



SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD: 2005

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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. Sign-up for FRAC's weekly News Digest at <http://www.frac.org>.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	v
PART 1 – School Breakfast in 2004-2005	
Introduction.....	1
National Performance	3
State by State Performance	6
Unserved Low-Income Children.....	8
New Developments	10
Local School Wellness Policies	11
Conclusion.....	13
Technical Notes	15
PART 2 – Background and Resources	
Why Breakfast At School?.....	17
School Breakfast Program Basics.....	19
Income Guidelines and Reimbursement Rates for the School Breakfast Program, 2004-2005	22
Income Guidelines and Reimbursement Rates for the School Breakfast Program, 2005-2006	23
State Legislation Promoting School Breakfast	24
Selected Bibliography	30
PART 3 – Tables	
Table 1: Low-Income Student Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and Breakfast (SBP) Programs	32
Table 2: School Participation in School Lunch (NSLP) and Breakfast (SBP) Programs.....	33
Table 3: Total Student Participation in School Breakfast Program (SBP).....	34
Table 4: Additional Participation and Funding in Each State if 55 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) Per 100 Served School Lunch (NSLP).....	35

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE 2005 FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER SCHOOL BREAKFAST SCORECARD

There are 13 million children in America, the Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Agriculture report, who live in families which do not have enough resources to purchase an adequate, balanced diet. One important way to help meet their needs is the national School Breakfast Program.

At the start of each school day, a record 7.5 million children from low-income families (and a record 9.2 million children overall) now start the day right by eating a nutritious breakfast at school.

The 7.5 million is double the number of 14 years ago, and has gone up by 10 percent in the last two years.

The number of children from low-income families eating school breakfast increased by more than 378,000 (5.3 percent) in the 2004-2005 school year from the year before. This was the largest increase in the number of low-income students participating since the 1994-1995 school year.

A larger share of the children eating free and reduced price lunch is now also starting the school day with a free or reduced price breakfast. For every 100 low-income children eating free or reduced price school lunch, 43.9 also participate in the breakfast program, up from 43.1 in the 2003-2004 school year.

The percentage of schools offering school lunch that are also operating school breakfast increased from 79.4 percent in 2003-2004 to 81.1 percent in 2004-2005.

State by State Performance

While the national ratio was 44:100, thirteen states served school breakfast to at least 50 out of every 100 low-income children eating school lunch:

State	School Breakfast to School Lunch Ratio
Oregon	55.9
West Virginia	55.7
Kentucky	55.4
Oklahoma	54.7
Mississippi	54.5
South Carolina	54.1
Texas	53.8
New Mexico	53.2
Vermont	53.2
Arkansas	53.0
Georgia	52.8
Louisiana	51.2
North Carolina	50.5

Six states served school breakfast to fewer than one in three low-income children eating school lunch:

State	School Breakfast to School Lunch Ratio
Connecticut	33.0
New Hampshire	32.7
Alaska	32.0
Utah	31.0
Illinois	28.4
Wisconsin	26.5

Five states had double-digit increases in the number of children receiving a free or reduced price breakfast in 2004-2005 over the year before:

State	Percent Increase in Number of Low-Income Children Receiving School Breakfast
New Jersey	39.1%
Idaho	17.0%
Nevada	15.6%
Utah	15.5%
Wisconsin	11.2%

By not reaching the 55:100 ratio reached by the best performing states, underperforming states are foregoing significant federal funding. In 2004-2005, the ten states foregoing the most federal funds missed out on a combined \$249.4 million and leaving 1.2 million potentially eligible children unserved (almost two-thirds of the national totals):

State	Number of Students Not Served	Dollars Foregone
California	315,101	\$63,290,662
New York	206,688	\$41,760,346
Illinois	185,221	\$37,795,649
Florida	106,923	\$21,570,936
Pennsylvania	97,495	\$19,691,487
Ohio	74,620	\$15,146,602
Michigan	66,904	\$13,558,412
Wisconsin	64,309	\$12,881,144
New Jersey	62,635	\$12,623,828
Arizona	55,147	\$11,125,387

Nine states operated school breakfast in virtually all (95 percent or more) of their schools that also offer school lunch:

State	Percent School Lunch Schools Offering School Breakfast
South Carolina	99.6%
Texas	98.5%
Arkansas	98.0%
Delaware	97.7%
North Carolina	97.4%
West Virginia	96.6%
Hawaii	95.6%
New Mexico	95.2%
Florida	95.0%

Nine states operated school breakfast in fewer than 70 percent of their schools that also offer school lunch:

State	Percent School Lunch Schools Offering School Breakfast
Massachusetts	67.8%
Alaska	66.2%
Colorado	65.1%
Nebraska	61.3%
Illinois	60.3%
New Jersey	60.1%
Ohio	58.2%
Wisconsin	50.4%
Connecticut	49.2%

PART 1

SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN 2004-2005

INTRODUCTION

There are 13 million children in America, the Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Agriculture report, who live in families which do not have enough resources to purchase an adequate, balanced diet. One important way to help meet their needs is school feeding programs.

At the start of each school day, in the 2004-2005 school year, 9.2 million children – 7.5 million of them from low-income families – started the day right by eating a nutritious breakfast at school. This is thanks to the School Breakfast Program. The 7.5 million is double the number of 14 years ago, and has gone up by 10 percent in the last two years.

More than four out of every five schools that offer school lunch now also offer school breakfast to their students, and more than four out of every ten low-income children who consume a school lunch also eat breakfast at school. This proportion has risen in 14 of the last 15 years since FRAC launched a long-term school breakfast expansion effort and began producing this annual report. The 7.5 million low-income children in the breakfast program in the 2004-2005 school year were 378,000 children more than the prior year.

This significant growth wasn't always the case. The School Breakfast Program began in 1966 as a pilot program because Congress had special concerns about children from rural areas who had to travel long distances to school and students whose parents were too poor to provide them with a full breakfast. The program was made permanent in 1975, but it has taken a long time to reach the levels of participation by schools and students that we see today.

As the program has expanded to more schools and reached more students, study after study has shown that a good breakfast eaten at school boosts student achievement, reduces absenteeism, improves student nutrition and health, and helps to prevent overweight. Indeed, more and more towns and cities are recognizing these gains and offering free breakfast to every child, regardless of income, in order to increase school breakfast participation and boost academic performance.

But there is much more to do. While millions of students now gain the nutritional, health and educational benefits of a school breakfast, and while more and more school officials and policymakers are becoming aware of the importance of this program, there are still almost 9.6 million low-income students who participate in school lunch but go without the much-needed nutritional and educational boost in the morning of school breakfast. Many of these children are arriving at

school not ready to learn and unable to concentrate, because they have not eaten a morning meal.

This report, FRAC's fifteenth annual assessment of the School Breakfast Program, explains to parents, students, advocates, schools and school districts, communities, states, and the federal government how to and why we should expand use of this proven tool for meeting nutritional, health, and educational needs in the country. It examines the program, its benefits, and the performance of the nation and each state in reaching children with school breakfasts during the 2004-2005 school year, with comparisons to prior years and among the states.

The report estimates the number of additional children states could have helped, but did not, and federal nutrition funding states could have received, but did not, had each state performed as well as the top-performing states. For most states, such an improvement in school breakfast performance would provide millions of dollars in federal assistance to help many thousands of low-income children. Nationally, it would mean serving an additional 2 million children and bringing almost \$400 million to communities across the country.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN 2004-2005: FRAC'S FINDINGS

National Performance

Student Participation

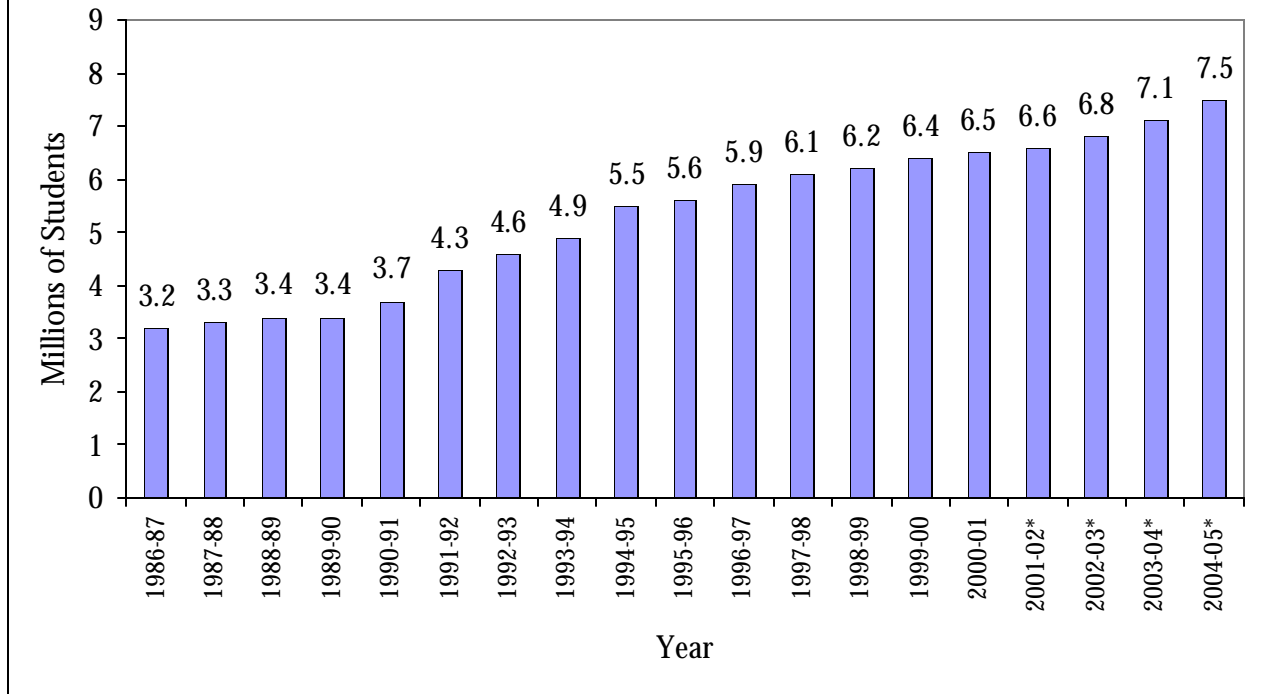
Approximately 9.2 million children participated in the School Breakfast Program during the 2004-2005 school year. This is up from 8.7 million children in the prior year. This was the largest increase in a decade.

