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School Breakfast Scorecard

School Year 2010-2011

FRAC

Food Research and Action Center

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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.

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School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2010-2011

The School Breakfast Program supports child development, improves health, boosts school achievement and student behavior, and reduces obesity. While the federally-funded School Breakfast Program continued to gain in participation in school year 2010-2011, there are still too many eligible children missing breakfast each day. Fewer than half of the children receiving a free or reduced-price lunch at school each day also receive breakfast.

The fallout of the Great Recession continues to have profound adverse effects on families, deepening the need for food assistance programs. Meanwhile, school breakfast programs typically require children to eat in the cafeteria before school starts. As a result, some children feel singled out and self-conscious of being labeled as “low income,” while others miss this important meal because of timing issues. When the bus is late or the morning routine falls behind schedule, the opportunity for breakfast is missed. Through robust breakfast programs, schools can play an important role in ensuring the food security of children, while also supporting improved attendance, greater academic success, improved health, and reduced obesity rates. It is essential to accelerate school breakfast participation to reach the nation’s health and education goals.

Schools, state child nutrition agencies and advocacy organizations should use creative and proven strategies to address the barriers and increase participation in the School Breakfast Program. Schools can strengthen the program by expanding breakfast service models that allow them to offer breakfast at no charge to all children after the bell, through “grab and go” and breakfast in the classroom programs. These models have been proven through research to increase participation and are widely praised by parents, teachers, principals and children. States should implement effective legislation and policies that promote program expansion in areas of high need and provide additional support for the program. Advocates should help build momentum for the implementation of proven strategies through effective state campaigns that highlight successful program expansion.

Who is Eligible for School Breakfast?

- Any public school, nonprofit private school or residential child care institution can choose to participate in the School Breakfast Program, which is funded through and administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and (typically) at the state level through the Department of Education.
- Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. The amount the school is reimbursed by the federal government depends on the student’s family income.
- Families must complete an application, or be “directly certified,” to determine eligibility for free or reduced price meals through the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. Direct certification occurs for all children in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) households and may occur for other children who are categorically eligible-- foster, homeless, migrant, receiving TANF or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Agencies share information with schools, through data matching, to identify these children and automatically enroll them for free school meals. Applications divide children into one of three groups, based on their family income:
 - o **Free:** Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level eat at no cost. Also, children who live in SNAP households or participate in TANF or FDPIR are entitled to eat at no cost. Schools were reimbursed \$1.48 for each breakfast served to such children in the 2010–2011 school year.
 - o **Reduced-Price:** Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast. Schools were reimbursed \$1.18 for each breakfast served to such children in the 2010–2011 school year.
 - o **Paid:** Children with family incomes above 185 percent of the poverty line pay charges which are set by the school, but schools were reimbursed 26 cents per meal for such children by USDA in the 2010–2011 school year.

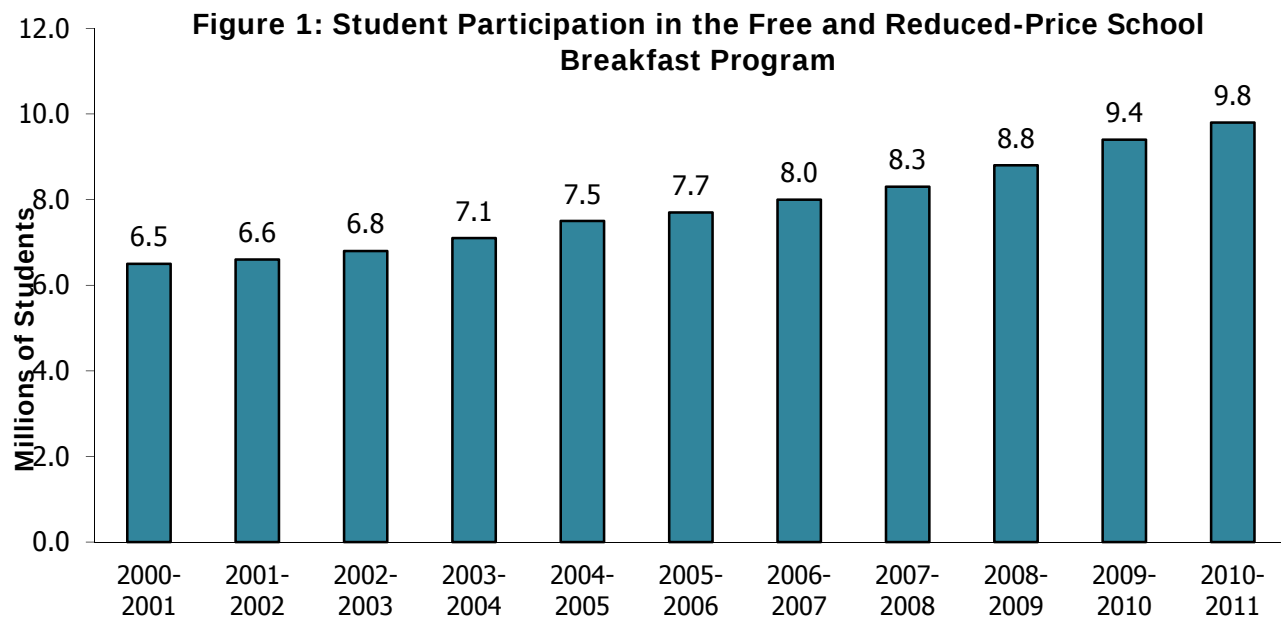
Some schools, however, eliminate the 30 cent copayment for children eligible for reduced-price meals or offer breakfast free to all students, as discussed later in this report.

