
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	Elena Hildreth	Director of Food & Nutrition Services	224-735-8176
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	Lori Dornbusch	Manager, Site Based Operations	561-383-2035
School District of Philadelphia	PA	Amy Virus	Manger of Admin Support Services	215-400-5972
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	Patti Bilbrey	Director, Nutrition Services	480-484-6234
Shelby County Schools	TN	Phyllis Glover	Director	901-416-5561
Syracuse City School District	NY	Carrie Kane	Assistant Director	315-435-4207
Tulsa Public Schools	OK	Tammy Christman	Claims Analyst	918-833-8674
Wake County Public Schools	NC	Paula De Lucca	Senior Director	919-588-3531
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	Linda Franzese	Food Service Director	203-574-8210

¹ Phone number for Maryland Hunger Solutions



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