

# SCHOOL MEALS SUPPORT CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND LEARNING

## Proposed Cuts to School Meals Would Worsen Childhood Hunger, Hurt Struggling Families, and Create Unnecessary Burdens for **140** Schools in **ILLINOIS**

House Budget Committee Chair Jodey Arrington (R-TX) has proposed \$12 billion in cuts to school meals programs for the 2025 budget reconciliation. The proposals would substantially decrease the number of schools eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and make it harder for eligible families to apply for free or reduced-price school meals at non-CEP schools. Combined, these proposals would reduce students' access to school meals and raise families' grocery bills, while imposing unnecessary and burdensome paperwork requirements on schools in **ILLINOIS**.

### What Is Community Eligibility?

CEP allows schools serving large numbers of children from families with low incomes to offer school meals at no charge to all students. Rather than relying on school meal applications to determine a school's federal reimbursements, CEP schools are reimbursed based on the share of students from families with low incomes, as determined through a data-matching process that identifies students' participation in other means-tested programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Currently, schools can adopt CEP if at least 25 percent of students receive these benefits.

### CONGRESS MUST REJECT ANY PROPOSAL TO WEAKEN CEP

Chair Arrington's proposal would increase the CEP eligibility threshold for schools from **25** percent to **60** percent of students identified as receiving benefits. This would cut over 24,000 schools nationwide from participating in CEP and undermine the health and learning of more than **12 million children**.

### Community Eligibility Supports Students, Families, and Schools

CEP is a win for students, families, and schools. CEP gives all students access to the nutritious school breakfasts and lunches they need to be well-nourished and ready to learn, while reducing the stigma often present in school cafeterias when schools have to track students' eligibility for free, reduced-price, and paid meals. **When students have access to free meals at school, families have lower grocery bills and more money in their household budgets to help make ends meet.**

CEP has grown in popularity since first becoming available nationwide over a decade ago. In the 2023–2024 school year, one out of every two schools that operated the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participated in CEP. CEP makes school meal operations more efficient and effective: It eliminates the administrative burden associated with school meal applications, strengthens program integrity, and supports school nutrition finances by eliminating school meal debt and increasing participation in school breakfast and lunch, which allows for economies of scale.



IN 2023–2024 SCHOOL YEAR

**2,344** SCHOOLS

in **ILLINOIS** — which represents **59** percent of schools that participate in the school lunch program — adopted CEP, reaching **997,346** children each school day.

### The proposed cuts to school meals would **increase hardships** for children and families across **ILLINOIS**:



**140** schools in **ILLINOIS** would no longer be able to provide free school meals through CEP and would have to reinstate meal applications.



**47** school districts in **ILLINOIS**, listed on the reverse page, would be affected.



**80,636** **ILLINOIS** children attend schools that would no longer be able to offer meals at no charge to all students through CEP.<sup>1</sup>

Rather than reducing access to school meals, **CONGRESS SHOULD INVEST IN CEP** and reduce barriers to applying for free or reduced-price school meals, so families can afford groceries and children have access to the nutritious meals they need to thrive in school and beyond.

The following table identifies the school districts in **ILLINOIS**, and the number of schools and children within each district that would lose access to CEP if Congress increases the eligibility threshold to 60 percent of students identified as receiving benefits.

School District	Schools Impacted	Children Impacted
ADAM/BRWN/CASS/MORGN/PIK/SCTT ROE	1	13
AMBOY CUSD 272	1	225
ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO	2	413
ASTORIA CUSD 1	1	57
AURORA WEST USD 129	1	463
BROWN COUNTY CUSD 1	1	215
BUSHNELL PRAIRIE CITY CUSD 170	1	165
CHAMPAIGN CUSD 4	2	745
CHARLESTON CUSD 1	1	206
CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISTRICT 299	60	46781
COLLINSVILLE CUSD 10	1	337
COULTERVILLE USD 1	1	67
CRETE MONEE CUSD 201U	1	264
CUMBERLAND CUSD 77	1	306
EDINBURG CUSD 4	1	68
EFFINGHAM CUSD 40	1	676
FIELDCREST CUSD 6	1	287
FLANAGAN-CORNELL DIST 74	1	108
GRAYVILLE CUSD 1	1	137
GREENFIELD CUSD 10	1	116
HANCK/ FULTN/SCHUYLR/MCDONOGH ROE	1	5
ILLINI CENTRAL CUSD 189	1	181
INDIAN CREEK CUSD 425	3	708
INDIAN PRAIRIE CUSD 204	2	905

School District	Schools Impacted	Children Impacted
KINNIKINNICK CCSD 131	1	351
KNOXVILLE CUSD 202	1	254
MASSAC UD 1	2	270
MERCER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 404	1	384
MERIDIAN CUSD 15	1	308
NORTH CLAY CUSD 25	1	166
NORTH WAYNE CUSD 200	2	167
PALATINE CCSD 15	3	1528
PEORIA ROE	1	20
PEORIA SD 150	1	292
PLAINFIELD SD 202	5	3565
RICHLAND COUNTY CUSD 1	1	656
RIDGEVIEW CUSD 19	1	167
ROCKFORD SD 205	3	1503
SCHUYLER-INDUSTRY CUSD 5	1	306
SD 45 DUPAGE COUNTY	3	1476
SD U-46	13	11079
SPARTA CUSD 140	1	116
SPRINGFIELD SD 186	2	1805
STARK COUNTY CUSD 100	2	456
TAYLORVILLE CUSD 3	1	770
TOLONO CUSD 7	4	1463
V I T CUSD 2	1	86