National Findings for 2010-2011

While growth in both the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs has moderated after the record increases in number of participants experienced from 2008-2009 to 2009-2010, both programs continued to expand and played a major role in protecting children from the worst effects of the recession.

- In school year 2010–2011, 9.8 million low-income children participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day—an increase of 354,000 children, or 3.8 percent, compared to the prior school year. Since the 2007–2008 school year, when the recession began, the School Breakfast Program has grown by 18.6 percent, serving an additional 1.5 million low-income children a healthy breakfast each day.
- In 2010–2011, the National School Lunch Program reached 20.3 million low-income children on an average day, an increase of 331,000 children compared to the prior year. Since 2007–2008, daily school lunch participation has increased by 13.3 percent, to serve an additional 2.4 million low-income children.
- FRAC uses the extent of free and reduced-price lunch participation as a benchmark against which to measure participation in school breakfast by low-income students. Comparing free and reduced-price breakfast participation to free and reduced-price lunch participation in the 2010–2011 school year, 48.2 children ate breakfast for every 100 children in the U.S. who ate lunch. This was up from a ratio of 47.2:100 in 2009–2010 and from 46.1:100 in 2007–2008 when the recession began.
- In order for hungry children to have access to school breakfast, their school must participate in the program. While any schools participating in the National School Lunch Program can also offer the School Breakfast Program, only 88.1 percent did so in 2010–2011, compared to 87.1 percent in the previous school year. While this was an improvement from 2007–2008 when the rate was only 85.7 percent nationally, one in eight schools that offer the National School Lunch Program still fails to offer its students breakfast.

A new FRAC Issue Brief, [Breakfast for Health](#), highlights links between school breakfast and favorable health outcomes. There is compelling evidence that school breakfast fights hunger, prevents obesity, improves children's health and nutrition, and improves student behavior. This brief is a companion piece to FRAC's popular [Breakfast for Learning](#), which has also been updated with new research on the positive, educational impacts of breakfast in the classroom.



State Findings for 2010-2011

As high levels of need persisted among America's children in 2010-2011, schools, advocates, and state and federal officials worked together in many states to expand the School Breakfast Program. But despite growth in free and reduced-price meals in all but six states, school breakfast is not on the menu for millions of hungry children.

- Five states achieved double-digit growth in the numbers of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts. The District of Columbia experienced the most growth at 32.0 percent, followed by Connecticut (14.1 percent), Nevada (13.6 percent), Rhode Island (10.9 percent) and Wisconsin (10.6 percent).
- The 17 highest-performing states reach at least half of their eligible low-income children with breakfast, with four states reaching at least 60 for every 100 eating lunch – the District of Columbia (64.2:100), New Mexico (63.5:100), South Carolina (61.4:100) and Vermont (60.0:100).
- The worst-performing eight states all serve fewer than 40 eligible low-income children breakfast for every 100 eating lunch. Two states— Utah (33.9:100) and Nevada (33.7:100) serve breakfast to fewer than 35 low-income children for every 100 eating lunch.
- At 32 percent, the District of Columbia had the largest increase in participation due to widespread implementation of breakfast in the classroom, which was mandated by the District's Healthy Schools Act. The District of Columbia's ratio for low-income breakfast participation jumped from 48.4:100 in 2009-2010 to 64.2:100 in 2010-2011.
- The rate of school participation in the breakfast program varies from state to state. In 32 states, more than 90 percent of schools with lunch programs also participated in the School Breakfast Program in 2010-2011. But in Connecticut (61.5 percent), New Jersey (68.2 percent) and Wisconsin (69.8 percent), fewer than 7 in 10 NSLP schools also offered breakfast.

Low-Income Students Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	
State	Ratio
Top 5 States	
District of Columbia	64.2
New Mexico	63.5
South Carolina	61.4
Vermont	60.0
Oklahoma	58.7
Bottom 5 States	
New Hampshire	37.7
New Jersey	37.6
Iowa	37.5
Utah	33.9
Nevada	33.7

The Cost of Low Participation Rates

Each day a low-income child was not served breakfast in the 2010-2011 school year, her state lost at least \$1.48 in federal funding if she would have received a free breakfast, and \$1.18 if she would have received a reduced-price breakfast. (In "severe need" schools—where at least 40 percent of lunches served were free or reduced-price—an additional \$0.28 per meal was forfeited.) Over the course of the year, these forfeited dollars add up to millions for most states.

Top Five States in Lost Federal Funds Amounts Foregone Because State Failed to Reach 60 Free and Reduced-Price Students in the School Breakfast Program per 100 Such Students in the School Lunch Program		
California	420,393	\$101,548,745
New York	221,858	\$53,635,112
Florida	180,696	\$43,843,436
Illinois	158,965	\$38,749,460
Pennsylvania	102,010	\$24,714,972

- Nationally, if the school breakfast to lunch ratio had reached the goal of 60:100, 2.4 million more children would have been eating a healthy school breakfast every day, and states would have received (using a conservative number that doesn't include "severe need" reimbursement) an additional \$583 million in federal child nutrition funding in school year 2010-2011.
- While much of this money was lost by states with larger populations, (e.g., \$102 million in California, \$54 million in New York, \$44 million in Florida and \$39 million in Illinois), 20 states each forfeited more than \$10 million in federal funding, and 30 states lost more than \$5 million.

