



School Meals Legislation and Funding by State 2016-2017 School Year

State	State mandate requiring all or some schools to offer SBP and/or NSLP	Additional State Funding	Other Legislation
Alabama	None	None	None
Alaska	None	None	None
Arizona	All K-8 schools are required to participate in NSLP. A waiver may be granted for school districts with fewer than 100 students if the school board determines at a public meeting to not participate. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 15-242]	None	None
Arkansas	All schools located in a school district with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705]	None	School districts may use state education funding to the extent necessary to provide school meals without charge to all students in schools implementing Provision 2 and to provide school meals without charge to students otherwise eligible for reduced-price meals under NSLP and SBP. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-20-2305]
California	All public schools (except charter schools) are required to offer at least one meal (breakfast or lunch) on school days to all free and reduced-price certified students. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550]	<p>Effective as of July 2017, the state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.23 per free and reduced-price breakfast and lunch served. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49430.5]</p> <p>The state offers grant funding to school sites with at least 20 percent free or reduced-price certified students, with an annual allocation of \$1.017 million. This competitive grant program awards up to \$15,000 per school site for non-recurring expenses incurred in initiating or expanding a SBP or summer food program. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550.3]</p>	<p>School districts cannot shame or treat differently a student that has unpaid school meal fees. The unpaid meal policy must be publicly shared, and all communication concerning debt must be directed towards parents. Schools are also required to exhaust all options to directly certify students for free and reduced-price school meals, and cannot use debt collectors to collect fees. Under no circumstances can a school meal be denied to a child as a form of punishment. [SB 250, CAL. EDUC. CODE §49557.5]*</p> <p>*Legislation passed during the 2017-2018 school year</p>

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Colorado	All schools with 70 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer “breakfast after the bell” free to all students. [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.8]	<p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast in all pre-K–12 schools. The state appropriated \$700,000 for this program in SY 2016-2017. [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-104]</p> <p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch for all pre-K–5 students. The state appropriated \$850,000 for this program in SY 2015-16 and 2016-2017. [COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 22-82.9-104 to 105]</p>	None
Connecticut	All K-8 schools in which 80 percent of lunches served are free or reduced-price are required to participate in SBP. [CONN. GEN. STAT. Chap. 172, Sec. 10-266w]	<p>Within available funds, the state provides an annual grant of \$2,894, and up to \$0.10 per breakfast served, to all schools in which 20 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price. [CONN. GEN. STAT. Chap. 172, Sec. 10-266w]</p> <p>The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.10 per lunch served in the preceding school year to school districts that meet optional state nutrition standards. [CONN. GEN. STAT. Chap. 169, Sec. 10-215b]</p>	The state agency is required to administer, within available appropriations, an outreach program to increase participation in the federal School Breakfast and other child nutrition programs. The state agency must encourage schools to: participate in SBP, employ alternative breakfast service methods, and apply to the in-classroom breakfast grant program; and publicize the availability of other child nutrition programs. [CONN. GEN. STAT. Chap. 169, Sec. 10-215h]
Delaware	All public schools, including charter schools, participating in the Community Eligibility Provision to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students must offer breakfast through an alternative service model, such as breakfast in the classroom or grab and go, in addition to traditional cafeteria service, beginning in SY 2017-2018. [14 Del. C. § 4137]	The state supplements up to 70 percent of the salaries of school food service staff with funds not derived from local school lunch operations. [14 Del. C. § 1322]	If a child who is eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch is unable to attend a charter school because it does not provide lunch, the school shall provide free lunch to the child. [14 Del. C. § 506(f)]

