



January 2013

School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2011-2012

About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition.

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Executive Summary

Expanding participation in the School Breakfast Program supports health and academic achievement for low-income children. School breakfast participation is linked to improved nutritional intake and decreased food insecurity, as well as a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Participation in school breakfast improves student behavior and limits disruptions during morning class time—fewer school absences and visits to the school nurse, and decreased emotional and behavioral problems are all associated with school breakfast participation.

Since FRAC launched a national campaign in 1988 targeted at expanding school breakfast participation, the proportion of low-income children eating school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch has steadily grown, as has the number of schools offering the School Breakfast Program. In the 2011-2012 school year, for the first time nationally, more than half of all low-income students who participated in school lunch also participated in school breakfast—a generation ago this number was less than one in three. The number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program also grew in the 2011-2012 school year, and for the first time more than 90 percent of schools that operate the National School Lunch Program also offered the School Breakfast Program—up from less than half of schools two decades ago. These are important milestones, but even more important is the continued momentum toward reaching more and more children with school breakfast.

Efforts by Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state agencies, school districts, and advocates have had a tremendous impact on increasing participation rates through outreach and start-up funding and by eliminating barriers for low-income families and streamlining administrative processes for schools. In the 2011-2012 school year, these efforts, combined with increased need in the aftermath of the recession, produced record gains in low-income children participating in the School Breakfast Program. More than 10.5 million children received a free or reduced-price breakfast each school day during the 2011-2012 school year, an increase of 738,869 children from the previous year.

This report analyzes school breakfast participation among low-income children nationally and in each state and the District of Columbia for the 2011-2012 school year, and discusses effective federal, state, and local strategies for increasing participation in the program. While states have continued to make impressive gains this school year, there is still much progress to be made in order to meet the urgent need.

Key Findings for the 2011-2012 School Year

- Nationally, 50.4 low-income children participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, marking the first time that more than half of all low-income children who participated in school lunch also participated in school breakfast.
- Exceeding the 90 percent mark for the first time, 91.2 percent of schools that participated in the National School Lunch Program also offered the School Breakfast Program.
- Up by a record 738,869 children from the previous school year, 10.5 million low-income children participated in school breakfast each day in the 2011-2012 school year. Every state contributed to growth in participation, and ten states—Colorado, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and West Virginia—recorded double-digit percentage increases from the previous year.
- New Mexico reached 70.2 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch. Five additional states—the District of Columbia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia—served more than 60 low-income students breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. Five states—Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Utah—served school breakfast to fewer than 40 out of 100 low-income children eating school lunch.
- Offering breakfast free of charge to all children continued to be a successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation, and Community Eligibility, a new federal option to serve free meals, shows promise to help states achieve large participation gains. The first round of Community Eligibility pilot states—Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan—all saw larger breakfast participation increases among low-income children than the national average in the 2011-2012 school year.
- Making breakfast a part of the school day in more schools—by delivering meals to the classroom or serving “grab and go” meals from carts in the hallway—resulted in high percentage increases in low-income participation for many states.
- School districts must prepare to implement new federal nutrition guidelines for the School Breakfast Program that go into effect in the 2013-2014 school year. Effective and quick implementation of the new guidelines can help schools increase participation by offering new menu options and more nutritious and appealing meals.

School Breakfast Scorecard: 2011-2012 School Year

The School Breakfast Program provides a nutritious and balanced morning meal to millions of children—more than 10.5 million low-income children on the average school day in the 2011-2012 school year. Participation in the program has been growing year after year and in the 2011-2012 school year the pace of progress accelerated. Indeed, the 2011-2012 school year marks two important national milestones—for the first time, more than 50 low-income children participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, and more than 90 percent of all schools that participated in the National School Lunch Program also participated in the School Breakfast Program. There is still much progress to be made, however, to ensure that all eligible children have the opportunity to start the school day with a healthy breakfast.

Participation in school breakfast provides countless educational and health benefits by allowing millions of low-income children the opportunity to start the school day with a nutritious morning meal. Increased school breakfast participation improves the overall learning environment by decreasing discipline and behavioral problems, visits to the school nurse, and tardiness, while increasing student attentiveness and attendance. Additionally, students who eat breakfast at school, closer to test taking time, show improved performance on standardized achievement tests. School breakfast participation also improves children's dietary intake—studies show that low-income children who eat breakfast at school have better overall diet quality and school breakfast participation is linked with a lower Body Mass Index (BMI) and a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Increasing participation in the School Breakfast Program, and extending these benefits to all low-income children, can contribute significantly to improving health and learning outcomes.

Growth in the School Breakfast Program has not always been either steady or robust since its inception in 1965. After rapid expansion in the 1970s, the program stagnated throughout the 1980s. Recognizing at the time that the School Breakfast Program was an immensely effective yet incredibly underutilized federal nutrition program, FRAC launched in 1988 a national campaign to expand school breakfast participation. As part of the campaign, FRAC began tracking participation rates in the School Breakfast Program in the 1990-1991 school year, using participation in school lunch as the basis of comparison.

Early efforts focused substantially on increasing the number of schools offering the School Breakfast Program, because the majority of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program did not even operate a breakfast program, effectively eliminating their students' opportunity to start the day with a nutritious breakfast at school. Efforts to bring additional schools into the School Breakfast Program have been hugely successful. In the 1990-1991 school year, less than half—48.8 percent—of all schools that had a school lunch program also had a school breakfast program. By 1999-2000, this percentage had been pushed above 75 percent and in 2011-2012 the proportion of schools serving breakfast had swelled to 91.2 percent.

As more and more schools began offering breakfast, the ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch has risen steadily as well. In the 1990-1991 school year, just 31.5 low-income children were served school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch. By the 1996-1997 school year the ratio rose above 40:100 for the first time, and in the 2011-2012 school year the ratio passed 50:100 for the first time (it was 50.4).

Over time, as the gap between schools offering breakfast and lunch narrowed, it became increasingly important to reach more children in each participating school. While work is still needed to pull additional schools into the program, especially in the 14 states where fewer than 85 percent of schools are in the program, advocacy efforts have shifted toward focusing on building participation rates among children and implementing program improvements, including making it easier for eligible children to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, streamlining administrative processes, implementing breakfast in the classroom programs, and improving nutrition. These efforts have resulted in federal legislative and regulatory improvements, as well as expansion efforts at the state and district level.

The collective work of Congress, USDA, state agencies, anti-hunger advocates, and dedicated school administrators has allowed school districts across the country to adopt proven strategies to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program, giving millions more children the opportunity to start their school day with the nutritious meal they need in order to learn. USDA's leadership to expand school breakfast participation is particularly commendable. Improving direct certification systems that automatically enroll children from households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) for free school meals, and developing new options, like Community Eligibility, for serving free school meals to all children in high poverty schools have been crucial USDA-led developments aimed at reaching more low-income children with a healthy breakfast. Moreover, USDA's extensive efforts to improve nutrition quality in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program support health and educational achievement for low-income children across the country.

The growth from a 31.5:100 ratio in 1990-1991 to a 50.4:100 ratio in 2011-2012 (and from 3.4 million students eating a free or reduced-price breakfast on an average day in 1990-1991 to 10.5 million students in 2011-2012) thus was built on a series of efforts and strategies FRAC helped launch:

- Bringing more schools into the program through, e.g., education of administrators; outreach; financial incentives from federal and state agencies, foundations, and corporations; laws mandating breakfast in schools exceeding certain percentage thresholds of low-income children—a strategy rendered more effective by the increased levels of need in recent years (27 states require breakfast programs in all schools or in schools with a certain percentage of students certified for free or reduced-price meals); and other strategies;
- Outreach to children, parents, and community leaders through school packets, bus and radio ads, television public service announcements, and outreach by school staff;
- Increased success in certifying a larger proportion of eligible children, including implementation of stronger federal requirements on states and schools to qualify children living in SNAP households for free and reduced-price meals through direct certification (data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists);
- Reduction in stigma and other barriers by offering breakfast free of charge to all students in schools where significant numbers of students are low-income (making free breakfast for all feasible as economies of scale build on reimbursements for large numbers of students);
- A focused urban school breakfast initiative launched in 2005 by FRAC and USDA Bush Administration officials;
- Drawing public attention to the need to improve nutrition quality in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program and implementation of improved nutrition standards; and
- Increasingly, in schools with high concentrations of low-income children, service models that make breakfast part of the school day by offering it for free to all students and serving it in the classroom or from “grab and go” carts in the hallway, which often result in dramatic breakfast participation increases.

Breakfast in the classroom has emerged as a crucial strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. The traditional school breakfast program in which students are offered breakfast in the cafeteria, typically with a means test, before the school day starts misses too many students. Bus schedules, late arrivals, school security lines, and a sense that only low-income children eat school breakfast all contribute to too-low participation. Moving breakfast out of the cafeteria and making it part of the school day reduces these barriers and results in tremendous gains in participation.

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 School Breakfast Program. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state 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. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level 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 federal poverty level pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”) which are set by the school, but schools receive a small federal reimbursement for such children.

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district each year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and 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 without the need for an application. School districts are required to “directly certify” children in SNAP participant households for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists, and have the option of directly certifying children in TANF and FDPIR households as well.