Of the 9.2 million children participating in 2004-2005, more than 7.5 million, or 82.0 percent, received free or reduced price meals (see Figure 1 and Table 1). This was up from the 7.1 million in the prior year, an increase of more than 378,000 low-income children, or 5.3 percent, in the number eating breakfast. This was the largest increase in the number of low-income students since the 1994-1995 school year. Since the 1989-1990 school year, the number of low-income students receiving free or reduced price breakfasts has more than doubled.

Since the National School Lunch Program is broadly used by low-income children, participation in that program is a useful benchmark against which to measure student and school participation in the School Breakfast Program. For both the lunch and the breakfast programs, students generally are eligible for free meals if their families have income below 130 percent of the federal poverty line. The federal government pays the cost of the meals. If their families' income is between 130 percent and 185 percent of poverty, students can receive a meal at a reduced price of 30 cents for breakfast and 40 cents for lunch. The federal government pays the remainder. Students in families with income above 185 percent of poverty may participate by paying most of the cost of the meal (there is a small federal payment). (For more detail, and for eligibility guidelines, see pages 19-23.)

During the 2004-2005 school year, 29.1 million children participated in the National School Lunch Program, and 17.1 million, or 58.7 percent, of them received free or reduced price lunch. The number of low-income students eating school lunch grew by 555,000, but school breakfast grew proportionally faster.

Figure 1: Student Participation in the Free and Reduced Price School Breakfast Program



* The data for the 1986-87 school year through the 2000-01 school year are estimates of student participation in March of each year, while the data for the 2001-02 through 2004-05 school years are nine-month averages. (See page 15 for technical notes.)

Comparing the two programs, during the 2004-2005 school year, 43.9 students received free or reduced price breakfast for every 100 students receiving free or reduced price school lunch (see Table 1 on page 33). This was a significant improvement from the ratio of 43.1 during the 2003-2004 school year. The ratio has increased substantially – 32.6 percent – since the 1991-1992 school year, when 33.1 students received free or reduced price breakfast for every 100 in the school lunch program (see Figure 2).

Nevertheless, for every 100 students receiving free or reduced price school lunch, well over half of them still are not benefiting from a school breakfast. There remains considerable need for improvement in schools’ ability to reach low-income children with the School Breakfast Program.

School Participation

Nationally, during the 2004-2005 school year, 81.1 percent of the schools that offered school lunch participated in school breakfast, up from 79.4 percent in the prior year (see Table 2 on page 34). The number of schools offering lunch increased slightly (0.6 percent, from 98,375 to 98,922), but the number offering breakfast increased faster (2.7 percent, from 78,118 to 80,223), leading to an increase in the proportion of schools participating in the breakfast program. This was the biggest jump in the percent of school lunch schools also offering school breakfast since the 1995-1996 school year. The proportion of schools participating has grown for 21 years in a row.

Top States in Ratio of Breakfast Participation to Lunch Participation for Low-Income Students

Oregon	55.9
West Virginia	55.7
Kentucky	55.4
Oklahoma	54.7
Mississippi	54.5
South Carolina	54.1
Texas	53.8
New Mexico	53.2
Vermont	53.2
Arkansas	53.0
Georgia	52.8
Louisiana	51.2
North Carolina	50.5

Lowest States in Ratio of Breakfast Participation to Lunch Participation for Low-Income Students

New York	36.8
Iowa	36.5
Pennsylvania	35.9
New Jersey	35.5
Colorado	34.3
Nebraska	34.3
Connecticut	33.0
New Hampshire	32.7
Alaska	32.0
Utah	31.0
Illinois	28.4
Wisconsin	26.5

State by State Performance

Student Participation (Table 1, page 33)

Ratios of student participation in the School Breakfast Program to school lunch participation vary considerably from state to state. Typically, greater participation reflects effective state and local efforts to get more schools into the program and to make school breakfast more attractive and accessible to students.

Effective state and local strategies include: state requirements that schools with numerous low-income students must participate; supplementary state funding for school breakfast; outreach and education campaigns; elimination of paperwork barriers in the application process; methods (e.g., electronic cards) that make invisible which students are low-income and thereby eliminate the stigma felt (especially by older students) because getting a free breakfast can be seen as something for “poor kids”; and implementation of breakfast offered free to all students.

During the 2004-2005 school year, the top 13 performing states served free or reduced price breakfasts to more than 50 students for every 100 students who received a free or reduced price lunch. (See sidebar.) All of these states but North Carolina also had a ratio of 50 or higher during the 2003-2004 school year.

This list has changed little in recent years. It is also noteworthy that Southern states dominate the list.

Oregon and West Virginia led the nation in school breakfast participation, serving free or reduced price breakfast to nearly 56 students for every 100 eating a free or reduced price lunch.

On the other end of the spectrum, six states served free or reduced price breakfast to fewer than one in three of the students eating a free or reduced price lunch (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Alaska, Utah, Illinois, and Wisconsin). Of these six, only Utah and Wisconsin increased their ratio by at least 1.0 from the previous year.

Northeastern states are disproportionately represented among the dozen states with the lowest rates.

Overall, twenty states increased their breakfast-to-lunch ratio by at least 1.0 (one student per 100) over the past year. New Jersey achieved the largest increase, boosting its ratio by 9.5. In addition to achieving the largest increase in its breakfast-to-lunch ratio, New Jersey also led the nation in the increase in the number of children in its breakfast program – a 39.1 percent boost from 82,220 children in 2003-2004 to 114,387 children in 2004-2005.

New Jersey’s impressive improvement is in large part due to the implementation of a new school breakfast mandate passed by the state legislature, requiring schools to offer school breakfast if at least 20 percent of the students are eligible for free or reduced price lunches. The mandate was implemented in 2004-2005 in elementary schools and will expand to secondary schools in 2005-2006. (For more information on the New Jersey mandate, see page 10.) Thirteen states increased the number of students eating a free or reduced price breakfast by at least 8 percent:

State	Percent Increase in Number of Low-Income Children Receiving School Breakfast
New Jersey	39.1%
Idaho	17.0%
Nevada	15.6%
Utah	15.5%
Wisconsin	11.2%
Rhode Island	9.7%
Nebraska	9.3%
Indiana	8.8%
Wyoming	8.6%
North Dakota	8.4%
Virginia	8.4%
North Carolina	8.3%
Delaware	8.1%

Meanwhile, 30 states saw no significant change (less than 1 per 100 in either direction) in school breakfast participation from the prior year.

School Participation (Table 2, page 34)

In addition to measuring student participation, the most important element, FRAC also measures school participation. Students cannot eat breakfast at school if the school does not serve breakfast. And while the proportion of schools serving breakfast has more than doubled nationally over the last 18 years, thousands of schools still fail

to serve breakfast, and on this measure as well there is considerable state-to-state variation.

Twenty-two states, three more than in the previous year, operated school breakfast in 90 percent or more of the schools operating school lunch during the 2004-2005 school year. Arizona, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nevada, Tennessee, and Virginia are new additions to this list. Nine of the 22 states (Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia) operated school breakfast in virtually all schools that operate school lunch (95 percent or more).

Nine states (Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin), served breakfast in less than 70 percent of the schools offering school lunch.

Thirty states increased the percentage of schools serving school lunch that also served school breakfast by at least one percentage point from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005, led again by New Jersey, which improved on this score by 11.3 percentage points. Five other states improved on this measure by at least five percentage points (Alaska, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah).

Unserved Low-Income Children

No state is reaching as many children with school breakfast as it should, but some states are providing clear leadership on this important measure. The higher participation rates reached by a number of states show just how much room for improvement there is in the other states.

By the standard set by the best states, there are millions of eligible, low-income children who are missing nutritious and educationally important breakfasts in the remaining states, and these states, altogether, are forgoing hundreds of millions of dollars in available federal funds for child nutrition.

To provide one estimate of the number of children who go unserved, but whom states could serve, and the amount of federal funding states are forgoing, FRAC assumed each state could do as well as the average of the five best performing states in the student ratio: a standard of 55 free or reduced price breakfast participants per 100 free or reduced price lunch participants. While this is not the optimal measure – states should be serving more than 55 per 100 – it is clearly a measure that is achievable by any state today.