Strategies for States and Schools

The traditional approach to school breakfast, in which breakfast is served in the cafeteria prior to the start of the school day, keeps nutritious breakfasts out of the hands of too many low-income students. There are many reasons for missing breakfast before school: school buses don't arrive early enough; children in cars or urban transit arrive too late; the 30 cent co-payment is a problem for struggling families; the cafeteria is too small or unpleasant; children want to socialize or play outside; parents are only vaguely aware of the program, or the program is stigmatized as being "for the poor kids." A number of states and schools have had success by implementing the following strategies.

- **Breakfast in the Classroom** is the most successful strategy to increase school breakfast participation. Students eat breakfast in their classroom, either at the beginning of the school day or early during the day. Often breakfast is brought to classrooms from the cafeteria in containers or served from carts in the hallways by food service staff. Other programs use a "grab and go" model where children can easily grab all the components of school breakfast quickly from the cafeteria line or from carts elsewhere on school grounds. The top performing states – the District of Columbia, New Mexico, South Carolina and Vermont – all have numerous schools operating strong breakfast in the classroom programs.
- **Offering free meals to all children** in school buildings with high percentages of free and reduced-price students removes the stigma often associated with school breakfast—that it is only for poor students. And it makes it easier for schools to provide breakfast in the classroom, because it eliminates the need to collect fees from students. There are several ways that schools with high percentages of low-income students can do this, and still break-even:
 - o Non-pricing – where no fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the meals served under the three-tiered system.
 - o Provision 2 – a federal option for schools with high percentages of low-income students where all students receive free meals, regardless of income, and schools collect applications once every four years, at most. Schools operating under Provision 2 do not have to track and record the different categories of meals served for at least three out of every four years.
 - o Community Eligibility – the newest option for providing all meals at no charge to students where reimbursement rates are based on rates of direct certification. Any school with 40 percent or more students directly certified for free meals can use this option, now available in three states –Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan. Four more states will be selected to participate in this option in the next two school years, and it will be available nation-wide in the 2014-2015 school year.
- **State-wide campaigns** can increase participation in school breakfast. Effective campaigns include multiple partners and feature leadership from the state department of education, governor or other prominent state-level leader and often provide financial incentives or rewards for achieving target goals. Many campaigns include a focus on encouraging schools to provide breakfast in the classroom.

New Meal Regulations: Increasing Breakfast Participation Supports Quality Improvements

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on January 25 issued new rules for schools to follow in order to improve nutrition quality. As schools prepare to implement the new federal standards for breakfast over the next three school years, it is more important than ever for them to increase participation in their breakfast programs. Schools with higher breakfast participation rates are able to maximize savings from economies of scale both in food purchases and labor costs. Each breakfast served brings in federal dollars (and in some cases additional state funding and student payments). The additional revenue improves the financial health of the school's nutrition programs and can be used to offer the healthy food required by the new regulations, such as fresh fruit instead of juice. Not only does this help schools meet the revised nutrition standards, but it also helps them meet their students' nutritional needs and improve health and academic achievement. For more information on the new school meal requirements: <http://frac.org/federal-foodnutrition-programs/school-breakfast-and-lunch/>

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- **State legislation** is an important strategy to ensure that schools participate in the School Breakfast Program. It is particularly important that schools with significant concentrations of low-income students offer breakfast, an important first step to guaranteeing that the program is widely available. Also, states have taken additional steps to support strong programs by providing funding for breakfast in the classroom and to support the elimination of reduced-price copayments for breakfast. For a complete listing of state legislation, see page 8.

State Strategies in Action

Connecticut – Adding More Schools to the Program

The state attributes the growth in breakfast participation to the start-up of the program in schools that previously did not offer breakfast. With help from state grants of \$3,000 per school to support start-up costs, 37 additional Connecticut schools initiated school breakfast programs in the 2010-11 school year. Breakfast expansion work in the state is coordinated by the Connecticut Breakfast Expansion Team (CBET), which is a collaboration among the Child Nutrition Unit of the Connecticut State Department of Education, the School Nutrition Association of Connecticut, End Hunger CT!, the New England Dairy & Food Council, and Action for Healthy Kids.

District of Columbia – Groundbreaking Legislation

The D.C. Healthy Schools Act, passed in 2010, has prompted significant changes in D.C. schools, most notably in the breakfast program. All schools are required to offer free breakfast to all students, and elementary schools with more than 40 percent of the students qualifying for free or reduced-price meals must serve it in the classroom, and middle and high schools must serve breakfast either in the classroom, or through another alternative like “grab and go” carts. D.C. is the first city to legislate breakfast in the classroom, and it has been a huge success. As a result of moving breakfast into the classroom, participation increased across the city by 32 percent, with some schools seeing increases closer to 50 percent.

Wisconsin – Rewarding Expansion

The state legislature appropriated \$780,000 to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction in 2010 to provide grants to schools for nutrition enhancement in their breakfast programs. Led by the State Superintendent, Wisconsin also has issued a two year breakfast challenge to increase school breakfast participation by 50 percent in existing school breakfast buildings that began in the 2010-2011 school year. At the end of the first year of the challenge, six schools were named winners of the challenge; all of the winners increased their breakfast participation through breakfast in the classroom or grab and go models. During the 2010-2011 school year, the state saw a 10.6 percent growth in free and reduced-price breakfast participation, and a narrowing of the gap between low-income student participation in lunch and breakfast.