How the School Breakfast Program is funded:

The School Breakfast Program is funded by the federal government through per meal reimbursements. The amount the school is reimbursed for each meal depends on whether a student qualifies for free, reduced-price, or paid meals. For the 2011-2012 school year, schools received \$1.51 per free breakfast, \$1.21 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.27 per paid breakfast. “Severe need” schools qualify for an additional 29 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.

There are important and increasing federal options that make it easier for school districts with high concentrations of low-income children to offer breakfast for free to all students. Provision 2 is a long-standing option that bases a school's breakfast reimbursement on school meal applications that are collected only once every four years, and which eliminates the need to track which children are eating, and Community Eligibility, the newest option created by the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act (discussed at p. 10) eliminates the need to collect paper applications at all in many schools.

At the same time that FRAC, USDA, state agencies, and other advocates have been working to increase participation and accessibility in the School Breakfast Program, the Great Recession and its aftermath have driven up the numbers of low-income families—making more children eligible for free and reduced-price school breakfast and lunch. Gains in breakfast participation since the recession began, however, have far exceeded the rate of growth in the lunch program, and the ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 low-income children participating in school lunch has increased from 45.3:100 to 50.4:100 since the pre-recession 2006-2007 school year.

FRAC since the 1990-1991 school year has measured state breakfast success not only by comparing the breakfast numbers to lunch numbers in each state, but by comparing state performance to an attainable goal and then measuring how much money is forgone by states that have not attained that goal. In light of the remarkable progress states have made and the increased need created by high unemployment rates and ongoing economic hardship, FRAC has adjusted the state participation target to reflect the tremendous opportunity for states and school districts to ensure that more children are able to start the school day with a healthy breakfast. For the 2011-2012 school year, FRAC has increased the goal to 70 low-income children eating school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch, up from the previous goal of 60 to 100.

FRAC publishes the School Breakfast Scorecard annually to document the current state of the program and to highlight successful initiatives that are increasing breakfast participation around the country. Increasing school breakfast participation helps states, school districts, and schools achieve educational and health goals for children by improving student achievement and attendance and reducing food insecurity and childhood obesity. The strategies highlighted in this report, including offering breakfast free to all students and making breakfast a part of the school day, allow schools and districts to maximize the benefits of school breakfast by ensuring that every child has the opportunity to start the day well-nourished and ready to learn. Increased need among the country's most vulnerable children coupled with proven strategies for increasing school breakfast participation provide ample opportunity for continued progress.

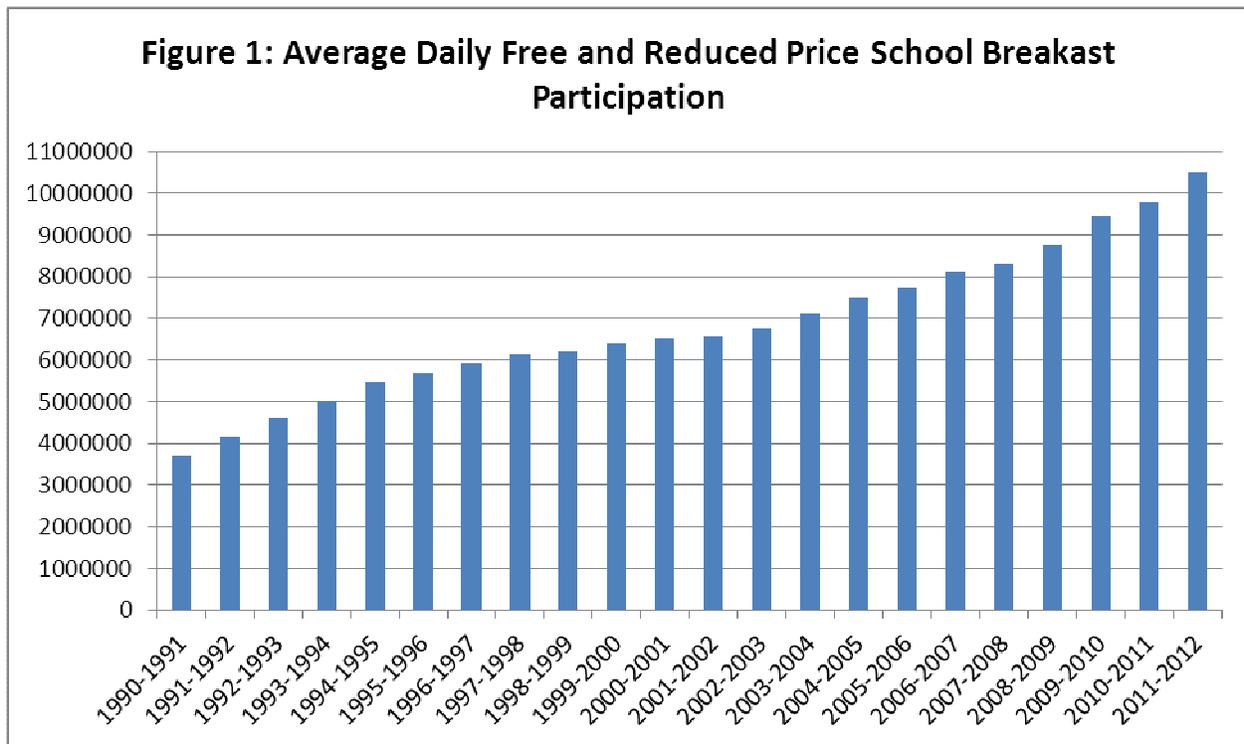


Figure 1 shows the growth in average daily breakfast participation among low-income children (receiving free and reduced-price meals) since the 1990-1991 school year.

National Findings 2011-2012

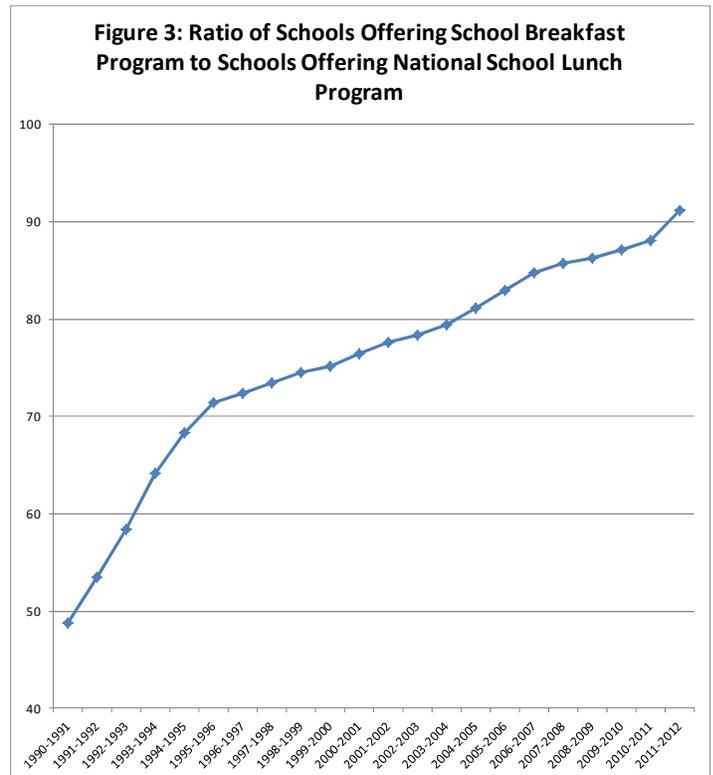
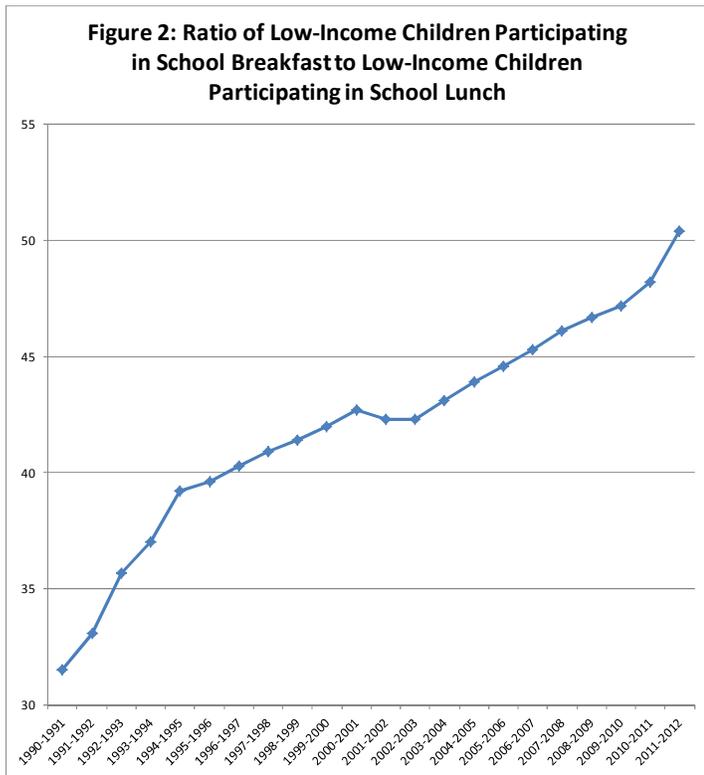
National Participation 2011-2012

- **50.4 low-income children ate school breakfast for every 100 low-income children eating school lunch.**
- **10.5 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program each day.**
- **91.2 percent of schools operating the National School Lunch Program also participated in the School Breakfast Program.**

As noted earlier, two important achievements stand out in the national data for the 2011-2012 school year. First, the ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch crossed a historic threshold, breaking 50. In the 2011-2012 school year, 50.4 low-income students ate school breakfast for every 100 low-income children who ate school lunch, up from a ratio of 48.2 to 100 in the 2010-2011 school year. And second, the number of schools that offer the National School Lunch Program that also offer the School Breakfast Program exceeded 90 percent in the 2011-2012 school year, for the first time. School participation in the School Breakfast Program traditionally has lagged behind the number of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program, but advocacy efforts have been successful at narrowing the gap significantly and in 2011-2012, 91.2 percent of the schools that served lunch also served school breakfast.

