



The [state fact sheets](#) include estimates of the impact of the child nutrition provisions in the Build Back Better (BBB) Act (H.R. 5376) on selected measures based on the most recent or reliable data available nationwide. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, families' circumstances and school data may have changed more than usual. States may have more recent data.

School Community Eligibility Data

The Food Research & Action Center's [Community Eligibility Database](#) for the 2020–2021 school year was used to estimate the number of schools within each state that would be eligible to adopt community eligibility under the provisions in the BBB Act. The number of eligible schools includes all schools with an identified student percentage (ISP) of 25 percent or higher combined with all schools already participating in community eligibility. Identified students include the children directly certified for free school meals through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families cash assistance program (TANF), the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), or Medicaid, and those who were homeless, migrant, or in foster care or Head Start.

Alabama, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming did not report the ISP for schools below 30 percent. In these states, additional schools — those with an ISP at or above 25 percent and below 30 percent — would be eligible under the BBB provisions.

The percentage of schools eligible to participate in community eligibility was estimated based on the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs in the 2019–2020

school year as reported in FRAC's [School Breakfast Scorecard 2021](#). This is the most reliable data because school participation in these programs was significantly lower in the 2020–2021 school year than is typical because, under COVID-related waivers, thousands of schools provided meals through the Summer Food Service Program instead of the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program.

The student enrollment in eligible schools was estimated using data from FRAC's Community Eligibility Database for the 2020–2021 school year. Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont did not report the enrollment for all the schools that would be eligible under the BBB provisions. In these states, additional students are enrolled in schools that would be eligible for community eligibility under the BBB provisions. Maine did not report student enrollment for any schools, so student enrollment data is not included on its fact sheet.

Statewide Community Eligibility

Under current law, ISPs are calculated at the school or school district level. The state ISP was estimated by analyzing data reported by each state to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the [Verification Collection Report](#) (Form 742) for school year 2019–2020 and the [Direct Certification Rate Data Element Report](#) (Form 834) for fiscal year 2019.

USDA collects only SNAP direct certification data for schools that participate in a Special Provision — the Community Eligibility Provision or Provisions 1, 2 or 3. The estimates are adjusted to account for the students in these schools who were directly certified

through TANF, FDPIR, Medicaid, or because they were homeless, migrant, or in foster care or Head Start. The adjustment was made by calculating the ratio between students within the state that were directly certified outside of SNAP to those directly certified through SNAP in schools that *do not participate* in a Special Provision. The ratio was then applied to the number of students directly certified through SNAP in schools that *do participate* in a Special Provision to estimate the number of students directly certified outside of SNAP. This adjustment was not made for Alaska, Florida, or Texas because their relatively large adjustments would have resulted in an estimate that all the meals would be reimbursed at the free rate; an effort was made to confirm their ISPs, but they were not confirmed so the adjustment was not applied.

The total statewide number of identified students was divided by the total number of students reported in the Verification Collection Report (Form 742) for school year 2019–2020 to estimate the statewide ISP.

The estimated statewide ISP was then multiplied by 2.5 — the “multiplier” in the BBB provisions — to obtain an estimated percentage of meals that would be reimbursed at the free rate. The resulting percentage was used as the midpoint of a five percentage point range, with the low end of the range 2.5 percentage points below the estimate and the high end of the range 2.5 percentage points above the estimate.

Two states, Alabama and Connecticut, provided an updated statewide ISP that is the basis for the information in their fact sheets.

Summer EBT

The estimated numbers of school children eligible for Summer EBT are identical to [USDA's published estimates](#), which were based on school year 2019–2020 data.