FRAC estimated how many additional children per state could be reached at the 55 per 100 ratio. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population in each state by the reimbursement rate for 169 days of breakfast (the nationwide average number of school days in 2004-2005) to estimate the amount of federal breakfast funding each state could have obtained if it had performed as well as the five best states in the 2004-2005 school year. (For technical notes, see page 15.)

According to this formula, state school breakfast programs failed to reach nearly 2 million children eligible for free or reduced price breakfasts, and states failed to access \$382 million in federal funding to provide these children with breakfasts (see Table 4 on page 36). The states sacrificing the most federal funds in absolute terms are those with both large populations and substantial lags in ratios. For example, California, Florida, Illinois and New York make up 814,000 (or 43.1 percent) of the nearly 2 million children who were unserved under this criterion, and \$164.4 million (or 43.0 percent) of the foregone federal funds. Listed below are the ten states foregoing the most federal funds:

State	Number of Students Not Served	Dollars Foregone
California	315,101	\$63,290,662
New York	206,688	\$41,760,346
Illinois	185,221	\$37,795,649
Florida	106,923	\$21,570,936
Pennsylvania	97,495	\$19,691,487
Ohio	74,620	\$15,146,602
Michigan	66,904	\$13,558,412
Wisconsin	64,309	\$12,881,144
New Jersey	62,635	\$12,623,828
Arizona	55,147	\$11,125,387

But the losses in all lagging states are significant – the \$12.9 million foregone in Wisconsin and \$6.4 million in Utah, for example, are more important, proportionally, to those states’ economies – and their children – than the \$63.4 million in California.

New Jersey Breakfast Mandate

Passed in 2003, the law requires all public schools in which 20 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced price meals under the federal School Lunch Program to establish a School Breakfast Program.

School districts were required to submit a plan to the state for the establishment of school breakfast programs for each school in the district, including all grades of each school by November, 2004. During the 2004-05 school year elementary schools were required to implement breakfast programs, with middle and high schools coming into the system in the 2005-06 school year.

The law also requires that districts:

- 1. publicize the availability of the School Breakfast Program to parents and students;*
- 2. make every effort to ensure that students eligible for free or reduced-price meals are not identified by the student body, faculty, or staff in a manner distinct from student participants who pay the full price; and*
- 3. make every effort to encourage students who are not eligible for free or reduced-price meals to participate in the program at the full price.*

New Developments

Dramatic Impact of State School Breakfast Legislation

Because the School Breakfast Program is federally funded but not federally mandated, state legislation is a very important tool to address the problem of underutilization of the program. Each state with its own supplementary school breakfast legislation traditionally has taken one or more of three approaches: a mandate for certain schools (typically those with numerous low-income students) to participate; financial incentives; or start-up and expansion funds. Financial incentives provide supplements to the federal reimbursement rate. Start-up and expansion funds often come as grants that go directly to the school and cover additional costs (e.g., for equipment) of starting a program or conducting outreach to increase participation.

Groups in New Jersey have been working to expand the School Breakfast Program to more schools and children for many years, but have faced enormous difficulties. A broad-based coalition, spearheaded by the Center for Food Action in New Jersey, several religious organizations, including Mercer Street Friends Center, and New Jersey business leaders, decided to fight for a state mandate and finally succeeded in 2003.

Beginning in the 2004-2005 school year, this New Jersey law required every elementary school where at least 20 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch to offer the School Breakfast Program. A school may request a one-year waiver if it lacks the resources (staff, facilities or equipment) to offer breakfast. But schools that receive a waiver must implement the program in the following school year.

The result of the first year of implementation was an impressive 39.1 percent state-wide increase in the number of children in the breakfast program, the largest increase in the nation by far. Also, the state experienced a 9.5 increase in its breakfast-to-lunch ratio (from 26.0 to 35.5 per 100), also the largest in the nation. The state should make even more gains in the 2005-2006 school year as the mandate is implemented for secondary schools.

Local School Wellness Policies: An Opportunity to Expand the School Breakfast Program

As part of the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265, Congress now requires every school district participating in the School Breakfast Program to establish a local wellness policy by the start of the 2006-2007 school year. The law states that schools in their policies must set goals for: nutritional standards of foods available in schools (both through the federal programs and otherwise); nutrition education; physical activity; and other school-based activities that are designed to promote student wellness. Also, the legislation requires that a broad group of local stakeholders, including members of the school board, school administrators, representatives of the school food authority, parents, students, and members of the public, be involved in designing the policy to ensure that the diverse needs of the community are met.

The local school wellness policy requirement is an important new tool to address obesity and promote healthy eating and physical activity through changes in school environments. While the obesity epidemic is being felt in all communities, prevalence of obesity among school-aged children is sometimes higher, and has more profound negative impacts, in low-income communities and communities of color. Schools play a very important role in low-income children's health when they provide an affordable source of food, when that food is healthy, and when they provide no-cost opportunities for physical activity in a safe environment. One way schools can support the health of their students is by including in their wellness policies goals for increased participation in the school breakfast program, which has been shown to help combat overweight and obesity and to improve both children's overall diets and their academic performance.

This year, FRAC asked state agencies about their current activities to encourage local school districts to include school breakfast expansion in their local wellness policies. Fifteen of the states that responded to the survey indicated that they were currently implementing or planning implementation of activities to promote school breakfast expansion as part of their school wellness policy implementation.

- In Kansas, the legislature directed the State Board of Education to come up with guidelines for schools to consider in constructing their wellness policies. The State Board of Education includes school breakfast considerations as part of those guidelines, and promotes school breakfast by highlighting the benefits to education outcomes.

- Michigan has developed a model policy for school districts to use to create their own wellness policies (www.tn.fcs.msue.msu.edu/policies.html). This policy was approved by the State Board of Education. The model provides a model administrative rule for “Other School-Based Activities Designed to Promote Student Wellness” that encourages all students to participate in school meals programs, including the School Breakfast Program.
- South Carolina reported that the recently passed Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005 supports the federal requirement for district wellness policies. The new state law incorporates many of the recommendations of a task force report which is referenced in the legislation as a source document for making changes and establishing nutrition standards in elementary schools. All elementary schools where at least 60% of the students are eligible for free or reduced price meals are encouraged to serve breakfast to all children in the classrooms. Middle or junior high schools and high schools are encouraged to provide breakfast to students in either homerooms or classrooms. This information is being shared with all school districts as a potential component for district wellness policies.

See FRAC’s forthcoming guide to *Developing a Local Wellness Policy: A Resource for Schools Serving Low-Income Communities* (www.frac.org) for more information on local wellness policies and expanding school breakfast programs.

CONCLUSION

School breakfast is an important means to move toward many of our society's critical goals for children:

- reducing hunger and food insecurity;
- improving achievement and behavior in school;
- improving health;
- preventing overweight among children; and
- strengthening schools.

Moreover, family lifestyles – work and commuting patterns – increasingly make school breakfast a necessary boost.

As a critical nutrition, health, and educational support, school breakfast should be available to every school child in this nation. No child should have to start the school day hungry to learn, but unable to do so because of a hungry stomach.

Anti-hunger advocates, school officials, and state agencies have developed strategies over the years that have proven effective across the nation in expanding and improving the School Breakfast Program. Expanding school and student participation requires sustained, collaborative work over a period of time.

Schools and school districts can help by integrating breakfast into the school day, using mechanisms like “grab ‘n go” breakfasts to serve it after the bell rings in the classroom. Providing school breakfast at no charge to all children, regardless of income level, eliminates the stigma while ensuring that every child starts the day ready to learn. Failing that, schools can also work to remove any stigma that exists around participation in the breakfast program by marketing it to all children, engaging community partners (media, business, faith-based institutions, community-based organizations) in marketing efforts and making sure that their programs do not inadvertently distinguish poor children from their more affluent peers.

States can help expand and improve school breakfast by providing financial support to supplement federal meal reimbursements, to carry out outreach campaigns, and to spread universal breakfast programs. States also can improve the program by requiring certain or all schools to offer breakfast, by working to reduce resistance in districts or schools when it occurs, and by encouraging schools to take full advantage of paperwork-saving methods such as direct certification and Provisions 2 and 3.

The federal government can help by supporting universal and in-classroom programs and helping with start-up and outreach costs. The federal government also should ensure that states are aware of the improvements to

the School Breakfast Program enacted in the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, including the simplifications of direct certification and improved “severe need” reimbursement.

Finally, every stakeholder in the system – USDA, states, school districts, schools, parents and students – should realize that an important step in meeting the new school wellness policy requirement is expanding participation in school breakfast.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The data in this report are collected from the United States 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 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 school 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 and verified by FRAC with state officials. Prior to the 2003 report, the FRAC School Breakfast Scorecard compared daily student participation from only March of each year. This shift to nine-month averages provides a more accurate representation of student participation in the school meal programs. (The data for 1987-2001 in Figure 1 retain the use of only March numbers.)

States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo 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 this point. USDA applies a formula to adjust numbers upwards to account for participation by students who are absent from school on one or more days or otherwise do not eat meals every day in a month.

School Participation

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

Unserved Children and Federal Funding

For each state, FRAC calculated the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. FRAC then

determined that the top five states (Oregon, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Mississippi) reached an average ratio of 55 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

FRAC estimated the number of unserved children in each of the 45 states and the District of Columbia with ratios below 55:100 by calculating the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 55 to 100 ratio. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for 169 school days of breakfast. (While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2004-2005 school year, 169 was the national average.) FRAC assumed each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumed that no new student's meal is reimbursed at the higher rate that "severe need" schools receive.