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 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 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.

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 that point. FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.944 for school year 2010–2011 and 0.936 for 2009–2010) 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 60 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 60:100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for 167 school days of breakfast. (While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2010–2011 school year, 167 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 higher rate that severe need schools receive.

School Meals Legislation by State

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

State mandate (M): State law requiring that all or certain schools participate in the National School Lunch (NSLP) or Breakfast Programs (SBP)
State funding (\$): State funds for a purpose related to SBP or NSLP
Universal breakfast funding (U): State funding for universal free SBP
Reporting requirement (R): State law that schools or districts report reasons for nonparticipation in 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 SBP

Alabama		NONE
Alaska		NONE
Arizona	M	All elementary schools, middle schools and junior high schools must participate in the national school lunch program. A school district with fewer than one hundred pupils may be exempt if the school district governing board determines at a public meeting to not participate. [AZ Rev. Stat. Title 15]
Arkansas	M	SBP is required in schools with 20 percent or more free and reduced-price (F/RP) eligible students. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705]
	\$	School districts may use state funds to cover uncollected student payments for the reduced-price fee of 30 cents for breakfast, and for paid and reduced-price student fees for breakfast in schools implementing Provision 2. [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-20-2305]
California	M	Public schools must offer at least one meal (breakfast or lunch) on school days to all F/RP eligible students. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550]
	\$	The Legislature annually appropriates \$1.017 million to the California Department of Education for nonrecurring SBP and Summer Food Service Program start-up and expansion grants. Districts can apply for up to \$15,000 per school, on a competitive basis, for schools with 20 percent or more students approved for F/RP meals. [CA EDUCATION CODE § 49550.3]
	\$	The state provides additional reimbursement for all F/RP meals (breakfast and lunch), adjusted annually. The current rate is \$0.1566 per meal. Schools that follow strict State standards, such as eliminating deep, par, and flash fried foods are eligible for a higher reimbursement of \$0.2195 for every F/RP meal. These rates have been in effect since the 2009-10 school year. [CA EDUCATION CODE § 49430.5 and § 49430.7]
Colorado	\$	The state may appropriate funds for the creation, expansion, or enhancement of 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 school year 2009–10 and \$500,000 for school year 2010–11. [COL. REV. STAT. § 22-54-123.5]
	\$	The state's Start Smart Program eliminates the reduced-price copayment for K–12 school breakfast meals. The state appropriated \$700,000 annually to cover the costs of the program for school years 2009–10 and 2010-11, and increased the appropriation to \$843,495 for school year 2011-12. [COL. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-101]
	\$	In 2008, the state eliminated the reduced-price copayment for lunch in grades pre-K–2. The state reimburses school districts \$0.40 per each reduced-price lunch served. The State appropriated \$850,000 to cover the cost for school year 2011-12. [COL. REV. STAT. § 22-82.9-104]

Connecticut	M	School breakfast is required in K–8 schools where 80 percent of lunches served are F/RP. [CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 10-266W]
	\$	The state maintains a \$50,000 competitive grant program to assist up to ten schools per year to establish in-classroom breakfast programs. Any school with 40 percent or more low-income students participating in school lunch is eligible to apply. Selected schools receive a grant of up to \$10,000.
	\$	The state provides a grant of \$3,000 and up to 10 cents per breakfast served to all schools where 20 percent of lunches served are F/RP. [CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §10-215G(A)]
	O	The state Department of Education is required to conduct a child nutrition outreach program to increase participation in SBP and federal reimbursement for nutrition programs. The outreach program encourages schools to: participate in the program; employ innovative breakfast service methods where students eat their breakfast in their classrooms or elsewhere after school starts, rather than only before school and only in the cafeteria; and apply to the in-classroom breakfast grant program. [PUBLIC ACT NO. 10-133 SEC. 6.]
	R \$	All Connecticut public school districts that participate in NSLP are required to certify whether all food items sold to students do or do not meet the Connecticut Nutrition Standards. (Compliance is optional.) Eligible districts that opt for the “healthy food certification” receive an additional payment which is calculated by multiplying the total number of reimbursable lunches (paid, free and reduced) served in the district in the prior school year by 10 cents. [CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §10-215F]
Delaware		NONE
District of Columbia	U M	The Healthy Schools Act, passed in 2010, requires that free breakfast be offered to all students in all public and public charter schools. It requires breakfast in the classroom for all public and public charter schools where more than 40 percent of students qualify for F/RP lunch. Middle and high schools can use alternative serving methods in addition to serving breakfast in the classroom. As of the 2011-12 school year, schools do not have to serve breakfast in the classroom if the school's breakfast participation rate exceeds 75 percent of its average daily attendance without breakfast in the classroom.
	\$	D.C. public and public charter schools received a one-time payment of \$7 per student to implement universal breakfast in the classroom in the 2010-11 school year.
	\$	In the 2010-11 school year, public charter schools received 30 cents for each breakfast served to students who qualify for reduced-price meals, and in severe need schools, the difference between the paid and free rates for students who do not qualify for F/RP meals. In 2011-12, public charter schools do not receive these funds.
	\$	The Healthy Schools Act eliminates the reduced-price copayment for lunch. All schools receive 40 cents for each lunch served to students who qualify for reduced-price meals.
	\$	All schools receive an additional 10 cents for each breakfast and 10 cents for each lunch that meets the requirements of the Act (including enhanced nutritional requirements). Also, schools can receive an additional 5 cents each day when at least one component is comprised of locally-grown and unprocessed foods in either breakfast or lunch. D.C. Official Code § 38-171