In the 2011-2012 school year, the fallout from the Great Recession continued to spur participation growth among low-income children in both school lunch and breakfast. Record-breaking increases in the number of low-income children participating in school breakfast in the 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2011-2012 school years, demonstrate that the School Breakfast Program is growing at a significantly faster rate than even lunch, making historic gains in narrowing the disparity between breakfast and lunch participation among low-income children. The ratio has increased 4.3 points since 2007-2008, from 46.1 low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch to 50.4 to 100 in the 2011-2012 school year.

Since the 2007-2008 school year, before the start of the Great Recession, average daily breakfast participation by low-income children has grown by more than 2.2 million, with an additional 738,896 low-income children eating breakfast at school in the 2011-2012 school year alone.



State Findings 2011-2012

State Participation 2011-2012

- **In top-ranked New Mexico, 70.2 low-income children ate school breakfast for every 100 low-income children eating school lunch.**
- **Nevada had the largest increase in the percentage of low-income children participating in school breakfast, up 39.8 percent from the previous year.**
- **West Virginia led in school participation with 100 percent of schools serving lunch also serving breakfast.**

In the 2011-2012 school year, each state saw an increase in the number of low-income children participating in school breakfast, and each state except Utah saw an increase in the ratio of low-income children participating in school lunch who also participated in school breakfast. Significant progress was made by many of the states both at the bottom and top of last year's rankings, as a growing number of states successfully implemented and expanded proven strategies such as breakfast in the classroom and "grab and go" service models in more and more districts.

Still, millions of low-income children are missing out on school breakfast, and the disparity between the states, with the highest performing state (New Mexico) serving breakfast to more than double the proportion of low-income children as does the lowest performing state (Utah), indicates that the need is not yet being met across the states.

Increasing participation among low-income children by 13 percent over last year, New Mexico reached 70.2 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch. Five additional states—the District of Columbia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia—served more than 60 low-income students breakfast for every 100 eating lunch.

Ten states—Colorado, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and West Virginia—achieved double-digit increases in the percentage of low-income children eating school breakfast. Nevada, the state with the lowest ratio of low-income children eating school breakfast in last year's Scorecard, increased participation by an impressive 39.8 percent, by far the largest jump in 2011-2012. Much of the state's progress can be attributed to offering universal free "breakfast after the bell" in high-poverty schools in Clark County (Las Vegas). Rhode Island also achieved significant gains—up 22.9 percent from the 2010-2011 school year—primarily through successful implementation of breakfast in the classroom in several districts including Providence Public School District.

Five states—Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Utah—served school breakfast to fewer than 40 out of 100 low-income children eating school lunch. In recognition of the unmet need, Nebraska and Iowa have recently launched statewide campaigns to increase school breakfast participation, laying the groundwork for growth in future years similar to successful efforts in New Jersey described below.

In four states—North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia—99 percent or more of schools that operate the National School Lunch Program also offer the School Breakfast Program, three of which are in the top 10 for low-income breakfast participation. South Carolina and West Virginia require all schools to offer a school breakfast program, and in Texas this mandate applies to schools in which 10 percent or more of students are certified for free or reduced-price meals.

Top Ten and Bottom Ten States with the Highest and Lowest Ratios of Low-Income Children Participating in the School Breakfast Program per 100 Participating in the National School Lunch Program					
State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank
New Mexico	70.2	1	Utah	33.9	51
District of Columbia	69.5	2	New Hampshire	38.2	50
West Virginia	65.0	3	Nebraska	38.9	49
South Carolina	63.4	4	Iowa	39.0	48
Kentucky	61.3	5	Hawaii	39.6	47
Vermont	60.9	6	New Jersey	41.3	46
Texas	59.7	7	Wyoming	41.4	45
Oklahoma	59.6	8	South Dakota	41.9	44
Mississippi	59.2	9	Alaska	42.5	43
Tennessee	58.0	10	Massachusetts	43.0	42

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

For each day that a low-income child does not eat breakfast, the state loses available federal funding. The fact that school budgets have been shrinking in most other ways makes this particular shortfall more painful, as school nutrition departments have the means to increase participation, provide a nutritious, well-balanced morning meal for more children, and draw down federal funds to do so. If all states were able to reach FRAC's goal of 70 low-income children eating school breakfast for every 100 low-income children eating school lunch, which New Mexico has demonstrated is achievable and several other states are approaching, states would be taking advantage of a significant amount of additional federal funding and would provide breakfast for millions more low-income children each day.

An additional 4.1 million low-income children would eat school breakfast, and states would receive \$1 billion more in child nutrition funding (using a conservative number for federal reimbursement that does not include the extra "severe need" funding), if states all met the goal of 70 low-income students eating breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. While the four largest states—California, Florida, New York, and Texas—accounted for over one-third of all dollars lost, a total of 14 states lost more than \$20 million each, and 28 states forfeited more than \$10 million each.

Increasing Participation: Strategies in Action at the Federal, State, and Local Level

The traditional means of offering school breakfast before school, in the cafeteria, with a means test based on required paper applications, fails to reach many of the country's most vulnerable children. A number of obstacles—from language barriers in applications to bus schedules that get children to school too late, to the effects of social stigma associated with means-tested school breakfast—have limited the accessibility and reach of the School Breakfast Program. To address the shortfall in school breakfast participation, federal policymakers, state agencies, educators, and advocates have developed, implemented, and improved a set of strategies to ensure that more children are able to start the school day well-nourished and ready to learn. The success of these strategies has been proving that there are effective solutions to increase school breakfast participation among low-income children. Program improvements at the federal level, targeted efforts by state agencies, and determined grassroots campaigns have all contributed to the progress.

Mandating school breakfast at the state level: State laws requiring schools to offer breakfast have been instrumental in closing the gap between the number of schools that operate a school lunch program but fail to offer school breakfast. In total, 27 states mandate school breakfast in some form, with some states requiring all public schools to offer the School Breakfast Program, and others states requiring the program in schools with a certain percentage of free or reduced-price certified students. And, as the aftermath of the recession has led to more children qualifying for free and reduced-price meals, more and more schools are now exceeding these thresholds, increasing the effectiveness of these mandates and bringing more schools into the program.

As the number of schools participating has increased, states have begun focusing on maximizing student participation in schools operating the School Breakfast Program. In two states—New Mexico and the District of Columbia—legislators have gone beyond the requirement to operate the School Breakfast Program, mandating that high-poverty schools offer breakfast free of charge to all students after the start of the school day. As a result, New Mexico and the District of Columbia have the two highest ratios of low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 children eating lunch in the 2011-2012 school year.

State Legislation in New Mexico Spurs Continued Participation Growth

New Mexico has long been a leader among the states in low-income school breakfast participation, and in the 2011-2012 school year the state built on its success, improving 13 percent over the previous year. The state's ratio of low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch increased from 63.5:100 in the 2010-2011 school year to 70.2:100 in the 2011-2012 school year following the first year of implementation of a state mandate that requires all elementary schools with more than 85 percent of students certified for free and reduced-price school meals to establish a "breakfast after the bell" program that offers breakfast free to all students. Notably, New Mexico is the first state to reach FRAC's goal of more than 70 low-income children participating in school breakfast for every 100 low-income children participating in school lunch.

Expanding outreach: Many state agencies and advocates have worked to increase awareness of the benefits of school breakfast through targeted outreach to schools, districts, and communities. Statewide campaigns promoting the School Breakfast Program, and increasingly, campaigns focused on helping schools implement alternative service models, such as offering breakfast in the classroom or from “grab and go” carts in the hallways, have produced significant gains in participation. As part of promoting the expansion of the program, several states provide incentives for schools to adopt alternative service models proven to boost participation, or have launched school breakfast challenges providing rewards for districts with the highest gains.

Offering breakfast free to all students: Offering breakfast free to all students, especially in schools with many low-income children, addresses many of the barriers to school breakfast participation and streamlines the process for implementing alternative service models like breakfast in the classroom. If all students can receive a free breakfast, stigma because school breakfast is perceived as only for low-income children disappears, and administrative burdens, including collecting fees, are eliminated.