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District of Columbia	All public schools and public charter schools are required to offer free breakfast to all students. All schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to implement breakfast in the classroom. Middle and high schools may use alternative serving methods in addition to serving breakfast in the classroom. A waiver may be granted if the school's breakfast participation rate exceeds 75 percent of average daily attendance without offering breakfast in the classroom. [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 203].	<p>The district provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch. [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 102]</p> <p>The district provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.10 per breakfast and lunch that meet the requirements of the Healthy Schools Act (including enhanced nutritional requirements). The district provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.05 per breakfast or lunch each day when at least one component is comprised of locally-grown, unprocessed foods in either breakfast or lunch. [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 102].</p> <p>Newly participating breakfast after the bell schools are provided with a one-time subsidy of \$7 per student, given that the schools are participating in the National School Lunch Program [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 102]</p>	None
Florida	All public elementary schools are required to implement a SBP. All schools with 80 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer free breakfast to all students. Schools may opt out of this requirement only after receiving public testimony concerning the proposed policy at two or more regular school board 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. § 595.405]	Under the General Appropriations Act, the state allocates annual funding to supplement school breakfast programs. The funding is based on each school district's number of free and reduced-price meals served. [FLA. STAT. § 595.404]	All school districts are required to provide information about SBP prepared by the district's school nutrition department annually to all students. The information must be communicated through school announcements and by written notice sent to all parents. [FLA. STAT. § 595.405]
Georgia	<p>All K–8 schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students and all other schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to establish and support a SBP. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-66]</p> <p>All public schools must participate in a school lunch or breakfast program. [GA State Bd. of Ed. Rule 160-5-6-.01]</p>	The state provides funding to offset labor costs, based on the number of full-time school nutrition staff. \$23.6 million was appropriated for SY 2016-2017. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-187]	None

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Hawaii	School breakfast and lunch must be made available in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school. [HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-404]	State funds are budgeted to offset a portion of the cost to schools for breakfast and lunch.	School districts cannot deny meals to students with insufficient funds during the first 21 days of school. During the remainder of the school year, school districts must also provide a seven-day grace period to students that cannot pay for their school meals. [SB 423, HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-404]* *Legislation passed during the 2017-2018 school year
Idaho	None	School nutrition employees' payroll tax costs are paid by the General Fund. [IDAHO CODE § 33-1015]	None
Illinois	All schools with 70 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer "breakfast after the bell" beginning in SY 2017-2018. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 126/16] All public schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students in the previous school year are required to participate in SBP. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 126/15] All public schools are required to operate a lunch program that provides free lunches (and free breakfasts if a school offers breakfast) to students certified for free meals. [23 ILL. ADMIN. CODE § 305.10]	The state authorized an additional reimbursement of \$0.15 per free breakfast and lunch served. The amount appropriated has been reduced in recent years due to limited state funding. Schools received \$0.0250 per free meal served in SY 2015-2016 and SY 2016-2017. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 125/2 and 125/6]	None
Indiana	All public schools with 15 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. [IND. CODE §§ 20-26-9-2 and 13]	None	None
Iowa	All public schools are required to provide lunch that meets the nutrition standards for NSLP for students who attend public school 4 or more hours each school day and wish to participate. [IOWA CODE § 283A.2]	The state appropriates funding to provide an additional reimbursement for each breakfast and lunch served between July 1 and May 31 of each school year. For SY 2016-2017 schools received \$.0276 per meal.	None
Kansas	All public schools are required to participate in SBP. A waiver may be granted for schools with less than 35 percent free and reduced-price certified students. [KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-5125]	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.04 per lunch out of state revenue match funds. \$2,510,486 was appropriated in FY 2016 and FY 2017. [KS S.B. 171 2013-14]	None

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Kentucky	None	None	<p>All school districts are required to arrange bus schedules so buses arrive in sufficient time for schools to serve breakfast prior to the instructional day. [KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 158.070]</p> <p>Schools may not have physical segregation or other discrimination against any child because of inability to pay the full cost of a meal. [702 KY. ADMIN. REG. § 6:050]</p>
Louisiana	<p>All public schools are required to provide a lunch program. All school districts with at least one school with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP in all schools in the district. A waiver may be provided if it can be demonstrated with sufficient proof to the department of education that at least fifty percent of the free and reduced price eligible students refuse to participate in the breakfast program. [LA. STAT. ANN. §17:192]</p>	None	<p>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. Prior to denying a meal, public elementary schools are required to: a) notify 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 needed to prevent further denial of meals, and the consequences of the failure to take appropriate actions to prevent such denial; and b) verify that the child does not have an Individual Education Plan that requires the child to receive school meals. The school must provide a substitute for the denied meal. School boards must report annually on the number of denied meals and students whose meals were denied. [LA. STAT. ANN. §17:192.1]</p>
Maine	<p>All K-8 public schools are required to participate in NSLP. [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602]</p>	<p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 per breakfast in public schools. [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602]</p>	None