Florida	M	School breakfast is required in all public elementary schools. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]
	\$	Beginning with the 2009–10 school year, each school district must set prices annually for breakfast meals at rates that, combined with federal reimbursements and state allocations, are sufficient to defray costs of school breakfast without requiring allocations from the district's operating funds, except if the school board approves lower rates.
	M	Beginning with the 2009–10 school year, each school must 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	Each school district must provide annually to all students information prepared by the district's food service administration regarding its school breakfast programs. The information shall be communicated through school announcements and written notice sent to all parents. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]
	U	By the beginning of the 2010–11 school year, each district school board must approve or disapprove a policy that makes free school breakfast meals available to all students in each school in which 80 percent or more of the students are eligible for F/RP meals. Schools may opt out of the universal requirement only after receiving public testimony concerning the proposed policy at two or more regular 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]
	\$	The state annually allocates funds to public school districts provided by the school breakfast supplement in the General Appropriations Act, based on each district's total number of free and reduced-price breakfast meals served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]
Georgia	\$	The commissioner shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that any severe need designated-school receives the highest rate of reimbursement to which it is entitled under federal statute for each breakfast meal served. [FLA. STAT. § 1006.06]
	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 supplements funding for salaries and benefits for local school nutrition employees. State funding to the school nutrition program has been reduced by 40 percent since school year 2009-10 due to state budget shortfalls. [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-187]
	M	School lunches must be made available in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school. [§302A-404]
Idaho	\$	The state provides approximately \$0.13 for each breakfast served.
Idaho		NONE
Illinois	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools with 40 percent or more students eligible for F/RP meals the previous school year. 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. School districts may opt out under certain circumstances.
	M	Every public school must have a free lunch program and a free breakfast program if the school participates in SBP.

Illinois (cont.)	\$	The law allows for three types of breakfast incentive funding: 1) start-up funds of up to \$3,500 per school for nonrecurring costs; priority is given to schools with at least 40 percent F/RP eligible 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. The \$723,500 allotment for these three school breakfast incentives was reduced by 50 percent, to \$361,800, in FY 2010 due to state budget cuts and has not been funded since. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/2.5]
	\$	The state provides \$0.10 per free breakfast served. The state may reduce or disapprove this funding for a district if it is found that the total income of the district's SBP exceeds expenditures. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS 125/6]
	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, that have exercised Provisions 2 or 3, or that have been granted an exemption from the school breakfast mandate. [IL. STAT. § 105 ILCS]
Indiana	M	School breakfast is required in public schools with 15 percent or more F/RP eligible students. [IND. CODE ANN. § 20-26-9 (13-17)]
Iowa	M	All schools must provide a school lunch program. The school lunch program shall be provided for all students in each district who attend public school four or more hours each school day and wish to participate. [IA CODE § 283A.2]
	\$	The state provides \$0.03 per breakfast and \$0.04 per lunch until appropriated funds are depleted.
Kansas	M	A public school must offer breakfast unless it has been granted an annual waiver by the Kansas State Board of Education. No waiver shall be granted for a school building in which 35 percent or more of the students are F/RP eligible. [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	Lunches must be made available to all children attending each school. Schools may not have physical segregation or other discrimination against any child because of inability to pay the full cost of a meal. [702 KAR 6:050]
	R	All schools not operating SBP must report the reasons and any problems that inhibit participation by September 15 th of each school year. The state shall inform the school of the value of 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 NSLP in all schools and SBP in schools in which at least 25 percent of the students enrolled are F/RP eligible. [LA. REV. 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, shall do each of the following: a) provide actual 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, including that the school governing authority shall contact the office of community services within the Department of Social Services upon the third instance of such denial during a single school year; 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, to ensure that neither the child's health nor learning ability will be negatively affected by denying the child meals during school hours. 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	Public schools serving grades K–8 must participate in NSLP. [TITLE 20-A, SECTION 6602]
	\$	Starting in school year 2008–09, all public schools that are providing school breakfast must serve all children eligible for F/RP meals at no cost to the student. The state provides funding for the costs of the program that are not reimbursed by the federal government through \$1.4 million from the Fund for a Healthy Maine. [SEC. 8. 22 MRSA §1511]
	\$	Public schools receive a state reimbursement for lunch and breakfast in addition to the federal reimbursement. The state reimbursement is \$0.0175 per breakfast and between \$0.03 and \$0.05 for lunch, depending on participation statewide.
Maryland	M	School breakfast is required in public elementary schools, but schools with less than 15 percent F/RP eligible students may be exempted. [MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-701 AND §7-702]
	M	Each public school must provide a F/RP lunch program. [MD. CODE. ANN. EDUC. § 7-603]
	\$	The state provides \$4.3 million in funding to schools for meals served using a formula-based allocation method.
	U	The state sponsors Maryland Meals for Achievement, an in-classroom universal free school breakfast program. The funding level since school year 2009-10 is \$2.82 million per year. [MD. CODE. ANN., EDUC. § 7-704]
Massachusetts	M	School lunch is required in all public schools. School breakfast is required in public severe need schools and those where more than 50 children qualified for F/RP meals in the preceding school year. [MASS. GEN. LAWS CH.69 §1C]
	\$	Mandated schools may receive an additional reimbursement for F/RP meals if breakfast costs exceed federal severe need reimbursements.
	U	The state provides \$2 million for universal breakfast in elementary schools with 60 percent or more F/RP eligible 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 schools).
Michigan	M	School lunch is required in each school operated by a K–12 district. School breakfast is required in schools with 20 percent or more F/RP eligible students during the preceding school year. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272A]
	\$	The State provides funds to K-12 public school districts operating NSLP to supplement federal reimbursements. These payments provide each district up to 6.0127 percent of the necessary costs of operating the state-mandated school lunch program. For 2010, this amount was \$20.6 million. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.1631d].
	\$	The state provides a per-breakfast reimbursement, subject to annual appropriation, to cover any losses schools incur in their SBP (based on actual costs or 100 percent of the cost of an efficiently operated program, whichever is less). The total amount for 2010 was \$3.36 million. [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272D]