As FRAC’s national campaign to expand school breakfast participation progressed and an increasing number of schools established school breakfast programs, FRAC and other advocates began focusing on strategies to maximize participation in schools with high concentrations of low-income children. Of these strategies, offering universal free breakfast in high-poverty schools has been a key first step, as many of these schools are able to offer breakfast free to all students without losing money, and advocates and policymakers have pushed to provide new options and improve existing options for providing universal free breakfast.

Several methods of offering breakfast free to all children are available to school districts. One of the most commonly used options is Provision 2. Provision 2 allows schools to offer free meals—either breakfast or lunch, or both—to all students regardless of household income, and significantly reduces administrative burdens for school nutrition staff. In schools and districts utilizing Provision 2, school meal applications are collected in an initial base year to establish a fixed reimbursement rate for that year and the following three years based on the percentage of free and reduced-price meals served in the base year. After the base year, Provision 2 schools do not have to collect and process school meals applications or keep track of meal categories for at least the next three years. Provision 2 schools serve meals to all students at no charge, and use the significant administrative savings and added federal reimbursements to offset additional costs.

Schools across the country have been successfully offering free breakfast to all students, and in turn have increased breakfast participation among low-income children. For many schools and districts, offering universal free breakfast clears the path toward implementing alternative service models where breakfast is served after the first bell, in the classroom or from carts in the hallway. These strategies allow schools and districts to take full advantage of the participation increases and resulting economies of scale that can strengthen the school nutrition department budget. Initiatives such as Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom—funded by the Walmart Foundation and spearheaded by FRAC, the National Association of Elementary School Principals Foundation, the National Education Association Health Information Network, and the School Nutrition Foundation—have made serving universal free breakfast a primary strategy for school breakfast expansion. Implementing universal free breakfast, coupled with these proven alternative service methods, discussed in further detail, has resulted in tens of thousands of more children starting the day with a healthy breakfast in the 13 districts currently included in the project.

The most recent child nutrition reauthorization legislation, the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010, created a new option called Community Eligibility, which streamlines the process for high poverty schools to serve free breakfast and lunch. Community Eligibility promises to significantly expand participation in the School Breakfast Program by eliminating application barriers for families and administrative obstacles for school nutrition staff. It will be available to any school that chooses to participate and that has 40 percent or more of its students certified for free meals without submitting a school meal application, which includes children who are directly certified (through data matching) for free meals because they live in households that participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as children who are automatically eligible for free school meals because of their status as being in foster care, Head Start, homeless or migrant. Meals are offered free to all students and reimbursements are determined by multiplying the percentage of children qualified for free meals without submitting an

Community Eligibility Option Pilot Successfully Increases Participation in Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan

In the pilot’s first year, the 2011-2012 school year, Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan saw larger breakfast participation increases among low-income children than the national average—up 15.9 percent in Illinois, 8.4 percent in Kentucky, and 13.1 percent in Michigan. With the broadest implementation statewide, Michigan also increased overall lunch participation at a time when that number went down for most states and the nation as a whole.

application by 1.6 to determine the percent of meals eaten that will be reimbursed at the free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent of children qualified for free meals without an application would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals eaten at the free reimbursement rate and 20 percent at the paid rate.

Community Eligibility is being phased in. Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan implemented the new option in the 2011-2012 school year. The District of Columbia, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia were added in the 2012-2013 school year, and another four states will be added in the 2013-2014 school year. Community eligibility will be available nationwide beginning in the 2014-2015 school year.

Making breakfast part of the school day: Moving breakfast out of the cafeteria before school, and making it a part of the school day is the most effective strategy for increasing participation. Several options can be adapted to fit the differing needs of age groups of students and of particular schools, including delivering breakfast to the classroom, or offering breakfast from carts in the hallway or after second period. Changing up the traditional before-the-bell cafeteria breakfast helps remove the perceived stigma of participating in school breakfast for low-income children (especially older children), and alleviates the problem of students missing breakfast in the cafeteria due to late arrivals or lack of time in the morning.

Rhode Island Increases Participation through Breakfast in the Classroom

Rhode Island achieved a 22.9 percent increase in breakfast participation by low-income students from the 2010-2011 to the 2011-2012 school year. Rhode Island Department of Education staff attribute much of the success to the implementation of breakfast in the classroom in several districts around the state, and notably in all 25 elementary schools in the Providence Public School District, the largest district in the state. State Education Commissioner Deborah A. Gist notes that, "Breakfast in the classroom supports Rhode Island's initiative to improve educational outcomes." Under Gist's leadership, the Department of Education has promoted the School Breakfast Program and partnered actively with community organizations such as the Rhode Island Community Food Bank to expand participation.

New Jersey Makes Gains through Grassroots Advocacy Campaign

New Jersey increased breakfast participation among low-income children by 16.3 percent, or 25,537 additional children, through a statewide campaign promoting "breakfast after the bell." The campaign targets high poverty districts with low participation rates to offer universal free breakfast after the start of the school day. Led by a diverse coalition that includes children's rights and anti-hunger advocates, educational associations, and the state Departments of Education, Agriculture and Health, the campaign works to build statewide support for "breakfast after the bell" through advocacy and communication. In addition, campaign partners work closely with target school districts to facilitate buy-in from school administrators and teachers and provide hands-on support. The campaign focuses on building community support and provides advocacy tools for parents and community members to push for implementation of "breakfast after the bell" in their districts.

Improving meal quality increases participation—and increasing participation improves meal quality: The nutrition and health benefits of school meal participation are well-documented, and there is growing evidence demonstrating that improving the quality of school meals can help attract more students to participate. FRAC's issue brief "[How Improving Federal Nutrition Program Access and Quality Work Together to Reduce Hunger and Promote Healthy Eating](#)" synthesizes a number of such studies evidencing that school meal participation increases in schools that improve the nutritional quality of the entire school food environment. According to the Institute of Medicine, "students and parents will value a change toward more healthful school meals."¹ Further, children are drawn to participate in school meals if they are given food choices, and if those choices are attractive and appealing. Increased participation, in turn, allows the school nutrition department to take advantage of economies of scale by spreading out labor costs and fixed overhead expenses, freeing up more of the budget to spend on healthier and sometimes costlier items like fruits, vegetables, lean proteins, and whole grains.

While school districts have been working hard to implement new federal nutrition guidelines for the National School Lunch Program this year, the new breakfast requirements are not required to be implemented until the 2013-2014 school year, beginning with increases in whole grains, limits on calories and trans fat, new age/grade group categories, and additional requirements for menu planning and monitoring. The following school year, school districts must take further steps in breakfast to: increase servings of fruit, limit sodium, and implement modifications in "offer versus serve" (a menu planning approach that allows students to decline some of the food offered in order to account for student preference and reduce food waste).

¹ Institute of Medicine. (2009). School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2009/School-Meals-Building-Blocks-for-Healthy-Children.aspx>

FRAC's survey of state agencies for the Scorecard indicates that few school districts have opted for early implementation of these changes for breakfast. The most robust and most rapid possible implementation of the required nutrition quality improvements can help improve health and reduce obesity not only by improving the food that is consumed but by encouraging breakfast participation. Incorporating new menu items and soliciting input from students, parents, and teachers can help schools move in this direction.

Conclusion

The School Breakfast Program is a vital support for millions of low-income children, providing a nutritious morning meal each day. Linked with benefits such as improved school attendance, behavior, achievement on tests, and nutritional intake, increasing school breakfast participation can play an important role in achieving health and educational objectives for low-income children. Since the launch of FRAC's national campaign to expand school breakfast participation, the School Breakfast Program has grown dramatically to provide a healthy breakfast to millions more low-income children each school day. Collective efforts to bring more schools into the program and eliminate participation barriers for low-income families have produced steady growth year after year. The 2011-2012 school year marked important milestones for both low-income student and school participation in the program, but there are still too many children who start the school day without a healthy breakfast.

New and improved options to expand the program, including Community Eligibility and strategies to offer breakfast in the classroom, have created pressing opportunities to accelerate growth. Improvements at the federal level aimed at streamlining the program and efforts at the state and local level to promote the School Breakfast Program have led to impressive gains, and even as the economic struggles of families with children have gotten harder in recent years, the program has responded. To achieve maximum positive impact on the health and academic success of low-income children, more states, districts, and schools need to follow the models of participation growth and quality improvement that so many of their peers have established in recent years.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey of state child nutrition officials conducted by FRAC. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

Student Participation

Student participation data for the 2011-2012 school year and prior years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by USDA.

States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo later revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors or other estimates become confirmed. For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states, but states have the option to revise numbers further at any time after that point.

FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.944 for school year 2010–2011 and .938 for 2011-2012) based on USDA's annual release of National Average Daily Attendance figures for Coordinated Review Effort, to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for participation by different students in a month.

School Participation

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

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who, on an average day, were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the performance of the top states, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70:100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for 168 school days of breakfast. While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2011–2012 school year, 168 was the national average. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe need schools (those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price) receive.