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Maryland	<p>All public elementary schools are required to operate a free and reduced-price breakfast program. A waiver may be granted for schools with less than 15 percent free and reduced-price certified students. [MD. EDUC. CODE. ANN. § 7-701 and 7-702]</p> <p>All public schools are required to operate a free and reduced-price lunch program. [MD. EDUC. CODE. ANN. § 7-601]</p>	<p>The state provides funding for Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom SBP that offers free SBP to all students. It is available in schools where at least 40 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals. Qualifying secondary schools may implement a breakfast model that is served outside of the classroom, given that students are allowed to consume the breakfast in the classroom. Schools are reimbursed \$0.30 per reduced-price breakfast, and a formula determines the reimbursement per paid meal. The allocation for SY 2016-2017 was \$6.9 million. [MD. EDUC. CODE. ANN. § 7-704]</p>	None
Massachusetts	<p>All public schools are required to make lunches available to children. All severe need schools and those where more than 50 children certified for free and reduced-price meals in the preceding school year are required to participate in SBP. [69 MASS. GEN. LAWS § 1C]</p>	<p>The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.10 per breakfast to severe need schools for free and reduced-price meals if breakfast costs exceed federal reimbursements. The per-meal rate is re-assessed each March. [69 MASS. GEN. LAWS § 1C]</p> <p>The state provides an additional per meal reimbursement to schools with at least 60 percent free and reduced-price certified students that offer breakfast free to all children. Payments of \$0.18 per meal are made twice per year.</p> <p>'The state reimburses an additional \$.06 of state funds per lunch'</p>	None
Michigan	<p>All K–12 school districts are required to participate in NSLP. All schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students during the preceding school year are required to participate in SBP. Other schools are not required to participate in SBP if, after annual public hearings on this issue, the board decides not to participate. School districts may apply for an exemption if a financial emergency exists. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272A-to-C]</p>	<p>The state provides funds to K-12 public school districts participating in NSLP to supplement federal reimbursements. These payments provide each district with up to 6.0127 percent of the necessary costs of operating NSLP. Schools that are not required to provide school lunch are paid up to \$10 per eligible pupil plus \$0.05 for each free lunch and \$0.02 for each reduced-price lunch provided. The allocation for school lunches for SY 2016-2017 is \$22,495,100. [MI HB 5291, Sec. 31d. 2016]</p> <p>The state provides an additional reimbursement to cover the cost of providing breakfast. The payment is at a per meal rate equal to the percent difference between a district's reported costs and revenues up to the statewide average cost of a breakfast served. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.1631f]</p>	<p>As a part of a 2017-2018 pilot project to support locally grown foods, the state provides an additional \$0.10 per meal for any Child Nutrition Program meal which includes a Michigan grown fruit, vegetable, or legume. The funding is available only for specific counties.</p>

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Minnesota	All public schools in which 33 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price are required to participate in SBP. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.117]	<p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast. It provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.55 per paid breakfast served in grades 1-12 and \$1.30 per paid breakfast served in kindergarten and voluntary pre-kindergarten programs. [MINN. STAT. §124D.1158] The state allocated \$6,176,000 in FY 2015.</p> <p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch, and an additional reimbursement of \$0.125 per free, reduced-price or paid lunch served. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.111] The state allocated \$16,185,000 in FY 2015.</p>	None
Mississippi	None	None	None
Missouri	All schools with 35 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students in the preceding school year are required to participate in SBP. A waiver may be granted if a majority of the school board votes to opt out. [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803]	The state provides supplemental hardship grant funding for SBP, subject to appropriation. Any school that participates in SBP can apply and grants are awarded to schools with the highest need. [MO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 191.805]	Agencies responsible for administering food programs, including SBP, are required to collaborate in designing and implementing culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach programs focused on populations at risk of hunger that effectively describe the programs, their purposes, and how to apply for them. [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.813]
Montana	None	None	None
Nebraska	None	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.05 per breakfast served in the second preceding school year to public schools that also participate in NSLP. [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138]	None
Nevada	All schools with 70 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer “breakfast after the bell.” The state allocated \$2 million for start-up grants over two years to support schools implementing “breakfast after the bell” programs. [N.V. SB 503, 2015]	None	None