Minnesota	M	School breakfast is required in public schools in which 33 percent or more of school lunches were served for free or at reduced-price in the second preceding year. [MINN. STAT. § 124D.117]
	U	Schools participating in the federal SBP may receive state funding to eliminate the fee for reduced-price breakfasts. Schools participating in the state program receive a reimbursement of \$0.30 for each reduced-price breakfast and \$0.55 for each paid breakfast served. A school receiving state aid must make breakfast available without charge to all participating students who qualify for free and reduced-price meals. [MINN. STAT. §124D.1158]
	\$	The state provides each elementary and secondary school that participates in NSLP an additional \$0.12 for each lunch served. [MINN. STAT. §124D.111]
Mississippi		NONE
Missouri	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 if a majority of the school board votes to opt out of the mandate. [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803]
	O	Agencies responsible for administering food programs, including 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]
	\$	Subject to appropriation, the state board of education shall establish a hardship grant program to provide state supplemental funding for school breakfast. Any school that participates in SBP can apply for a hardship grant. Hardship grants will be awarded to schools with the highest need. [MO. ANN. STAT. § 191.805]
Montana		NONE
Nebraska	\$	The state provides \$0.05 per breakfast served to public schools that also participate in a lunch program. [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10,138]
Nevada		NONE
New Hampshire	M	Each school board shall make a meal available during school hours to every student 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]
	\$	The state provides \$0.03 for every breakfast served by districts that have complied with the federal wellness policy requirement. [N.H. STAT. § 189:11-A]

New Jersey	M	Any school (pre-K–12) that has 20 percent or more students eligible for F/RP lunch must participate in SBP. [N. J. STAT. § 18A:33-10] One-year waivers may be granted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to schools that lack the staff, facilities, or equipment to offer SBP. [N. J. 210 TH LEG, 2 ND REG. SESSION, NO. 1498]
	M	Any school in which 5 percent or more students are eligible for F/RP meals must participate in NSLP. [NJSA 18A:33-4.5.]
	\$	The state appropriated approximately \$3.2 million annually to provide \$0.10 for all breakfasts served (free, reduced-price, and paid) through the 2009–10 school year. The state subsidy for school breakfast was eliminated as of the 2010–11 school year.
	\$	State subsidy for every F/RP school lunch was cut in half as of the 2010–11 school year; state subsidy for school lunches in all categories was eliminated for private schools. For 2011-12 school year, state funding for public schools is \$0.055 for every free or reduced price lunch and \$0.04 for every paid lunch.
New Mexico	U	Elementary schools with 85 percent or more of enrolled students eligible for free or reduced-price meals during the prior school year must establish a “breakfast after the bell” program unless the school is granted a waiver. The state appropriated \$1,924,600 to support the program for the 2011-12 school year. The purpose of state funding is to make up for the loss of payment when all meals are served at no charge. The elementary school’s receipt of state breakfast funds is contingent on operation of the Breakfast After the Bell Program throughout the school year, and instruction occurring simultaneously while breakfast is served or consumed.
	\$	In prior years, the state appropriated funds to support universal breakfast (to all children regardless of income) at low-performing elementary schools (any school not meeting adequate yearly progress performance rating). Funding for school year 2009–10 was \$3.43 million. Funding was reduced in school year 2010–11 to \$2.28 million. [NMSA Chapter 22, Article 13]
New York	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 NSLP and where 40 percent or more of lunches are served to F/RP eligible students. [N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. TIT. 8, § 114.2]
	\$	In the 2009–10 school year the state provided \$0.1013 for each free breakfast served, \$0.1566 for each reduced-price breakfast served, and \$0.0023 for each paid breakfast served, an 8% reduction from the prior school year. In the 2010–11 school year, the reimbursement rate was \$0.1002 for free breakfasts, \$0.1549 for reduced-price, and \$0.0023 for paid until April 2011 when it reverted to the 2009-10 rates. The rates for 2011-12 are \$0.1002 for free breakfasts, \$0.1549 for reduced-price, and \$0.0023 for paid. The state also provides reimbursement of all expenses exceeding revenues in the first year of breakfast implementation in a public school.
	\$	The state provides a per-meal reimbursement for each lunch served: \$0.0599 for paid and free lunches, and \$0.1981 for reduced-price lunches.
North Carolina	U	Starting in the 2011-12 school year, the state provides \$2.2 million per year to eliminate the reduced-price copayment for school breakfast to all students pre-K- 12. 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 previous two school years, the state used these funds to provide free universal school breakfast to kindergarten students in districts with 50 percent or more of the kindergarten students eligible for F/RP school meals.