School Meals Legislation by State

Types of state legislation (school breakfast and *school lunch*) included in this table:

<p>State mandate (M): State law requiring that all or certain schools participate in the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program</p> <p>State funding (\$): State funding related to the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program</p> <p>Universal breakfast funding (U): State funding for universal free breakfast</p> <p>Reporting requirement (R): State law requiring schools or districts to report reasons for nonparticipation in the School Breakfast Program</p> <p>Scheduling requirement (S): State law requiring school schedules to allow students adequate time to eat breakfast</p> <p>Outreach requirement (O): State law requiring outreach related to the School Breakfast Program</p>
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Alabama		NONE
Alaska		NONE
Arizona	M	All K-8 schools are required to participate in the National School Lunch Program. 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]
Arkansas	M	All schools located in a school district with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705]
	\$	School districts may use state education funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast and \$0.40 for lunch, and to offer free breakfast to all students in schools implementing Provision 2. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-20-2305]
	U	
California	M	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]
	\$	The state annually appropriates \$1.02 million for nonrecurring School Breakfast Program and Summer Food Service Program start-up and expansion grants. School districts can apply for up to \$15,000 per school, on a competitive basis, for schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550.3]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.2195 per free and reduced-price breakfast and lunch served. [CAL. EDUC. CODE §§ 49430.5 and 49430.7]
Colorado	\$	The state appropriated \$250,000 for the 2009-2010 school year and \$500,000 for the 2010-2011 school year for the creation, expansion, or enhancement of the School Breakfast Program in low-performing schools that received an academic performance rating of low or unsatisfactory the preceding school year. Funds were not appropriated for the 2011-2012 school year. [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-54-123.5]
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast in all K-12 schools. The state appropriated \$700,000 annually to cover the cost to school districts for the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years, and increased the appropriation to \$843,495 for the 2011-2012 school year. [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-101]
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch for all pre-K-2 students. The state appropriated \$850,000 to cover the cost to school districts for the 2011-2012 school year. [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.9-104]
Connecticut	M	All K-8 schools in which 80 percent of lunches served are free or reduced-price are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-266w]
	\$	The state annually appropriates \$50,000 to assist up to 10 schools per year to establish or expand in-classroom breakfast programs. Schools in which 20 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price can apply, on a competitive basis, for a grant of up to \$10,000. [CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-215g(A)]
		The state provides an annual grant of \$3,000, 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.
	O	The state department of education is required to conduct a child nutrition outreach program to increase participation in the School Breakfast Program by encouraging schools to: participate in the program, employ innovative breakfast service methods, and apply for the in-classroom breakfast grant program. [CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-215h]
	R \$	All public school districts that participate in the National School Lunch Program are required to certify whether all food items sold to students do or do not meet optional state nutrition standards. The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.10 per lunch served in the preceding school year to school districts that meet the state standards. [CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-215F]
Delaware		NONE
District of Columbia	U M	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.
	\$	All public schools and public charter schools received a one-time payment of \$7 per student to implement universal breakfast in the classroom in the 2010-2011 school year.
	\$	All public charter schools received \$0.30 for each reduced-price breakfast served, and in severe need schools (in which 40 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price), the difference between the paid and free rates for students who do not qualify for free or reduced-price meals in the 2010-2011 school year. Funds were not appropriated for the 2011-2012 school year.
	\$	The district provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch. Schools receive \$0.40 for each reduced-price lunch served.
	\$	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 ANN. § 38-171]
Florida	M	All public elementary schools are required to implement a school breakfast program. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]
		All school districts are required to set prices annually for breakfast meals at rates that, when combined with federal reimbursements and state allocations, are sufficient to defray costs of the School Breakfast Program without requiring allocations from the district's operating funds, except if the school board approves lower rates.
	S	All schools are required to make a breakfast meal available if a student arrives at school on the school bus less than 15 minutes before the first bell rings and must allow the student at least 15 minutes to eat.
	O	All school districts are required to provide information about the School Breakfast Program 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. § 1006.06]
	U	All school districts must approve or disapprove a policy that makes universal free school breakfast available to all students in each school with 80 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students. Schools may opt out of the universal 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. § 1006.06]

	\$	<p>The state annually appropriates funds to public school districts provided by the school breakfast supplement in the General Appropriations Act, based on the total number of free and reduced-price breakfast meals served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p> <p>The state agriculture commissioner is required to make every reasonable effort to ensure that any severe need school (in which 40 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price) receives the highest rate of reimbursement to which it is entitled for each breakfast served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]</p>
Georgia	M	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 school breakfast program. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-66]
	\$	The state supplements funding for salaries and benefits for local school nutrition employees. This funding has been reduced by 45 percent since the 2009-2010 school year due to state budget shortfalls. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-187]
Hawaii	M	School lunches must be made available in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school. [HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-404]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of approximately \$0.13 per breakfast served.
Idaho		NONE
Illinois	M	All public schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students in the previous school year are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. Each school district must determine which schools meet the 40 percent free and reduced-price criterion each school year based on data submitted to the state board of education. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 126/15]
	M	All public schools are required to operate a free lunch program that provides free lunches (and breakfasts if a school offers breakfast) to students certified for free meals. [23 ILL. ADMIN. CODE § 305.10], [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 125/4]
	\$	The state authorizes three types of funding for expansion of the School Breakfast Program: 1) start-up funds of up to \$3,500 per school for nonrecurring costs; priority is given to schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students, 2) an additional \$0.10 reimbursement for each free, reduced-price and paid breakfast served if breakfast participation exceeds the number of breakfasts served in the same month of the previous year, and 3) grants for schools to offer school breakfast in non-traditional settings or using non-traditional methods (e.g. grab and go, breakfast in the classroom). Priority is given to schools that are on the Early Academic Warning List. Prior to the 2009-2010 school year, the state appropriated \$723,500 annually for these three school breakfast incentives. For the 2009-2010 school year, funding was reduced by 50 percent, to \$361,800 due to state budget cuts. The state did not appropriate funding for the 2010-2011 or 2011-2012 school years. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 125/2.5]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.15 per free breakfast served. The state may reduce or disapprove this funding for a district if it is found that balanced, nutritious meals are not served in accordance with standards and/or the total income of the district's School Breakfast Program exceeds expenditures. This amount is currently reduced due to limited state funding. [105 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 125/6]
	R	The state board of education is required to provide the Governor and the General Assembly lists of schools that: established a School Breakfast Program during the past year, utilized the above grant funds when funding is available, utilized Provision 2 or 3, or have been granted an exemption from the School Breakfast Program mandate.
Indiana	M	All public schools with 15 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [IND. CODE ANN. § 20-26-9 (13-17)]
Iowa	M	All public schools are required to operate a school lunch program for all students who attend public school four or more hours each school day and wish to participate. [IOWA CODE § 283A.2]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.03 per breakfast served and \$0.04 per lunch served until appropriated funds are depleted.

Kansas	M	All public schools are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. A waiver may be granted for schools with less than 35 percent free and reduced-price certified students. [KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-5125]
Kentucky	S	All school districts are required to arrange bus schedules so that buses arrive in sufficient time for schools to serve breakfast prior to the instructional day. [KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 158.070]
	M	In schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program and/or School Breakfast Program, schools are required to make meals available to all children attending each school and offer free and reduced-price meals to certified students. 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]
	R	All schools not operating a School Breakfast Program must report the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation by September 15 th of each school year. The state is required to inform the school of the value of the School Breakfast Program (its favorable effects on attendance and performance) and the availability of funds. [KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 157.065]
Louisiana	M	All schools are required to establish the National School Lunch Program. All schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [LA. STAT. ANN. §17:192]
	R	If a public school system has a policy of denying meals to children in elementary schools for non-payment of meal fees, the school board must implement procedures relative to denying meals to students during school hours. A public elementary school, prior to withholding a meal from a child, is required to: a) provide notification to the child's parent or legal guardian as to the date and time after which meals may be denied, the reason for such denial, any action that may be taken by the parent or legal guardian to prevent further denial of meals, and the consequences of the failure to take appropriate actions to prevent such denial; and b) verify with appropriate school staff that the child does not have an Individual Education Plan that requires the child to receive meals provided by the school. The school must provide a sandwich or a substantial and nutritious snack item to the child as a substitute for the denied meal. School boards must report annually to the state superintendent of education on the number of denied meals with information about all students whose meals were denied. [ACT NO. 737]
Maine	M	All K-8 public schools are required to participate in the National School Lunch Program. [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602]
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast. The state provides \$1.4 million in funding through the Fund for a Healthy Maine to cover the cost to school districts. [22 ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 1511]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.0175 per breakfast served and between \$0.03 and \$0.05 per lunch served, depending on participation statewide.
Maryland	M	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]
	M	All public schools are required to operate a free and reduced-price lunch program. [MD. EDUC. CODE. ANN. § 7-603]
	\$	The state provides an additional \$4.3 million in funding to schools for meals served using a formula-based allocation method.
	U	The state provides funding for Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. The state appropriated \$2.82 million annually for the 2009-2010, 2010-2011, and 2011-2012 school years and \$3.38 million for the 2012-2013 school year. [MD. EDUC. CODE. ANN. § 7-704]
Massachusetts	M	All public schools are required to participate in the National School Lunch Program. All severe need schools (in which 40 percent or more of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price) and those where more than 50 children certified for free and reduced-price meals in the preceding school year are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [69 MASS.