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New Hampshire	All schools are required to make a meal available during school hours to every student and are required to provide free and reduced-price meals to any “needy” children. A waiver may be granted by 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. REV. STAT. § 189:11-A]	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.03 per breakfast served by districts that have complied with the federal wellness policy requirement. [N.H. REV. STAT. § 189:11-A]	All schools must have a school meal charge policy that ensures that all students have access to a healthy school lunch and are not treated differently in school meal practices. Knowledge of the policy is to be shared and confirmed by all households. [SB 371, N.H. REV. STAT. § 189:11-A]
New Jersey	All schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. A one-year waiver may be granted to schools that lack the staff, facilities, or equipment. [N.J. STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-10 to -12] All schools with 5 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer a lunch program that meets USDA standards and provides free and reduced-price meals to those that qualify. [N.J. STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-4]	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.055 per free or reduced-price lunch served and \$0.04 per paid lunch served in public and charter schools.	Schools participating in SBP are encouraged to increase participation by serving “breakfast after the bell.” The Departments of Agriculture and Education shall assist, guide and support these schools and school districts as well as issue an annual report on the numbers and percentages of low-income students participating in SBP. [N.J. STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-11.1]
New Mexico	All elementary schools with 85 percent or more free or reduced-price certified students during the prior school year are required to establish a “breakfast after the bell” program unless the school is granted a waiver. [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-13-13.2]	The State Department of Education allocates approximately \$1.5 million to support participating breakfast after the bell schools. The funding for each district is determined by the dollars remaining after the school districts has been federally reimbursed. [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-13-13.2]	School districts must always provide a federally reimbursable meal to children, regardless if they do not have the funds to pay for it. Students without meal money shall not be shamed or asked to work in the cafeteria in exchange for meals. Schools are required to attempt to certify students with continuous debt for free or reduced-price meals through methods such as direct certification and school meal applications. All communication about debt must be held only between the school and the parents. [SB 374]
New York	All public elementary schools that participate in NSLP, all public schools where 40 percent or more of the lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price, and all school districts in cities with at least 125,000 inhabitants are required to participate in SBP. Schools and districts may apply for exemptions. [8 N.Y. CODES R. & REGS. § 114.1]	The state provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in the first year of breakfast implementation in a public school. [8 N.Y. CODES R. & REGS. § 114.1] The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.1013 per free breakfast, \$0.1566 per reduced-price breakfast, \$0.0023 per paid breakfast, \$0.0599 per paid and free lunch s, and \$0.1981 per reduced-price lunch served for SY 2016-2017.	None

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North Carolina	<p>All public school districts are required to provide school food services to the extent practicable. [NC G.S. § 115C-263]</p> <p>Public schools are required to participate in NSLP. [NC G.S. § 115C-264]</p>	The state uses a portion of the required state revenue match to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast.	The State Board of Education passed a resolution that breakfast may be included in the instructional day as long as appropriate educational activity is taking place while students are eating breakfast.
North Dakota	None	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast.	None
Ohio	All schools and all chartered or non-chartered nonpublic schools with 20 percent or more students certified for free meals are required to participate in NSLP and SBP. Schools must establish a breakfast program when one half of the parents of children in the school request one. [OHIO REV. CODE §§ 3313.81.3 and 3314.18]	In years that the state appropriates funds for this purpose, all schools subject to the SBP are required to provide free breakfast to students who qualify for reduced-priced meals. [OHIO REV. CODE § 3314.18]	None
Oklahoma	None	None	<p>The State Department of Education created passed policy that prohibits school districts from withholding student records from households with school meal debt.*</p> <p>*This state policy was passed during the 2017-2018 school year</p>
Oregon	All Title I schools and schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535]	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast and \$0.40 for lunch. [OR SB 695].	<p>Time spent by students consuming breakfast in the classroom while instruction is being provided is considered instructional time, up to 15 minutes. [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535]</p> <p>School districts must provide a child with a federally reimbursable meal, regardless if they do have the funds to pay for it. Students with school meal debt cannot be publicly identified, shamed, or forced to work in the cafeteria in exchange for school meals. The school district must attempt to directly certify students with school meal debt, and encourage the completion of a school meal application for households that are not certified for free or reduced-price meals. All communication concerning school meal debt must be directed towards parents. [HB 3454]*</p> <p>*Legislation passed during the 2017-2018 school year</p>