North Dakota		NONE
Ohio	M	Each school district and each chartered or non-chartered nonpublic school must establish a breakfast program and a lunch program in every school where at least 20 percent of students are eligible for free meals. [OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.81.3]
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 Title I schools. [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535]
	\$	In 2009 the legislature appropriated \$2.29 million for each of the school years 2009–10 and 2010–11 to eliminate the \$.30 breakfast copayments by reduced-price households for all K-12 students. Funds reimburse school districts for the lost revenues. [OR SB695]
Pennsylvania	\$	The state provides no less than \$0.10 per breakfast and lunch served. Schools that participate in both NSLP and SBP receive an additional \$0.02 (\$0.12 total) per lunch, and those that have over 20 percent of their student enrollment participating in school breakfast receive an additional \$0.04 (\$0.14 total) per lunch. [22 PA. STAT. § 13-1337.1 (2000)]
Rhode Island	M	School lunch and breakfast are required in all public schools. [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.1]
	\$	The state has an annual appropriation to provide school districts a subsidy for each breakfast served to students. The funds are 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 2009-10 school year, the state appropriated \$300,000, which provided schools with \$0.077809 per breakfast served. For the 2010-11 school year, the state appropriated \$270,000, which provided schools with \$0.061861 per breakfast served.
South Carolina	M	School breakfast is required in all public schools. The state Board of Education may grant a waiver 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. §59-63-790 AND §59-63-800]
South Dakota		NONE
Tennessee	M	Every school must offer school lunch. 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]
	O	The Texas Department of Agriculture administers a Nutrition Outreach Program to promote better health and nutrition programs, and to prevent obesity among children in Texas. The objective of the program is to increase awareness of the importance of good nutrition, especially for children, and to encourage children's health and well being through education, exercise and eating right. Total funding for these grant programs during the 2011 funding cycle was approximately \$435,000. This program will continue in FY12 with reduced funding. [Texas Agriculture Code §12.0027]
Utah	R	Each local school board must review at least once every three years each elementary school that does not participate in SBP as to the school's reasons for nonparticipation. 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	School lunch and breakfast are required in all public schools unless the commissioner grants a waiver or the district is exempt from the requirement. Exemptions are granted for one year if the voters of the district vote for exemption at an annual or special meeting. [VT. STAT. ANN. § 1265]

	\$	The state appropriates \$133,000 for breakfast reimbursements. The reimbursement rate is determined by dividing total funds by total number of breakfasts served.
	\$	Starting in the 2008-09 school year, an additional \$170,000 was appropriated annually to eliminate the \$0.30 breakfast copayment for all students eligible for reduced-price meals.
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]
	\$	The state appropriated funds beginning in FY 2006 to establish an incentive program to increase student participation in SBP. The funds are available to any school district as a reimbursement for school breakfasts served in excess of the per-student baseline established in 2003–04. Schools received \$0.20 per breakfast for increased student participation in the 2009–10 school year and \$0.22 for the 2010-11 school year.
Washington	M	School lunch must be offered to children in grades K-4 enrolled in schools where 25 percent or more of the students qualify for F/RP meals. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160 AND 2004 C 54 S 2]
	M	Any school with 40 percent or more F/RP eligible students must have a SBP. [HB 1771 (JULY, 2005)]
	\$	The state appropriates \$4.5 million annually to eliminate the copayment for breakfasts served to K–12 students eligible for reduced-price meals and to provide an approximate \$0.15 reimbursement for every free and reduced-price breakfast served.
	\$	Starting in school year 2007–08 the state has provided funding to eliminate the reduced-price copayment for lunch for all public school students in grades K–3.
	\$	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	\$	In the 2009-2011 state biennial budget, the legislature appropriated \$2,688,000 in school breakfast subsidy, a state reimbursement of \$0.126 per breakfast served. In 2010-11, the reimbursement rate went down to \$0.114 cents per meal. In the 2011-2013 state biennial budget, the legislature decreased funding by \$2,510,500 in school year 2011-12 and \$2,510,500 in school year 2012-13. The estimated per meal breakfast rate for school year 2011-12 will be approximately \$0.10 cents. [WIS. STAT. §115.341]
	\$	Through the federal Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has received \$780,000. These funds were used to provide grants to schools to enhance the nutrition of breakfasts to meet the proposed regulations for the school breakfast meal pattern.
Wyoming	\$	During the 2009–10 school year, \$3.6 million was distributed to districts using a formula based on the deficit of the food service account divided by the number of meals served. Each district was required to submit an Annual Food Service Strategic Plan and Financial Management Status that was specific to the strict guidelines and requirements of the bill. There were no state funds for the 2010–11 school year. [SESSION LAWS CHAPTER 95-601-F]

TABLE 1: LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP) AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)