		GEN. LAWS § 1C]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement to severe need schools for free and reduced-price meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.
	U	The state annually appropriates \$2 million to fund universal free breakfast in elementary schools with 60 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students. The state requires schools that receive these funds to use Provision 2. Participating schools receive an additional reimbursement per breakfast if costs exceed other reimbursements (this reimbursement is in addition to the payment for mandated severe need schools).
Michigan	M	All K–12 school districts are required to participate in the National School Lunch Program. All schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students during the preceding school year are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272A]
	\$	The state provides funds to K-12 public school districts participating in the National School Lunch Program to supplement federal reimbursements. These payments provide each district up to 6.0127 percent of the necessary costs of operating the National School Lunch Program. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.1631d]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement per breakfast served, subject to annual appropriation, to cover any losses schools incur in their School Breakfast Program (based on actual costs or 100 percent of the cost of an efficiently operated program, whichever is less). [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272D]
Minnesota	M	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 the School Breakfast Program. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.117]
	U	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast and provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.55 per paid breakfast served. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.1158]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.12 per lunch served. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.111]
Mississippi		NONE
Missouri	M	All schools with 35 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. A waiver may be granted if a majority of the school board votes to opt out. [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803]
	O	Agencies responsible for administering food programs, including the School Breakfast Program, are required to collaborate in designing and implementing outreach programs focused on populations at risk of hunger that effectively describe the programs, their purposes, and how to apply for them. These outreach programs must be culturally and linguistically appropriate for the populations most at risk. [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.813]
	\$	The state provides supplemental hardship grant funding for the School Breakfast Program, subject to appropriation. Any school that participates in the School Breakfast Program can apply and grants are awarded to schools with the highest need. [MO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 191.805]
Montana		NONE
Nebraska	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.05 per breakfast served to public schools that also participate in the National School Lunch Program. [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138]
Nevada		NONE
New Hampshire	M	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]

New Jersey	M	All schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. A one-year waiver may be granted by the state department of agriculture to schools that lack the staff, facilities, or equipment. [N.J. STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-10]
	M	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 and 33-5.]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.055 per free or reduced-price lunch served and \$0.04 per paid lunch served for public schools.
New Mexico	M \$	All elementary schools with 85 percent or more of 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. The state appropriated \$1.92 million to support the program for the 2011-2012 school year. Participating schools are required to operate a “breakfast after the bell” program throughout the school year and provide instruction while breakfast is served or consumed. [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-13-13.2]
	U	In prior years, the state appropriated funds to support universal free breakfast at low-performing elementary schools. The state provided \$3.43 million for the 2009–2010 school year and \$2.28 million for the 2010-2011 school year.
New York	M	All elementary schools, school districts with at least 125,000 inhabitants, and schools in which 40 percent or more of lunches served are free and reduced-price are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [8 N.Y. CODES R. & REGS. § 114.2]
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.1013 per free breakfast served, \$0.1566 per reduced-price breakfast served, and \$0.0023 per paid breakfast served for the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school year. In the 2010-2011 school year, \$0.1002 per free breakfast served, \$0.1549 per reduced-price breakfast served, and \$0.0023 per paid breakfast served until April 2011 when it increased to the 2011-2012 rates.
	\$	The state provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in the first year of breakfast implementation in a public school.
	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement per lunch served, adjusted annually. For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years, the state provided \$0.0599 per paid and free lunch served and \$0.1981 per reduced-price lunch served.
North Carolina	U	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast. The state annually appropriates \$2.2 million to cover the cost to school districts since the 2011-2012 school year. Since this amount is insufficient to cover all reduced-price breakfasts, schools have the option to use other state funds to help cover the cost of reduced-price breakfast meals or to offer the subsidy to families for only part of the school year. In the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years, the state used these funds to provide universal free breakfast to kindergarten students in districts with 50 percent or more free and reduced-price certified kindergarten students.
North Dakota		NONE
Ohio	M	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 the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. [OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.81.3]
Oklahoma		NONE
Oregon	M	All Title I schools and schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535]
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast for all K-12 students. The state appropriated \$2.29 million for the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years to cover the cost to school districts. [OR SB695]
Pennsylvania	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement of no less than \$0.10 per breakfast or lunch served. Schools that participate in both the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program 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]
Rhode Island	M	All public schools are required to operate a school breakfast and lunch program. [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10 and 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 the 2009-2010 school year, the state appropriated \$300,000, which provided schools with an additional \$0.077809 per breakfast served. For the 2010-2011 school year, the state appropriated \$270,000, which provided schools with an additional \$0.061861 per breakfast served.
South Carolina	M	All public schools are required to operate a school breakfast program. 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]
South Dakota		NONE
Tennessee	M	All schools are required to operate a school lunch program. 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 operate a school breakfast program. [TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2302]
Texas	M	All public schools and open-enrollment charter schools with 10 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [TEX EDUC. CODE ANN. § 33.901]
	O	The state department of agriculture administers a nutrition outreach program to promote better health and nutrition programs, and to prevent obesity among children. The state appropriated approximately \$435,000 for the 2010-2011 school year and \$810,000 for the 2011-2012 school year for grants. No grant funds were appropriated for the 2012-2013 school year. [TEX AG. CODE ANN. § 12.0027]
Utah	R	Local school boards are required to review the reasons for a school's nonparticipation in the School Breakfast Program 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	M	All public schools are required to participate in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. A waiver may be granted by the commissioner for one year if the voters of the district vote for exemption at an annual or special meeting. [VT. STAT. ANN. §§ 1264 and 1265]
	\$	The state annually appropriates \$133,000 for additional per meal reimbursements for breakfasts served. The reimbursement rate is determined by dividing the total funds by the total number of breakfasts served.
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast. The state annually appropriates \$170,000 to cover the cost to school districts.
Virginia	M	All public schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to participate in the School Breakfast Program. [VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-207.3]
	\$	The state annually appropriates funds for an incentive program to increase student participation in the School Breakfast Program. The funds are available to any school district as a reimbursement for each breakfasts served in excess of the participation baseline set in the 2003–2004 school year. Schools received \$0.20 per breakfast in the 2009–2010 school year and \$0.22 for the 2010-2011 school year.
Washington	M	All schools with 25 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to operate a school lunch program for all K-4 students. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160]
	M	All schools with 40 percent or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to operate a school breakfast program. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160]
	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast. The state annually appropriates \$4.5 million to cover the cost to school districts and to provide an additional reimbursement of approximately \$0.15 per free and reduced-price breakfast served.

	\$	The state provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch for all K-3 public school students.
	\$	The superintendent of public instruction may grant additional funds for breakfast start-up and expansion grants, when appropriated. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.150]
West Virginia	M	All schools are required to operate a school breakfast program. A waiver of up to two years may be granted to schools with compelling circumstances. [W. VA. CODE § 18-5-37]
	S	The board of education requires that students be afforded at least 10 minutes to eat after receiving their breakfast. [W. VA. C.S.R. § 126-86-7]
Wisconsin	\$	The state provides an additional reimbursement per breakfast served. The state appropriated \$2.69 million for the 2009-2010 school year to provide an additional reimbursement of \$0.126 per breakfast served. In the 2010-2011, the state provided \$0.114 cents per breakfast. The state decreased funding to \$2.51 million in the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years. The estimated per breakfast rate for the 2011-2012 school year was approximately \$0.10. [WIS. STAT. §115.341]
	\$	The state provided \$780,000 total in grants to schools in the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years to enhance the nutrition quality of breakfasts to meet the proposed regulations for the school breakfast meal pattern through funding received from the federal Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.
Wyoming		NONE