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Pennsylvania	None	The state provides an additional reimbursement of no less than \$0.10 per breakfast or lunch served. Schools that participate in both NSLP and SBP receive an additional \$0.02 (\$0.12 total) per lunch, and schools with more than 20 percent of their student enrollment participating in school breakfast receive an additional \$0.04 (\$0.14 total) per lunch. [22 PA. CONSOL. STAT. § 13-1337.1]	None
Rhode Island	All public schools are required to operate a school breakfast and lunch program. [R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 16-8-10 to 10.1]	The state provides an additional reimbursement per breakfast served which is 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 SY 2016-2017, the state appropriated \$270,000, which provided schools with an additional \$0.047289per breakfast served.	None
South Carolina	All public schools are required to participate in SBP and NSLP. A waiver may be granted by the state board of education if the school lacks necessary equipment or facilities, if the program is not cost-effective, or if implementation creates substantial scheduling difficulties. [S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 59-63-790 and 59-63-800]	None	None
South Dakota	None	None	None
Tennessee	All schools are required to operate a school lunch program. All K–8 schools in which 25 percent or more of the students and all other schools in which 40 percent or more of the students received a free or reduced-price lunch are required to participate in SBP. [TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2302]	None	None

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Texas	<p>All public schools and open enrollment charter schools with 10 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. Schools have the option to offer a breakfast program that is not under the School Breakfast Program if the school district/ governing body is granted a waiver by the commissioner.</p> <p>All schools with 80 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer breakfast free to all students. [TEX EDUC. CODE ANN. § 33.901]</p>	None	<p>School districts must provide a grace period for students with insufficient funds to continue receiving school meals. School districts cannot charge households for school meals that are provided during the grace period, but are required to notify parents concerning the school meal debt. [SB 1566, TEX EDUC. CODE § 11.151]*</p> <p>*Legislation passed during the 2017-2018 school year</p>
Utah	None	The state provides public schools with an additional per meal reimbursement for lunch from the proceeds of a state liquor tax.	Local school boards are required to review the reasons for a school's nonparticipation in SBP at least every three years. 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	<p>All public schools are required to participate in NSLP and SBP. In the event of an emergency, a waiver may be granted by the commissioner for up to 20 school days. [16 VT. STAT. ANN. § 1264]</p> <p>School boards may vote to exempt districts from these requirements for up to one year. [16 VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265]</p>	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast and \$0.40 for lunch. In FY 2015, the state provided \$322,250 to cover the reduced-price fees for school lunch meals and \$302,632 to cover the reduced-price fees for school breakfast. [16 VT. STAT. ANN. § 1264]	None
Virginia	All public schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students during the previous school year are required to participate in SBP. [VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-207.3]	<p>The state provides funding for an incentive program to increase SBP participation. Funds are available to any school district as a per meal reimbursement for each breakfast served in excess of the participation baseline set in SY 2003-2004. Schools annually receive \$0.22 per additional breakfast served over the baseline participation rate.</p> <p>Elementary schools with 45 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students" are eligible to apply for an additional \$0.05 per breakfast served if implementing a breakfast model that will increase breakfast participation.</p>	None

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Washington	All public schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to operate NSLP for all K-4 students. All public schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in SBP. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160]	<p>The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch for K-3 public school students and to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 per breakfast in K-12 public schools.</p> <p>The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.17 per free and reduced-price breakfast served in SY 2015-2016. [WA SHB 1087 Sec. 506(1)(d)]</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>	None
West Virginia	All schools are required to operate a school breakfast and lunch program. Beginning in SY 2015-2016, all schools are required to adopt a delivery system approved by the state agency that ensures all students are given an adequate opportunity to eat breakfast, including but not limited to, Grab-And-Go, Breakfast in the Classroom, or Breakfast After First Period. [W. VA. CODE §§ 18-5D-1 to 5]	Public-private partnerships will be developed to help cover additional costs for schools to offer free breakfast and/or lunch to all students. The state agency will create a nonprofit foundation to help county boards of education raise funds to cover the cost. [W. VA. CODE §§ 18-5D-1 to 5]	The board of education requires that students be afforded at least 10 minutes to eat after receiving their breakfast and 20 minutes after receiving lunch. [W. VA. C.S.R. § 126-86-9]
Wisconsin	None	The state provides an additional per meal reimbursement of \$0.15 for both lunch and breakfast. If the state appropriation is insufficient, these payments may be prorated. For SY 2016-2017, the state appropriated \$4.14 million for lunch, providing an additional \$0.0482 per lunch served [WIS. STAT. §115.342] and \$2.51 million for breakfast, which provided an additional \$0.08137 per breakfast served. [WIS. STAT. §115.341]	None
Wyoming	None	None	None

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