PART 2

RESOURCES

Defining Hunger and Food Insecurity

Households classified as hungry by the annual U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Census Bureau survey are those in which adults have decreased the quality and quantity of food they consume, due to lack of resources, to the point where they are likely to be hungry on a frequent basis, or in which children's intake has been reduced, due to lack of resources, to the point where children are likely to be hungry on a regular basis and adults' food intake is severely reduced. Approximately 4.4 million households, with 10.6 million members, were hungry in 2004, the last year for which data are available.

*Even when hunger is not present, households are determined by the survey to be **food insecure** when resources are so limited that adults in the household are: running out of food; reducing the quality of food their family eats; feeding their children unbalanced diets; or skipping meals so their children can eat in order to adjust to the economic problems threatening the adequacy of the family's diet. Approximately 13.4 million households, with 38.2 million members (including 13.9 million children), were food insecure in 2004.*

WHY BREAKFAST AT SCHOOL?

There are many reasons to offer breakfast at school. Supporting education and health, compensating for low family incomes, and improving the school environment are among them. The research confirms common sense: many children do not eat a nutritious breakfast at home.

Millions of American children are from poor, hungry and food insecure families, and school breakfast helps their families cope with inadequate resources. Many families in the United States cannot afford to feed their children healthy breakfasts every day. In 2004, 17.6 percent of households with children under 18, containing 13.9 million children, were food insecure or hungry, according to the Census Bureau and USDA. Participation in free and reduced price school breakfasts helps these families stretch their limited food budgets.

In many families, resource constraints mean inadequate – or no – breakfast. But regardless of income, many families find that early morning school bus schedules, long commutes to jobs, nontraditional work hours, and the other conditions of work and family life in 21st century America make it difficult to prepare or sit down for a nutritious family breakfast. In addition, some children, especially teenagers, have no appetite for breakfast just after they wake up. Other children may have to wait for long periods of time between an early breakfast at home and a late lunch at school, also making breakfast at school an important option.

School breakfast improves children's diets. Federal standards require breakfasts served as part of the School Breakfast Program to provide one-fourth or more of the key nutrients children need every day, and to contain no more than 30 percent of calories from fat and 10 percent of calories from saturated fat.

A 2004 study by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that children with access to school breakfast eat a better overall diet, less fat, and more magnesium, vitamin C and folate. Other USDA research shows that children who participate in school breakfast eat more fruit, drink more milk, and consume less saturated fat than those who do not eat school breakfast or who have breakfast at home.

School breakfast can help reduce obesity. In general, skipping breakfast is associated with a significantly higher risk of obesity. Researchers suggest that people who do not eat breakfast get very hungry later on in the day and tend to overeat as a result – consuming

more calories each day than they would if they had eaten breakfast in the morning. School breakfast helps ensure that children will not be tempted to overeat at other meals or snack before lunch. School breakfast also helps to build lifelong healthy eating habits.

Obesity rates have doubled among children and tripled among adolescents over the past 20 years. These alarming figures translate into increased risks of premature death and an overall lower quality of life, because obesity is associated with an increased risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma, osteoarthritis, psychological disorders, and cancer.

One study has found anti-obesity impacts of school breakfast specifically. Researchers found that food insecure elementary school-aged girls who participate in School Breakfast or School Lunch or Food Stamps, or any combination of these programs, have significantly less risk of being overweight.

Missing breakfast impairs learning. Researchers report that children who skip breakfast are less able to distinguish among similar images, show increased errors, and have slower memory recall. Studies also show that hungry children have lower math scores and an increased likelihood of repeating a grade, and that behavioral, emotional and academic problems are more prevalent among hungry children. In addition, hungry children are more likely to be absent or tardy.

School breakfast improves student behavior and learning environments. Studies have shown that students who participate in school breakfast have lower rates of absence and tardiness and exhibit decreased behavioral and psychological problems. Researchers also report that children who eat school breakfast have fewer discipline problems and visit school nurses' offices less often.

Eating breakfast at school helps students perform better academically. There is something about consuming a breakfast – closer to class and test-taking time – that helps children learn and perform better at school. Students who eat school breakfast show increases in their math and reading scores at school, and do better on standardized achievement tests than those who skip breakfast or eat breakfast at home. Students who increase their participation in the School Breakfast Program – i.e., eat school breakfasts more days per week – show improvement in their math grades. In addition, children who eat a complete breakfast, versus a partial breakfast, make fewer mistakes and work faster in math and number checking tests.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM BASICS

The School Breakfast Program, like the National School Lunch Program, provides per meal cash reimbursements to public and non-profit private schools and residential childcare institutions that provide free and reduced price meals to eligible children. Reimbursable meals must meet federal nutrition standards.

School breakfast is an entitlement program, meaning that any school offering meals under the federal guidelines will be reimbursed with federal dollars. Also, any student who attends a school with the federal school meal programs is allowed to participate. However, the school must participate before a hungry child can be fed.

Eligibility

What students pay for meals depends on their family incomes. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty line receive meals for free. Children from families with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty line receive meals at a reduced price – the students pay a share of the cost (required to be no more than 30 cents per breakfast), while the federal government pays the rest. All other students who participate are designated as receiving “paid” meals, because they pay most of the cost for their meals or snacks, although these students’ meals receive a small amount of federal support. The exceptions to this pricing structure are schools that offer breakfast at no charge – “universal breakfast” – to all students.

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 created automatic eligibility for free meals for homeless, runaway and migrant students, meaning that those children and their families will no longer need to fill out any paperwork. It also expanded eligibility for some military families by excluding privatized housing vouchers from being counted as income when determining school meal eligibility.

Application Process

There are two ways to apply for school meals: a paper application or direct certification. The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 eased the process for low-income families who submit school meal applications by extending eligibility for the full school year. Once a family is approved, it retains its free or reduced price meal eligibility through the beginning of the following school year (with a new application due early in the school year), regardless of changes in income. Previously, income was often determined monthly and children could become ineligible for help during the school year. Also, families now need to fill out only one application

for all the children in the household. Previously, a separate application was required for each child.

Direct certification allows students from families participating in food stamps or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to be deemed eligible (or certified) for free school meals without filling out a separate application for the school. To determine who is eligible, state or school officials cross-reference their student files (taking precautions to ensure students' privacy) with participant files at food stamp and/or TANF offices. The school or state agency then notifies the food stamp and/or TANF-eligible families that their children are eligible for free meals. In some states, a parent must sign the letter and return it to the school in order for the child to participate. Some states only use TANF applications to certify eligible families, not food stamp applications.

Direct certification greatly simplifies the process for both families and school officials. Over the years, state officials have attributed the participation of millions of children in school food programs to direct certification. As a result of the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, new rules will be phased in (over three years) that will require all schools to use food stamp applications for direct certification, and parents receiving food stamps will not need to return a letter or complete any paperwork for their child to receive free meals. Mandatory direct certification in all school districts will be phased in over three years – in the 2006-2007 school year, direct certification of food stamp households will be required in school districts with enrollments of at least 25,000 students in the preceding year; in 2007-2008, it will be required in school districts with at least 10,000 students in the preceding year; and in 2008-2009, it will be required in all schools nationwide.

Reimbursement

During the 2004-2005 school year, schools were reimbursed \$1.23 in federal funds for each free breakfast, \$0.93 for each reduced price breakfast and \$0.23 for each paid breakfast. The reimbursement rates are adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. Schools in Alaska and Hawaii are reimbursed at a higher rate per breakfast. Some state governments appropriate additional funds that supplement the federal reimbursement to encourage improvements in the quality of the meals and/or to enable universal breakfast. (See State Legislation Promoting School Breakfast on page 24.)

“Severe need” schools can receive additional reimbursements for school breakfasts if at least 40 percent of the lunches they serve are free or at a reduced price. For the 2004-2005 school year, severe need schools received an additional \$0.24 per free or reduced price

breakfast served. So, severe need schools are reimbursed a total of \$1.23 plus \$0.24 for each free breakfast served, and \$0.93 plus \$0.24 for each reduced price breakfast served.

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 made it easier for low-income schools to receive the higher severe need reimbursement, by removing the requirement that schools document their costs. The Act also removed a waiting period for schools that used to qualify for severe need assistance only if at least 40 percent of their lunches were served free or at a reduced price during the second preceding school year. Now schools are eligible for severe reimbursement even if no lunches were served during the second preceding year (such as new schools) as long as it is determined that the 40 percent free or reduced price requirement would have been met during the second preceding school year.

For more information on the School Breakfast Program and the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, visit the FRAC website at http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/sbp.html.