**Table 1: LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012**

State	School Year 2010-2011				School Year 2011-2012				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Alabama	184,620	376,942	49.0	20	194,013	385,445	50.3	24	1.3	5.1%
Alaska	15,285	37,618	40.6	42	16,317	38,376	42.5	43	1.9	6.8%
Arizona	215,410	474,668	45.4	26	229,394	493,213	46.5	29	1.1	6.5%
Arkansas	132,179	246,295	53.7	13	137,871	250,695	55.0	13	1.3	4.3%
California	1,117,006	2,562,331	43.6	31	1,223,268	2,665,269	45.9	30	2.3	9.5%
Colorado	98,925	241,132	41.0	41	112,800	246,417	45.8	31	4.8	14.0%
Connecticut	66,995	152,153	44.0	29	70,897	157,342	45.1	33	1.1	5.8%
Delaware	27,299	54,516	50.1	17	29,578	57,636	51.3	21	1.2	8.3%
District of Columbia	23,827	37,121	64.2	1	26,666	38,366	69.5	2	5.3	11.9%
Florida	564,541	1,242,062	45.5	25	601,825	1,292,062	46.6	28	1.1	6.6%
Georgia	490,250	870,459	56.3	9	515,857	895,600	57.6	11	1.3	5.2%
Hawaii	25,937	66,030	39.3	44	27,695	69,999	39.6	47	0.3	6.8%
Idaho	56,216	105,579	53.2	14	59,207	108,629	54.5	14	1.3	5.3%
Illinois	301,909	768,123	39.3	44	349,929	790,184	44.3	36	5.0	15.9%
Indiana	194,282	436,672	44.5	28	210,338	436,718	48.2	26	3.7	8.3%
Iowa	63,250	168,797	37.5	49	67,976	174,446	39.0	48	1.5	7.5%
Kansas	83,383	192,307	43.4	33	88,615	199,849	44.3	36	0.9	6.3%
Kentucky	199,025	339,966	58.5	6	215,792	351,764	61.3	5	2.8	8.4%
Louisiana	217,948	402,595	54.1	12	228,910	412,745	55.5	12	1.4	5.0%
Maine	31,148	62,804	49.6	18	33,653	63,940	52.6	16	3.0	8.0%
Maryland	126,873	270,875	46.8	24	149,102	283,268	52.6	16	5.8	17.5%
Massachusetts	117,514	276,616	42.5	38	123,993	288,081	43.0	42	0.5	5.5%
Michigan	279,960	580,593	48.2	22	316,600	612,077	51.7	19	3.5	13.1%
Minnesota	121,874	268,511	45.4	26	130,799	277,338	47.2	27	1.8	7.3%
Mississippi	181,949	312,177	58.3	7	187,839	317,441	59.2	9	0.9	3.2%
Missouri	187,904	365,304	51.4	15	205,464	382,868	53.7	15	2.3	9.3%
Montana	21,158	48,552	43.6	31	21,851	49,005	44.6	34	1.0	3.3%
Nebraska	44,186	116,370	38.0	46	47,818	123,044	38.9	49	0.9	8.2%
Nevada	54,254	160,805	33.7	51	75,834	170,354	44.5	35	10.8	39.8%
New Hampshire	15,481	41,077	37.7	47	15,984	41,871	38.2	50	0.5	3.2%
New Jersey	156,802	416,638	37.6	48	182,339	441,172	41.3	46	3.7	16.3%
New Mexico	108,237	170,384	63.5	2	122,324	174,317	70.2	1	6.7	13.0%
New York	491,940	1,189,662	41.4	40	522,351	1,210,420	43.2	41	1.8	6.2%
North Carolina	319,674	647,726	49.4	19	346,805	673,098	51.5	20	2.1	8.5%
North Dakota	13,028	29,788	43.7	30	14,255	31,356	45.5	32	1.8	9.4%
Ohio	312,180	658,981	47.4	23	333,486	672,139	49.6	25	2.2	6.8%
Oklahoma	182,260	310,266	58.7	5	185,548	311,510	59.6	8	0.9	1.8%
Oregon	109,385	216,333	50.6	16	115,112	221,353	52.0	18	1.4	5.2%
Pennsylvania	249,688	586,164	42.6	36	263,489	598,841	44.0	38	1.4	5.5%
Rhode Island	22,427	52,041	43.1	34	27,566	54,501	50.6	22	7.5	22.9%
South Carolina	214,153	348,535	61.4	3	227,951	359,436	63.4	4	2.0	6.4%
South Dakota	20,495	49,322	41.6	39	21,009	50,117	41.9	44	0.3	2.5%
Tennessee	257,923	471,352	54.7	11	278,012	479,261	58.0	10	3.3	7.8%
Texas	1,447,385	2,481,345	58.3	7	1,502,719	2,516,747	59.7	7	1.4	3.8%
Utah	58,173	171,573	33.9	50	60,039	177,246	33.9	51	0.0	3.2%
Vermont	16,077	26,804	60.0	4	17,228	28,296	60.9	6	0.9	7.2%
Virginia	193,131	399,240	48.4	21	210,810	416,600	50.6	22	2.2	9.2%
Washington	151,910	353,984	42.9	35	160,288	365,172	43.9	39	1.0	5.5%
West Virginia	65,064	116,077	56.1	10	76,515	117,654	65.0	3	8.9	17.6%
Wisconsin	126,100	296,170	42.6	36	131,517	301,873	43.6	40	1.0	4.3%
Wyoming	10,849	26,758	40.5	43	11,087	26,777	41.4	45	0.9	2.2%
TOTAL	9,787,467	20,298,193	48.2		10,526,336	20,901,926	50.4		2.2	7.5%

**Table 2: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012**

State	School Year 2010-2011				School Year 2011-2012				Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	
Alabama	1,501	1,596	94.0%	19	1,440	1,513	95.2%	17	-4.1%
Alaska	344	442	77.8%	45	358	443	80.8%	45	4.1%
Arizona	1,592	1,739	91.5%	27	1,596	1,746	91.4%	27	0.3%
Arkansas	1,160	1,195	97.1%	6	1,147	1,176	97.5%	6	-1.1%
California	8,657	10,364	83.5%	39	8,678	10,252	84.6%	39	0.2%
Colorado	1,529	1,736	88.1%	34	1,563	1,739	89.9%	32	2.2%
Connecticut	671	1,091	61.5%	51	700	1,084	64.6%	51	4.3%
Delaware	225	232	97.0%	7	243	253	96.0%	13	8.0%
District of Columbia	212	221	95.9%	11	227	231	98.3%	5	7.1%
Florida	3,504	3,605	97.2%	5	3,529	3,640	97.0%	8	0.7%
Georgia	2,419	2,506	96.5%	9	2,327	2,419	96.2%	12	-3.8%
Hawaii	289	298	97.0%	8	308	327	94.2%	22	6.6%
Idaho	672	715	94.0%	20	677	716	94.6%	19	0.7%
Illinois	3,264	4,398	74.2%	47	3,321	4,391	75.6%	47	1.7%
Indiana	2,051	2,274	90.2%	31	1,918	2,163	88.7%	33	-6.5%
Iowa	1,344	1,464	91.8%	26	1,321	1,438	91.9%	26	-1.7%
Kansas	1,431	1,586	90.2%	30	1,398	1,548	90.3%	31	-2.3%
Kentucky	1,373	1,467	93.6%	22	1,377	1,471	93.6%	24	0.3%
Louisiana	1,572	1,664	94.5%	18	1,546	1,633	94.7%	18	-1.7%
Maine	603	648	93.1%	23	595	631	94.3%	21	-1.3%
Maryland	1,509	1,589	95.0%	16	1,513	1,583	95.6%	14	0.3%
Massachusetts	1,614	2,259	71.4%	48	1,647	2,247	73.3%	48	2.0%
Michigan	3,068	3,629	84.5%	38	3,140	3,622	86.7%	35	2.3%
Minnesota	1,626	2,061	78.9%	44	1,740	2,060	84.5%	40	7.0%
Mississippi	866	934	92.7%	24	874	933	93.7%	23	0.9%
Missouri	2,287	2,522	90.7%	28	2,291	2,517	91.0%	29	0.2%
Montana	724	819	88.4%	33	668	807	82.8%	41	-7.7%
Nebraska	750	976	76.8%	46	772	972	79.4%	46	2.9%
Nevada	528	583	90.6%	29	544	597	91.1%	28	3.0%
New Hampshire	418	483	86.5%	35	422	480	87.9%	34	1.0%
New Jersey	1,833	2,686	68.2%	50	1,920	2,704	71.0%	50	4.7%
New Mexico	672	704	95.5%	14	666	698	95.4%	16	-0.9%
New York	5,339	5,932	90.0%	32	5,298	5,863	90.4%	30	-0.8%
North Carolina	2,527	2,552	99.0%	3	2,496	2,512	99.4%	3	-1.2%
North Dakota	354	413	85.7%	36	354	413	85.7%	37	0.0%
Ohio	3,192	3,977	80.3%	43	3,207	3,920	81.8%	44	0.5%
Oklahoma	1,817	1,889	96.2%	10	1,810	1,872	96.7%	9	-0.4%
Oregon	1,311	1,396	93.9%	21	1,285	1,362	94.3%	20	-2.0%
Pennsylvania	3,146	3,777	83.3%	40	3,133	3,696	84.8%	38	-0.4%
Rhode Island	380	398	95.5%	13	376	390	96.4%	10	-1.1%
South Carolina	1,172	1,178	99.5%	2	1,179	1,185	99.5%	2	0.6%
South Dakota	559	690	81.0%	42	582	705	82.6%	42	4.1%
Tennessee	1,687	1,776	95.0%	15	1,722	1,773	97.1%	7	2.1%
Texas	8,245	8,234	100.1%	1	8,173	8,248	99.1%	4	-0.9%
Utah	753	887	84.9%	37	795	918	86.6%	36	5.6%
Vermont	338	356	94.9%	17	342	358	95.5%	15	1.2%
Virginia	1,929	2,011	95.9%	12	1,932	2,004	96.4%	11	0.2%
Washington	1,949	2,106	92.5%	25	1,954	2,117	92.3%	25	0.3%
West Virginia	757	765	99.0%	4	738	738	100.0%	1	-2.5%
Wisconsin	1,755	2,513	69.8%	49	1,799	2,525	71.2%	49	2.5%
Wyoming	296	359	82.5%	41	295	358	82.4%	43	-0.3%
TOTAL	87,814	99,695	88.1%		89,666	98,347	91.2%		2.1%

**Table 3: AVERAGE TOTAL DAILY STUDENT PARTICIPATION
IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)
School Year 2011-2012**