**INCOME GUIDELINES AND REIMBURSEMENT RATES FOR
THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM, 2004-2005**

***Income Guidelines for the School Breakfast Program¹
Effective July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005***

Household Size	Federal Poverty Guidelines	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
		Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$ 9,310	\$ 12,103	\$ 1,009	\$ 233	\$ 17,224	\$ 1,436	\$ 332
2	12,490	16,237	1,354	313	23,107	1,926	445
3	15,670	20,371	1,698	392	28,990	2,416	558
4	18,850	24,505	2,043	472	34,873	2,907	671
5	22,030	28,639	2,387	551	40,756	3,397	784
6	25,210	32,773	2,732	631	46,639	3,887	897
7	28,390	36,907	3,076	710	52,522	4,377	1,011
8	31,570	41,041	3,421	790	58,405	4,868	1,124
Add for each additional	+ 3,180	+ 4,134	+ 345	+ 80	+ 5,883	+ 491	+ 114

***School Breakfast: Federal Per Meal Reimbursement Rates²
July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005³***

School Breakfast Program			
	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need ⁴	Price of Meals to Children
Free	\$1.23	\$1.47	\$0
Reduced Price	\$0.93	\$1.17	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.23	\$0.23	varies

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 60, 3/29/04, pp. 16226-16229. [Adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index.] These guidelines apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii have higher maximum income limits.

² These reimbursement rates apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii receive higher rates.

³ Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 135, 7/15/04, pp. 42415-42417. [Adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index.]

⁴ Schools where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced price qualify for extra "severe need" school breakfast reimbursements. New schools may qualify if it is determined that the 40 percent free or reduced price requirement would have been met in the second preceding year [7 C.F.R. 220.9 (d)].

**INCOME GUIDELINES AND REIMBURSEMENT RATES FOR
THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM, 2005-2006**

***Income Guidelines for the School Breakfast Program¹
Effective July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006***

Household Size	Federal Poverty Guidelines	Free Meals Maximum Household Income (130% of Poverty)			Reduced Price Meals Maximum Household Income (185% of Poverty)		
		Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$ 9,570	\$ 12,441	\$ 1,037	\$ 240	\$ 17,705	\$ 1,476	\$ 341
2	12,830	16,679	1,390	321	23,736	1,978	457
3	16,090	20,917	1,744	403	29,767	2,481	573
4	19,350	25,155	2,097	484	35,798	2,984	689
5	22,610	29,393	2,450	566	41,829	3,486	805
6	25,870	33,631	2,803	647	47,860	3,989	921
7	29,130	37,869	3,156	729	53,891	4,491	1,037
8	32,390	42,107	3,509	810	59,922	4,994	1,153
Add for each additional	+ 3,260	+ 4,238	+ 354	+ 82	+ 6,031	+ 503	+ 116

***School Meals: Federal Per Meal Reimbursement Rates²
July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006³***

School Breakfast Program			
	Non-Severe Need	Severe Need ⁴	Price of Meals To Children
Free	\$1.27	\$1.51	\$0
Reduced Price	\$0.97	\$1.21	\$0.30 (maximum school can charge)
Paid	\$0.23	\$0.23	varies

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 70, No. 52, 3/18/05, pp. 13160-13163. [Adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index.]
These guidelines apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii have higher maximum income limits.

² These reimbursement rates apply to the 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Territories. Alaska and Hawaii receive higher rates.

³ Federal Register, Vol. 70, No. 136, 7/18/05, pp. 41197-41200. [Adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index.]

⁴ Schools where at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced price qualify for extra "severe need" school breakfast reimbursements. New schools may qualify if it is determined that the 40 percent free or reduced price requirement would have been met in the second preceding year [7 C.F.R. 220.9 (d)].

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

Types of state school breakfast legislation included in this table:

State mandate (M) – State law requiring that all or certain schools participate in the School Breakfast Program (SBP)

State funding (S) – State funds for a purpose related to the SBP

Universal breakfast funding (U) – State funding for universal free school breakfast in certain schools

Reporting requirement (R) – State law that schools or districts report reasons for nonparticipation in the SBP

Scheduling requirement (S) – State law that school schedules allow students time to eat breakfast

Outreach requirement (O) – State law that requires outreach related to the SBP

Alabama	NONE
Alaska	NONE
Arizona	NONE
Arkansas	M School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced price (F&RP) eligible students. ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705
California	<p>M Public schools must provide at least one free or reduced price meal daily to all F&RP eligible students. CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49558</p> <p>§ Grants of up to \$15,000 are available per school, on a competitive basis, up to the annual appropriation (\$1,010,000 for school year 2004-05 and \$1,017,000 for school year 2005-06), for nonrecurring breakfast start-up and expansion expenses where 20 percent or more of students are approved for F&RP meals. CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550.3</p> <p>The State provides an additional reimbursement, adjusted annually. The 2004-05 rate is \$0.1324 per meal served in public and private schools; the 2005-06 rate is \$0.1413 per meal. CAL. EDUC. CODE §49536</p> <p>Senate Bill 281, signed into law on September 15, 2005, will provide \$18.2 million in FY 2005 to increase fruit and vegetable consumption through the School Breakfast Program.</p>
Colorado	§ The State may appropriate moneys for the creation, expansion, or enhancement of the SBP in low performing schools (any school that received an academic performance rating of low or unsatisfactory the preceding school year). The State appropriated \$250,000 for 2002-03 and 2005-06, but \$0 for 2003-04 and 2004-05. COL. REV. STAT. § 22-54-123.5
Connecticut	<p>M School breakfast is required in K-8 schools where 80 percent of lunches served are F&RP eligible. CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 10-266w</p> <p>§ Within the limits of annual appropriation, the State offers a \$3,000 flat grant to each severe need school, and up to \$0.10 reimbursement per breakfast served in each severe need school. CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 10-266w</p>
Delaware	NONE
District of Columbia	U The District of Columbia is providing free school breakfasts to all children regardless of income, beginning in the 2005-06 school year.
Florida	M School breakfast is required in all public elementary schools. FLA. STAT. § 1006.06

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

	§	The State provides the difference between the federal reimbursement and the average statewide school breakfast cost for every school breakfast served in public elementary schools. FLA. STAT. § 1006.06
Georgia	M	School breakfast is required in K-8 schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students and in all other schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-66
Hawaii	§	The State provides approximately \$0.14 per breakfast.
Idaho		NONE
Illinois	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. Each school district's board of education must determine each school year which schools meet the 40 percent F&RP criterion, based on data submitted to the Illinois State Board of Education. Schools that served 40 percent or more F&RP school lunches the previous school year must offer breakfast. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances.
	§	The State provides start-up funds of up to \$3,500 per school for nonrecurring costs; priority is given to schools with at least 50 percent F&RP eligible students. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5 The State also provides \$0.15 per free breakfast served. Schools are eligible for an additional \$0.10 reimbursement for each free, reduced price and paid breakfast served if breakfast participation increases; the additional reimbursement is automatic if the number of breakfasts served in the month exceeds the number of breakfasts served in the same month of the previous year by 10 percent. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5 The State may reduce or disapprove state funding if it is found that the total funding for the SBP exceeds expenditures. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/6
	U	The State provides funding for a universal breakfast pilot program for schools with 80 percent or more F&RP lunch eligible students. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5
	R	The State Board of Education is required to provide the Governor and the General Assembly lists of schools that have started breakfast programs during the past year, that have utilized the above grant funds, and that have exercised Provisions 2 or 3. In 2005, the State Board also shall report on parental interest in the SBP and barriers to establishing SBPs. IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/4
Indiana	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students. IND. CODE ANN. § 20-5-13.5-4
Iowa	§	In school year 2004-05, the State provided \$0.03 per breakfast until appropriated funds were depleted.
Kansas	M	School breakfast is required in schools with 35 percent or more F&RP eligible students. KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-5125
Kentucky	S	School districts are required to arrange bus schedules so that all buses arrive in sufficient time for schools to serve breakfast prior to the instructional day. KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 158.070

M: State mandate
S: State funding

R: Reporting requirement
S: Scheduling requirement

U: Universal breakfast funding
O: Outreach requirement

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

	R	All schools without breakfast must report the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation by September 15 th . The state shall inform the school of the value of the SBP (its favorable effects on attendance and performance) and the availability of funds. KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 157.065
Louisiana	M	The school board must operate the School Breakfast Program if at least 25 percent of the students enrolled in one or more schools in the system are F&RP eligible. LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §17:192
Maine	NONE	
Maryland	M	School breakfast is required in public elementary schools, but those schools with less than 15 percent F&RP eligible students may be exempted. MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-701 and §7-702
	§	The State provides \$0.1325 for F&RP breakfasts in non-severe need schools and \$0.05 in severe need schools.
	U	The State sponsors Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. MD. CODE. ANN., EDUC. § 7-704. For school years 2004-05 and 2005-06, \$1.928 million per year was allocated for Maryland Meals for Achievement.
Massachusetts	M	School breakfast is required in public schools in severe need schools and where more than 50 F&RP meal applications are on file from the preceding school year. MASS. GEN. LAWS ch.69 §1C
	§	Mandated schools receive an additional \$0.10 for F&RP meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.
	U	The State provided \$2 million for fiscal year 2005 for universal breakfast, allocated for meal reimbursement. This results in approximately \$0.24 reimbursement per breakfast for any school offering universal breakfast if costs exceed other reimbursements (this reimbursement is separate from the additional \$0.10 for mandated schools).
Michigan	M	School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more F&RP eligible students during the immediately preceding school year. MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272a
	§	The State provides per meal reimbursements, subject to annual appropriation, to cover the lesser of actual costs or 100 percent of the cost of an efficiently operated program. MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272d
		School breakfast funding appropriated for FY 2005 is \$8,025,000.
Minnesota	M	School breakfast is required in public schools at which 33 percent of school lunches are served free or at reduced price. MINN. STAT. ANN. § 124D.117
	§	The State provides each elementary and secondary school that participates in the SBP with a state reimbursement of \$0.30 for each reduced price breakfast and \$0.55 for each paid breakfast. Breakfasts must be provided at no charge to students who qualify for reduced price breakfasts. MINN. SEC. LAWS §124D.1158

M: State mandate
§: State funding

R: Reporting requirement
§: Scheduling requirement

U: Universal breakfast funding
O: Outreach requirement

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

Mississippi	NONE
Missouri	<p>M School breakfast is required in schools with 35 percent or more F&RP eligible students. A school may receive a waiver from this requirement through a majority vote of the school board. MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803</p> <p>O Agencies responsible for administering food programs, including the SBP, shall 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 programs shall be culturally and linguistically appropriate for the populations most at risk. MO. REV. STAT. § 191.813</p> <p>S Subject to appropriation, the state board of education shall establish a hardship grant program to provide state supplemental funding for the federal SBP. Any school that participates in the SBP can apply for a hardship grant. Hardship grants will be awarded to schools with the highest need. MO. ANN. STAT. § 191.805</p>
Montana	NONE
Nebraska	<p>S The State provides \$0.05 per breakfast in those public schools that also participate in a lunch program. NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138</p>
Nevada	NONE
New Hampshire	<p>M The state board of education shall make a meal available during school hours to every pupil and shall provide free and reduced price meals to any needy children. Schools may receive waivers from 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. Stat. § 189:11-a</p>
New Jersey	<p>M Any elementary school (pre-K – 6th grade) that has 20% or more students eligible for free or reduced price lunch must participate in the SBP, beginning in September 2004. Any secondary school (7th – 12th grades) with 20% or more students eligible for free or reduced price lunch must implement the SBP by September 2005. N. J. STAT. § 18A:33-10</p> <p>One-year waivers may be granted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to schools that lack the staff, facilities, or equipment to offer the SBP. N. J. 210TH LEG, 2ND REG. SESSION, NO. 1498</p> <p>S For school years 2003-04 and 2004-05, the State appropriated \$1,588,000 and \$3,212,000, respectively, to provide \$0.10 for all breakfasts served: free, reduced price and paid.</p>
New Mexico	NONE
New York	<p>M School breakfast is required in elementary schools; in schools located in school districts with at least 125,000 inhabitants; and in schools that participate in the school lunch program and have 40 percent or more of lunches served to F&RP eligible students. N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 8, § 114.2</p> <p>S The State provides reimbursements of no less than \$0.11 for free breakfasts, \$0.17 for reduced price breakfasts, and \$0.0025 for paid breakfasts.</p>

M: State mandate
S: State funding

R: Reporting requirement
S: Scheduling requirement

U: Universal breakfast funding
O: Outreach requirement

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

		The State also provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in first year of breakfast implementation in a public school.
North Carolina	U	The State provided \$2,120,745 per year for 2003-04 and 2004-05 to provide free universal school breakfast to kindergarten students in districts where 50% or more of the kindergarten students are eligible for F&RP school meals.
North Dakota		NONE
Ohio	M	School breakfast is required in schools where at least 33 percent of students are eligible for free meals, or where 50 percent or more of the students' parents have requested a SBP. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.81.3
	S	For FY 2004-05 the State appropriated \$3.8 million for SBPs, including \$1 million for outreach. \$2.3 million is to supplement reimbursements at approximately \$0.07 per breakfast. The remaining \$500,000 is available as a Breakfast Incentive Program to reward schools for significantly increasing breakfast participation, for starting a new breakfast program with a certain level of participation, or for schools that maintain a 75 percent participation rate.
Oklahoma		NONE
Oregon	M	School breakfast is required in all schools where 25 percent or more of the students are F&RP eligible, and in Chapter I schools. OR. REV. STAT. §327.535
Pennsylvania	S	The State provides no less than \$0.10 per breakfast and lunch served. The State provides an additional \$0.02 (\$0.12 total) per lunch to schools that participate in both lunch and breakfast. The State also provides an additional \$0.04 (\$0.14 to \$0.16 total) per lunch to schools that have over 20 percent student enrollment in school breakfast. 22 PA. STAT. § 13-1337.1 (2003)
Rhode Island	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools. R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.1
	S	The State appropriated \$600,000 for school years 2004-05 and 2005-06 for breakfast supervision costs.
South Carolina	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools. SC CODE ANN. §59-63-790 The State Board of Education may grant a waiver from SC CODE ANN. §59-63-790 if the school lacks equipment or facilities to implement such a program, if the program is not cost-effective, or if implementation creates substantial scheduling difficulties. SC CODE ANN. §59-63-800
South Dakota		NONE
Tennessee	M	School breakfast is required in K-8 schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students and in all other schools with 40 percent or more F&RP eligible students. TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2302
Texas	M	School breakfast is required in public schools and open-enrollment charter schools with 10 percent or more F&RP eligible students. TEX. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 33.901

M: State mandate
S: State funding

R: Reporting requirement
S: Scheduling requirement

U: Universal breakfast funding
O: Outreach requirement

STATE LEGISLATION PROMOTING SCHOOL BREAKFAST

Utah	R	The State requires elementary schools without breakfast to report reasons for nonparticipation for three years. UTAH CODE ANN. § 53A-19-301
Vermont	M	Starting in 2004, school breakfast will be required in all public schools unless the commissioner grants a waiver or the district is exempt from the requirement. VT. STAT. ANN. § 1264 Exemptions are granted for one year if the voters of the district vote for exemption at an annual or special meeting, and the school board must review the exemption annually. VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265
	S	The State appropriated \$135,339 in FY 2005 for breakfast reimbursements. The per plate reimbursement rate is determined by dividing total funds by total number of breakfasts served.
Virginia	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 25 percent or more F&RP eligible students. VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-207.3
	S	The State appropriated \$1,172,020 beginning with FY 2006 to establish an incentive program to increase student participation in the SBP. The funds are available to any school division as a reimbursement for school breakfast meals served in excess of the baseline established in 2003-2004. Schools are eligible to receive up to \$0.20 per breakfast for the increased participation.
Washington	M	Any school with 40 percent or more enrollment of students that qualify for free or reduced price meals must have a SBP by the beginning of the 2005-06 school year. HB 1771 (July, 2005)
	S	For 2003-05, the State provides approximately \$220,000 per year for school meals start-up, expansion and improvement grants and \$2.28 million per year for breakfast reimbursements, which results in approximately \$0.11 reimbursement per F&RP breakfast served, but is adjusted at the end of the year to utilize the entire appropriation. 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	School breakfast is required in all schools. Waivers, 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. CODE ST. R. tit. 126, § 86-7
Wisconsin	S	The State provided \$1,055,400 in 2004-05 to reimburse up to \$0.10 per breakfast served that meets the nutritional requirements of 7 CFR § 220.8 or 220.8a, in both public and private schools. The State appropriated \$1,055,400 for 2005-06 as well. WIS. STAT. §115.341
Wyoming		NONE

M: State mandate
S: State funding

R: Reporting requirement
S: Scheduling requirement

U: Universal breakfast funding
O: Outreach requirement

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PART 3

TABLES

**Table 1: LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP) AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005**