State	Free (F) SBP Students		Reduced Price (RP) SBP Students		Total F&RP SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	179,707	81.1%	14,307	6.5%	194,013	87.6%	27,563	12.4%	221,576
Alaska	14,481	70.1%	1,836	8.9%	16,317	79.0%	4,337	21.0%	20,654
Arizona	209,325	77.6%	20,069	7.4%	229,394	85.1%	40,281	14.9%	269,675
Arkansas	121,945	76.2%	15,927	10.0%	137,871	86.2%	22,109	13.8%	159,980
California	1,082,198	78.7%	141,071	10.3%	1,223,268	88.9%	152,639	11.1%	1,375,907
Colorado	97,266	69.9%	15,534	11.2%	112,800	81.0%	26,428	19.0%	139,228
Connecticut	64,025	75.3%	6,872	8.1%	70,897	83.4%	14,128	16.6%	85,024
Delaware	27,385	72.2%	2,193	5.8%	29,578	77.9%	8,368	22.1%	37,946
District of Columbia	24,212	74.3%	2,454	7.5%	26,666	81.8%	5,939	18.2%	32,605
Florida	548,597	77.7%	53,228	7.5%	601,825	85.3%	103,836	14.7%	705,661
Georgia	468,851	76.5%	47,006	7.7%	515,857	84.2%	96,681	15.8%	612,537
Hawaii	23,804	66.8%	3,890	10.9%	27,695	77.7%	7,959	22.3%	35,654
Idaho	50,178	65.2%	9,029	11.7%	59,207	77.0%	17,722	23.0%	76,929
Illinois	327,286	83.1%	22,643	5.7%	349,929	88.9%	43,886	11.1%	393,816
Indiana	188,322	74.7%	22,016	8.7%	210,338	83.4%	41,925	16.6%	252,263
Iowa	60,147	65.7%	7,829	8.6%	67,976	74.3%	23,561	25.7%	91,536
Kansas	77,013	72.9%	11,602	11.0%	88,615	83.9%	17,023	16.1%	105,638
Kentucky	196,481	74.2%	19,311	7.3%	215,792	81.5%	49,093	18.5%	264,885
Louisiana	212,159	80.0%	16,751	6.3%	228,910	86.3%	36,246	13.7%	265,156
Maine	29,673	68.1%	3,980	9.1%	33,653	77.3%	9,903	22.7%	43,555
Maryland	132,885	71.7%	16,217	8.7%	149,102	80.4%	36,299	19.6%	185,400
Massachusetts	113,924	77.3%	10,069	6.8%	123,993	84.1%	23,481	15.9%	147,473
Michigan	297,190	79.6%	19,410	5.2%	316,600	84.8%	56,777	15.2%	373,378
Minnesota	110,465	62.3%	20,334	11.5%	130,799	73.8%	46,396	26.2%	177,195
Mississippi	174,483	84.9%	13,356	6.5%	187,839	91.4%	17,675	8.6%	205,514
Missouri	183,840	72.5%	21,624	8.5%	205,464	81.0%	48,127	19.0%	253,591
Montana	18,870	67.8%	2,981	10.7%	21,851	78.5%	5,985	21.5%	27,836
Nebraska	40,677	61.7%	7,142	10.8%	47,818	72.5%	18,146	27.5%	65,964
Nevada	67,746	80.3%	8,088	9.6%	75,834	89.9%	8,486	10.1%	84,320
New Hampshire	14,351	60.1%	1,634	6.8%	15,984	67.0%	7,886	33.0%	23,871
New Jersey	164,946	77.4%	17,393	8.2%	182,339	85.5%	30,804	14.5%	213,142
New Mexico	108,582	72.9%	13,742	9.2%	122,324	82.1%	26,590	17.9%	148,914
New York	469,031	73.9%	53,319	8.4%	522,351	82.3%	112,619	17.7%	634,969
North Carolina	316,994	79.7%	29,811	7.5%	346,805	87.2%	50,748	12.8%	397,554
North Dakota	12,553	54.7%	1,702	7.4%	14,255	62.1%	8,687	37.9%	22,942
Ohio	305,661	74.2%	27,825	6.8%	333,486	80.9%	78,634	19.1%	412,120
Oklahoma	163,878	72.9%	21,669	9.6%	185,548	82.5%	39,230	17.5%	224,777
Oregon	102,830	72.9%	12,282	8.7%	115,112	81.7%	25,859	18.3%	140,971
Pennsylvania	238,392	70.7%	25,097	7.4%	263,489	78.1%	73,899	21.9%	337,389
Rhode Island	25,436	77.9%	2,130	6.5%	27,566	84.4%	5,096	15.6%	32,663
South Carolina	210,526	78.4%	17,424	6.5%	227,951	84.9%	40,606	15.1%	268,556
South Dakota	18,533	68.7%	2,476	9.2%	21,009	77.9%	5,968	22.1%	26,977
Tennessee	253,413	77.5%	24,599	7.5%	278,012	85.1%	48,854	14.9%	326,866
Texas	1,370,834	77.7%	131,885	7.5%	1,502,719	85.2%	261,669	14.8%	1,764,388
Utah	51,925	70.4%	8,114	11.0%	60,039	81.4%	13,740	18.6%	73,779
Vermont	15,169	65.6%	2,060	8.9%	17,228	74.5%	5,896	25.5%	23,124
Virginia	186,174	69.8%	24,636	9.2%	210,810	79.1%	55,866	20.9%	266,676
Washington	140,104	76.0%	20,184	11.0%	160,288	87.0%	23,956	13.0%	184,245
West Virginia	66,636	60.1%	9,879	8.9%	76,515	69.1%	34,271	30.9%	110,786
Wisconsin	118,534	69.6%	12,983	7.6%	131,517	77.2%	38,888	22.8%	170,405
Wyoming	9,164	58.1%	1,923	12.2%	11,087	70.3%	4,673	29.7%	15,760
TOTAL	9,506,804	75.9%	1,019,533	8.1%	10,526,336	84.0%	2,005,437	16.0%	12,531,774

**Table 4: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FEDERAL FUNDING IF
70 LOW-INCOME (FREE AND REDUCED PRICE) STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2011-2012**

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Federal Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	194,013	269,811	75,798	\$18,647,104
Alaska	16,317	26,863	10,546	\$2,573,747
Arizona	229,394	345,249	115,855	\$28,421,107
Arkansas	137,871	175,487	37,615	\$9,174,239
California	1,223,268	1,865,688	642,420	\$156,689,949
Colorado	112,800	172,492	59,692	\$14,491,588
Connecticut	70,897	110,139	39,243	\$9,608,057
Delaware	29,578	40,345	10,767	\$2,648,582
District of Columbia	26,666	26,856	190	\$46,457
Florida	601,825	904,444	302,619	\$74,222,243
Georgia	515,857	626,920	111,063	\$27,225,049
Hawaii	27,695	48,999	21,304	\$5,169,128
Idaho	59,207	76,040	16,833	\$4,073,998
Illinois	349,929	553,129	203,199	\$50,082,171
Indiana	210,338	305,703	95,365	\$23,311,505
Iowa	67,976	122,112	54,137	\$13,204,672
Kansas	88,615	139,894	51,279	\$12,466,775
Kentucky	215,792	246,235	30,443	\$7,465,008
Louisiana	228,910	288,921	60,011	\$14,765,187
Maine	33,653	44,758	11,105	\$2,707,013
Maryland	149,102	198,288	49,186	\$12,013,067
Massachusetts	123,993	201,656	77,664	\$19,076,781
Michigan	316,600	428,454	111,854	\$27,587,634
Minnesota	130,799	194,137	63,337	\$15,319,687
Mississippi	187,839	222,209	34,369	\$8,459,850
Missouri	205,464	268,008	62,544	\$15,286,733
Montana	21,851	34,303	12,452	\$3,023,765
Nebraska	47,818	86,131	38,312	\$9,278,575
Nevada	75,834	119,248	43,414	\$10,607,911
New Hampshire	15,984	29,309	13,325	\$3,258,883
New Jersey	182,339	308,821	126,482	\$30,977,311
New Mexico	122,324	n/a	0	\$0
New York	522,351	847,294	324,944	\$79,473,587
North Carolina	346,805	471,168	124,363	\$30,517,736
North Dakota	14,255	21,949	7,694	\$1,875,079
Ohio	333,486	470,497	137,012	\$33,639,131
Oklahoma	185,548	218,057	32,509	\$7,926,817
Oregon	115,112	154,947	39,835	\$9,733,444
Pennsylvania	263,489	419,189	155,700	\$38,134,242
Rhode Island	27,566	38,151	10,584	\$2,602,001
South Carolina	227,951	251,605	23,654	\$5,815,993
South Dakota	21,009	35,082	14,073	\$3,430,658
Tennessee	278,012	335,483	57,471	\$14,095,578
Texas	1,502,719	1,761,723	259,003	\$63,533,756
Utah	60,039	124,072	64,033	\$15,553,801
Vermont	17,228	19,807	2,579	\$628,503
Virginia	210,810	291,620	80,810	\$19,703,788
Washington	160,288	255,620	95,332	\$23,200,801
West Virginia	76,515	82,358	5,842	\$1,420,940
Wisconsin	131,517	211,311	79,794	\$19,529,335
Wyoming	11,087	18,744	7,657	\$1,845,140
TOTAL	10,526,336	14,631,348	4,105,314	\$1,005,148,278