State	School Year 2003-04				School Year 2004-05				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) NSLP Students	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Alabama	340,606	148,636	43.6	18	346,341	152,505	44.0	20	0.4	2.6%
Alaska	30,859	9,746	31.6	47	32,507	10,396	32.0	48	0.4	6.7%
Arizona	365,271	148,382	40.6	24	389,877	159,286	40.9	28	0.2	7.3%
Arkansas	202,474	108,743	53.7	7	214,313	113,567	53.0	10	-0.7	4.4%
California	2,096,190	839,087	40.0	28	2,127,643	855,102	40.2	32	0.2	1.9%
Colorado	172,108	57,416	33.4	44	172,342	59,176	34.3	44	1.0	3.1%
Connecticut	133,158	44,884	33.7	43	137,787	45,538	33.0	46	-0.7	1.5%
D.C.	38,266	15,574	40.7	23	38,719	16,022	41.4	25	0.7	2.9%
Delaware	36,336	16,051	44.2	16	38,340	17,355	45.3	16	1.1	8.1%
Florida	984,164	430,275	43.7	17	1,036,998	463,426	44.7	17	1.0	7.7%
Georgia	663,074	346,589	52.3	11	695,623	366,974	52.8	11	0.5	5.9%
Hawaii	60,866	25,402	41.7	21	58,779	24,811	42.2	23	0.5	-2.3%
Idaho	81,131	32,005	39.4	30	83,883	37,438	44.6	18	5.2	17.0%
Illinois	675,487	188,271	27.9	48	695,280	197,183	28.4	50	0.5	4.7%
Indiana	291,522	111,946	38.4	33	309,498	121,822	39.4	34	1.0	8.8%
Iowa	132,996	47,344	35.6	40	135,054	49,263	36.5	41	0.9	4.1%
Kansas	147,213	59,987	40.7	22	152,304	62,816	41.2	26	0.5	4.7%
Kentucky	290,879	159,383	54.8	3	298,779	165,592	55.4	3	0.6	3.9%
Louisiana	411,037	210,281	51.2	12	412,727	211,501	51.2	12	0.1	0.6%
Maine	49,606	20,085	40.5	25	50,360	21,070	41.8	24	1.3	4.9%
Maryland	216,166	87,347	40.4	27	224,231	91,599	40.9	29	0.4	4.9%
Massachusetts	226,276	98,238	43.4	19	231,205	101,143	43.7	21	0.3	3.0%
Michigan	450,350	182,330	40.5	26	464,995	188,843	40.6	30	0.1	3.6%
Minnesota	204,300	77,164	37.8	36	212,496	81,031	38.1	36	0.4	5.0%
Mississippi	295,094	161,356	54.7	4	298,925	162,815	54.5	5	-0.2	0.9%
Missouri	308,460	140,677	45.6	15	321,337	151,384	47.1	15	1.5	7.6%
Montana	38,832	14,845	38.2	34	39,047	15,524	39.8	33	1.5	4.6%
Nebraska	91,424	29,637	32.4	46	94,590	32,399	34.3	45	1.8	9.3%
Nevada	92,996	36,110	38.8	31	108,655	41,754	38.4	35	-0.4	15.6%
New Hampshire	31,805	10,461	32.9	45	30,744	10,053	32.7	47	-0.2	-3.9%
New Jersey	316,285	82,220	26.0	50	321,858	114,387	35.5	43	9.5	39.1%
New Mexico	156,676	83,063	53.0	8	159,611	84,956	53.2	8	0.2	2.3%
New York	1,139,526	403,890	35.4	41	1,138,481	419,477	36.8	40	1.4	3.9%
North Carolina	517,254	252,753	48.9	13	542,712	273,847	50.5	13	1.6	8.3%
North Dakota	26,763	9,434	35.3	42	27,189	10,228	37.6	37	2.4	8.4%
Ohio	498,356	193,063	38.7	32	513,570	207,844	40.5	31	1.7	7.7%
Oklahoma	249,911	134,830	54.0	6	259,583	141,943	54.7	4	0.7	5.3%
Oregon	172,980	96,822	56.0	1	179,509	100,355	55.9	1	-0.1	3.6%
Pennsylvania	486,731	175,429	36.0	38	511,331	183,737	35.9	42	-0.1	4.7%
Rhode Island	49,976	18,894	37.8	35	48,450	20,728	42.8	22	5.0	9.7%
South Carolina	302,723	158,824	52.5	9	311,596	168,629	54.1	6	1.7	6.2%
South Dakota	43,034	15,881	36.9	37	43,021	16,134	37.5	39	0.6	1.6%
Tennessee	370,489	177,886	48.0	14	384,722	186,420	48.5	14	0.4	4.8%
Texas	1,922,409	1,038,136	54.0	5	2,028,008	1,091,269	53.8	7	-0.2	5.1%
Utah	129,023	35,838	27.8	49	133,697	41,393	31.0	49	3.2	15.5%
Vermont	22,465	11,747	52.3	10	22,826	12,148	53.2	9	0.9	3.4%
Virginia	308,767	132,557	42.9	20	326,100	143,709	44.1	19	1.1	8.4%
Washington	283,756	113,288	39.9	29	291,041	119,429	41.0	27	1.1	5.4%
West Virginia	114,260	63,932	56.0	2	115,528	64,354	55.7	2	-0.2	0.7%
Wisconsin	216,054	53,646	24.8	51	225,370	59,644	26.5	51	1.6	11.2%
Wyoming	22,060	7,928	35.9	39	22,930	8,612	37.6	38	1.6	8.6%
TOTAL	16,508,440	7,118,313	43.1		17,060,510	7,496,634	43.9		0.8	5.3%

**Table 2: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005**

State	School Year 2003-04				School Year 2004-05				Percentage Point Change from SY 2003-04 to SY 2004- 05	Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank		
Alabama	1,548	1,292	83.5%	29	1,541	1,302	84.5%	30	1.0	0.8%
Alaska	442	270	61.1%	45	432	286	66.2%	44	5.1	5.9%
Arizona	1,512	1,337	88.4%	22	1,573	1,434	91.2%	20	2.7	7.3%
Arkansas	1,270	1,242	97.8%	4	1,315	1,289	98.0%	3	0.2	3.8%
California	10,732	8,390	78.2%	32	10,870	8,548	78.6%	34	0.5	1.9%
Colorado	1,619	1,060	65.5%	43	1,629	1,060	65.1%	45	-0.4	0.0%
Connecticut	1,110	563	50.7%	49	1,112	547	49.2%	51	-1.5	-2.8%
D.C.	193	168	87.0%	26	197	180	91.4%	18	4.3	7.1%
Delaware	221	218	98.6%	3	216	211	97.7%	4	-1.0	-3.2%
Florida	3,370	3,177	94.3%	10	3,479	3,305	95.0%	9	0.7	4.0%
Georgia	2,122	2,070	97.5%	6	2,060	1,953	94.8%	11	-2.7	-5.7%
Hawaii	298	280	94.0%	11	295	282	95.6%	7	1.6	0.7%
Idaho	632	578	91.5%	15	673	602	89.5%	25	-2.0	4.2%
Illinois	4,389	2,608	59.4%	46	4,345	2,619	60.3%	47	0.9	0.4%
Indiana	2,241	1,624	72.5%	36	2,258	1,693	75.0%	36	2.5	4.2%
Iowa	1,559	1,390	89.2%	21	1,530	1,378	90.1%	22	0.9	-0.9%
Kansas	1,593	1,319	82.8%	30	1,579	1,325	83.9%	31	1.1	0.5%
Kentucky	1,507	1,392	92.4%	14	1,490	1,391	93.4%	14	1.0	-0.1%
Louisiana	1,702	1,575	92.5%	12	1,707	1,567	91.8%	16	-0.7	-0.5%
Maine	727	597	82.1%	31	726	614	84.6%	29	2.5	2.8%
Maryland	1,529	1,398	91.4%	16	1,535	1,436	93.6%	13	2.1	2.7%
Massachusetts	2,357	1,542	65.4%	44	2,362	1,602	67.8%	43	2.4	3.9%
Michigan	4,000	3,030	75.8%	33	4,000	3,061	76.5%	35	0.8	1.0%
Minnesota	2,073	1,432	69.1%	38	2,115	1,489	70.4%	42	1.3	4.0%
Mississippi	950	850	89.5%	19	950	850	89.5%	24	0.0	0.0%
Missouri	2,537	2,144	84.5%	28	2,530	2,163	85.5%	28	1.0	0.9%
Montana	803	579	72.1%	37	810	602	74.3%	37	2.2	4.0%
Nebraska	1,023	554	54.2%	47	1,018	624	61.3%	46	7.1	12.6%
Nevada	483	432	89.4%	20	514	464	90.3%	21	0.8	7.4%
New Hampshire	506	376	74.3%	34	508	400	78.7%	33	4.4	6.4%
New Jersey	2,701	1,316	48.7%	50	2,666	1,601	60.1%	48	11.3	21.7%
New Mexico	819	757	92.4%	13	817	778	95.2%	8	2.8	2.8%
New York	5,920	5,057	85.4%	27	5,966	5,160	86.5%	27	1.1	2.0%
North Carolina	2,277	2,218	97.4%	8	2,306	2,246	97.4%	5	0.0	1.3%
North Dakota	427	281	65.8%	42	421	303	72.0%	39	6.2	7.8%
Ohio	4,192	2,257	53.8%	48	4,115	2,394	58.2%	49	4.3	6.1%
Oklahoma	1,887	1,723	91.3%	17	1,903	1,745	91.7%	17	0.4	1.3%
Oregon*	1,340	1,272	94.9%	9	1,352	1,283	94.9%	10	0.0	0.9%
Pennsylvania	3,869	2,650	68.5%	39	3,888	2,744	70.6%	41	2.1	3.5%
Rhode Island	448	442	98.7%	2	451	424	94.0%	12	-4.6	-4.1%
South Carolina	1,109	1,103	99.5%	1	1,104	1,100	99.6%	1	0.2	-0.3%
South Dakota	657	437	66.5%	41	652	481	73.8%	38	7.3	10.1%
Tennessee	1,692	1,518	89.7%	18	1,695	1,564	92.3%	15	2.6	3.0%
Texas	7,126	6,962	97.7%	5	7,354	7,241	98.5%	2	0.8	4.0%
Utah	823	601	73.0%	35	824	657	79.7%	32	6.7	9.3%
Vermont	332	289	87.0%	25	344	309	89.8%	23	2.8	6.9%
Virginia	2,015	1,762	87.4%	23	1,973	1,801	91.3%	19	3.8	2.2%
Washington	2,066	1,806	87.4%	24	2,097	1,862	88.8%	26	1.4	3.1%
West Virginia	776	756	97.4%	7	757	731	96.6%	6	-0.9	-3.3%
Wisconsin	2,483	1,172	47.2%	51	2,503	1,262	50.4%	50	3.2	7.7%
Wyoming	368	252	68.5%	40	365	260	71.2%	40	2.8	3.2%
TOTAL	98,375	78,118	79.4%		98,922	80,223	81.1%		1.7	2.7%

**Table 3: TOTAL STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)
School Year 2004-2005**

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	138,241	76.6%	14,265	7.9%	152,505	84.5%	27,910	15.5%	180,416
Alaska	8,914	69.3%	1,482	11.5%	10,396	80.8%	2,466	19.2%	12,862
Arizona	141,736	74.2%	17,550	9.2%	159,286	83.4%	31,627	16.6%	190,913
Arkansas	101,644	73.8%	11,923	8.7%	113,567	82.5%	24,148	17.5%	137,715
California	745,944	77.4%	109,158	11.3%	855,102	88.8%	108,049	11.2%	963,151
Colorado	51,948	69.2%	7,229	9.6%	59,176	78.8%	15,946	21.2%	75,122
Connecticut	41,573	78.1%	3,966	7.5%	45,538	85.6%	7,684	14.4%	53,222
D.C.	15,083	81.7%	938	5.1%	16,022	86.8%	2,442	13.2%	18,463
Delaware	15,450	62.3%	1,905	7.7%	17,355	70.0%	7,440	30.0%	24,795
Florida	412,382	72.0%	51,044	8.9%	463,426	80.9%	109,293	19.1%	572,719
Georgia	322,297	69.4%	44,676	9.6%	366,974	79.0%	97,377	21.0%	464,351
Hawaii	20,365	53.0%	4,446	11.6%	24,811	64.5%	13,635	35.5%	38,446
Idaho	31,607	64.7%	5,831	11.9%	37,438	76.6%	11,429	23.4%	48,867
Illinois	184,485	81.8%	12,697	5.6%	197,183	87.4%	28,393	12.6%	225,576
Indiana	107,722	70.9%	14,100	9.3%	121,822	80.2%	30,061	19.8%	151,884
Iowa	41,856	56.3%	7,407	10.0%	49,263	66.2%	25,121	33.8%	74,384
Kansas	52,923	65.5%	9,893	12.2%	62,816	77.7%	18,011	22.3%	80,827
Kentucky	146,063	68.7%	19,529	9.2%	165,592	77.8%	47,156	22.2%	212,748
Louisiana	194,480	78.7%	17,022	6.9%	211,501	85.6%	35,506	14.4%	247,008
Maine	18,001	59.3%	3,069	10.1%	21,070	69.4%	9,297	30.6%	30,367
Maryland	77,199	62.5%	14,400	11.7%	91,599	74.2%	31,885	25.8%	123,484
Massachusetts	93,087	76.4%	8,056	6.6%	101,143	83.1%	20,626	16.9%	121,770
Michigan	171,449	74.7%	17,394	7.6%	188,843	82.3%	40,560	17.7%	229,404
Minnesota	66,236	57.0%	14,795	12.7%	81,031	69.7%	35,195	30.3%	116,225
Mississippi	149,633	81.8%	13,182	7.2%	162,815	89.0%	20,167	11.0%	182,982
Missouri	133,567	68.5%	17,816	9.1%	151,384	77.6%	43,708	22.4%	195,091
Montana	13,398	65.9%	2,126	10.5%	15,524	76.4%	4,808	23.6%	20,332
Nebraska	27,666	60.5%	4,733	10.4%	32,399	70.9%	13,303	29.1%	45,702
Nevada	36,682	70.5%	5,072	9.7%	41,754	80.2%	10,284	19.8%	52,038
New Hampshire	8,616	45.3%	1,438	7.6%	10,053	52.9%	8,946	47.1%	18,999
New Jersey	101,338	72.6%	13,049	9.3%	114,387	81.9%	25,281	18.1%	139,668
New Mexico	74,844	73.5%	10,112	9.9%	84,956	83.4%	16,900	16.6%	101,856
New York	375,779	73.7%	43,698	8.6%	419,477	82.3%	90,227	17.7%	509,704
North Carolina	242,315	70.9%	31,532	9.2%	273,847	80.2%	67,772	19.8%	341,619
North Dakota	8,648	53.1%	1,580	9.7%	10,228	62.8%	6,061	37.2%	16,289
Ohio	190,052	74.7%	17,793	7.0%	207,844	81.7%	46,495	18.3%	254,340
Oklahoma	123,675	70.8%	18,268	10.5%	141,943	81.2%	32,798	18.8%	174,741
Oregon	87,979	69.0%	12,376	9.7%	100,355	78.7%	27,110	21.3%	127,464
Pennsylvania	164,335	69.3%	19,402	8.2%	183,737	77.5%	53,359	22.5%	237,096
Rhode Island	18,769	74.8%	1,958	7.8%	20,728	82.6%	4,365	17.4%	25,093
South Carolina	152,852	76.5%	15,777	7.9%	168,629	84.4%	31,240	15.6%	199,869
South Dakota	14,192	67.5%	1,943	9.2%	16,134	76.8%	4,879	23.2%	21,013
Tennessee	166,431	72.3%	19,988	8.7%	186,420	81.0%	43,832	19.0%	230,252
Texas	979,607	76.1%	111,662	8.7%	1,091,269	84.7%	196,761	15.3%	1,288,029
Utah	35,211	68.3%	6,182	12.0%	41,393	80.2%	10,197	19.8%	51,590
Vermont	10,165	54.7%	1,983	10.7%	12,148	65.4%	6,428	34.6%	18,576
Virginia	124,760	64.3%	18,949	9.8%	143,709	74.1%	50,257	25.9%	193,966
Washington	102,626	71.0%	16,804	11.6%	119,429	82.7%	25,041	17.3%	144,470
West Virginia	54,526	61.3%	9,828	11.0%	64,354	72.3%	24,664	27.7%	89,017
Wisconsin	51,372	63.4%	8,273	10.2%	59,644	73.7%	21,332	26.3%	80,976
Wyoming	7,041	59.4%	1,571	13.3%	8,612	72.6%	3,245	27.4%	11,857
TOTAL	6,656,763	72.6%	839,871	9.2%	7,496,634	81.8%	1,670,716	18.2%	9,167,350

**Table 4: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING IN EACH STATE IF
55 LOW-INCOME STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2004-2005**

	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Additional F&RP Students if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP	Total F&RP Students if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	152,505	37,982	190,488	\$7,694,531
Alaska	10,396	7,483	17,879	\$2,418,101
Arizona	159,286	55,147	214,432	\$11,125,387
Arkansas	113,567	4,305	117,872	\$869,602
California	855,102	315,101	1,170,203	\$63,290,662
Colorado	59,176	35,612	94,788	\$7,162,908
Connecticut	45,538	30,244	75,783	\$6,136,887
D.C.	16,022	5,274	21,295	\$1,077,691
Delaware	17,355	3,732	21,087	\$752,992
Florida	463,426	106,923	570,349	\$21,570,936
Georgia	366,974	15,619	382,593	\$3,141,825
Hawaii	24,811	7,517	32,328	\$1,743,666
Idaho	37,438	8,698	46,136	\$1,734,675
Illinois	197,183	185,221	382,404	\$37,795,649
Indiana	121,822	48,401	170,224	\$9,750,955
Iowa	49,263	25,016	74,279	\$4,996,017
Kansas	62,816	20,951	83,767	\$4,176,642
Kentucky*	165,592	---	---	---
Louisiana	211,501	15,499	227,000	\$3,150,020
Maine	21,070	6,628	27,698	\$1,325,232
Maryland	91,599	31,728	123,327	\$6,325,324
Massachusetts	101,143	26,019	127,163	\$5,289,344
Michigan	188,843	66,904	255,747	\$13,558,412
Minnesota	81,031	35,842	116,873	\$7,099,655
Mississippi*	162,815	1,594	164,409	\$323,843
Missouri	151,384	25,352	176,735	\$5,104,863
Montana	15,524	5,952	21,476	\$1,192,636
Nebraska	32,399	19,626	52,025	\$3,923,706
Nevada	41,754	18,006	59,760	\$3,622,276
New Hampshire	10,053	6,856	16,909	\$1,371,737
New Jersey	114,387	62,635	177,022	\$12,623,828
New Mexico	84,956	2,830	87,786	\$569,679
New York	419,477	206,688	626,165	\$41,760,346
North Carolina	273,847	24,645	298,491	\$4,965,700
North Dakota	10,228	4,726	14,954	\$942,743
Ohio	207,844	74,620	282,464	\$15,146,602
Oklahoma*	141,943	828	142,771	\$166,238
Oregon*	100,355	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	183,737	97,495	281,232	\$19,691,487
Rhode Island	20,728	5,920	26,647	\$1,198,943
South Carolina	168,629	2,749	171,378	\$556,848
South Dakota	16,134	7,527	23,661	\$1,514,608
Tennessee	186,420	25,177	211,597	\$5,083,074
Texas*	1,091,269	24,135	1,115,404	\$4,878,714
Utah	41,393	32,140	73,534	\$6,420,398
Vermont	12,148	406	12,554	\$80,787
Virginia	143,709	35,646	179,355	\$7,152,151
Washington	119,429	40,643	160,073	\$8,136,758
West Virginia*	64,354	---	---	---
Wisconsin	59,644	64,309	123,954	\$12,881,144
Wyoming	8,612	3,999	12,611	\$792,203
TOTAL	7,496,634	1,890,348	9,386,982	\$382,288,425

*The ratio of 55 free and reduced price SBP students per 100 F&RP NSLP students is the average of the top 5 ratios, and therefore an eminently attainable goal. Oregon, West Virginia, and Kentucky are excluded from the table because their ratio exceeded 55 per 100 (ranging from 55.4 to 55.9 per 100). The other states with ratios in the top 5 were Oklahoma (54.7) and Mississippi (54.5).