School Years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

State	School Year 2009-2010				School Year 2010-2011				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	184,832	376,750	49.1	17	184,620	376,942	49.0	20	-0.1	-0.1%
Alaska	14,164	36,950	38.3	43	15,285	37,618	40.6	42	2.3	7.9%
Arizona	211,236	480,430	44.0	26	215,410	474,668	45.4	26	1.4	2.0%
Arkansas	132,530	245,658	53.9	10	132,179	246,295	53.7	13	-0.2	-0.3%
California	1,094,457	2,525,027	43.3	28	1,117,006	2,562,331	43.6	31	0.3	2.1%
Colorado	90,047	235,661	38.2	44	98,925	241,132	41.0	41	2.8	9.9%
Connecticut	58,718	150,792	38.9	42	66,995	152,153	44.0	29	5.1	14.1%
Delaware	25,430	51,402	49.5	16	27,299	54,516	50.1	17	0.6	7.3%
District of Columbia	18,051	37,306	48.4	20	23,827	37,121	64.2	1	15.8	32.0%
Florida	530,929	1,189,910	44.6	25	564,541	1,242,062	45.5	25	0.9	6.3%
Georgia	476,555	855,344	55.7	8	490,250	870,459	56.3	9	0.6	2.9%
Hawaii	24,404	57,355	42.5	34	25,937	66,030	39.3	44	-3.2	6.3%
Idaho	52,944	102,067	51.9	13	56,216	105,579	53.2	14	1.3	6.2%
Illinois	292,951	770,423	38.0	45	301,909	768,123	39.3	44	1.3	3.1%
Indiana	187,082	432,256	43.3	28	194,282	436,672	44.5	28	1.2	3.8%
Iowa	60,280	163,954	36.8	48	63,250	168,797	37.5	49	0.7	4.9%
Kansas	80,301	186,717	43.0	30	83,383	192,307	43.4	33	0.4	3.8%
Kentucky	193,410	337,091	57.4	6	199,025	339,966	58.5	6	1.1	2.9%
Louisiana	214,398	402,329	53.3	11	217,948	402,595	54.1	12	0.8	1.7%
Maine	30,387	62,361	48.7	18	31,148	62,804	49.6	18	0.9	2.5%
Maryland	118,022	259,809	45.4	24	126,873	270,875	46.8	24	1.4	7.5%
Massachusetts	114,967	271,620	42.3	35	117,514	276,616	42.5	38	0.2	2.2%
Michigan	268,213	582,565	46.0	23	279,960	580,593	48.2	22	2.2	4.4%
Minnesota	112,638	262,777	42.9	31	121,874	268,511	45.4	26	2.5	8.2%
Mississippi	183,080	314,540	58.2	5	181,949	312,177	58.3	7	0.1	-0.6%
Missouri	190,897	369,522	51.7	14	187,904	365,304	51.4	15	-0.3	-1.6%
Montana	20,290	47,374	42.8	32	21,158	48,552	43.6	31	0.8	4.3%
Nebraska	41,786	112,689	37.1	47	44,186	116,370	38.0	46	0.9	5.7%
Nevada	47,749	136,877	34.9	50	54,254	160,805	33.7	51	-1.2	13.6%
New Hampshire	14,707	40,087	36.7	49	15,481	41,077	37.7	47	1.0	5.3%
New Jersey	151,781	403,877	37.6	46	156,802	416,638	37.6	48	0.0	3.3%
New Mexico	104,171	171,253	60.8	1	108,237	170,384	63.5	2	2.7	3.9%
New York	482,788	1,175,099	41.1	37	491,940	1,189,662	41.4	40	0.3	1.9%
North Carolina	310,516	640,247	48.5	19	319,674	647,726	49.4	19	0.9	2.9%
North Dakota	12,647	29,645	42.7	33	13,028	29,788	43.7	30	1.0	3.0%
Ohio	299,850	649,299	46.2	22	312,180	658,981	47.4	23	1.2	4.1%
Oklahoma	176,750	303,317	58.3	4	182,260	310,266	58.7	5	0.4	3.1%
Oregon	110,158	213,796	51.5	15	109,385	216,333	50.6	16	-0.9	-0.7%
Pennsylvania	242,113	581,861	41.6	36	249,688	586,164	42.6	36	1.0	3.1%
Rhode Island	20,222	51,741	39.1	41	22,427	52,041	43.1	34	4.0	10.9%
South Carolina	209,834	347,157	60.4	2	214,153	348,535	61.4	3	1.0	2.1%
South Dakota	19,859	48,686	40.8	39	20,495	49,322	41.6	39	0.8	3.2%
Tennessee	244,151	464,603	52.6	12	257,923	471,352	54.7	11	2.1	5.6%
Texas	1,364,337	2,431,926	56.1	7	1,447,385	2,481,345	58.3	7	2.2	6.1%
Utah	55,473	164,745	33.7	51	58,173	171,573	33.9	50	0.2	4.9%
Vermont	15,701	26,265	59.8	3	16,077	26,804	60.0	4	0.2	2.4%
Virginia	184,940	389,614	47.5	21	193,131	399,240	48.4	21	0.9	4.4%
Washington	149,547	344,586	43.4	27	151,910	353,984	42.9	35	-0.5	1.6%
West Virginia	68,390	123,106	55.6	9	65,064	116,077	56.1	10	0.5	-4.9%
Wisconsin	114,002	282,775	40.3	40	126,100	296,170	42.6	36	2.3	10.6%
Wyoming	10,601	25,890	40.9	38	10,849	26,758	40.5	43	-0.4	2.3%
TOTAL	9,433,285	19,967,133	47.2		9,787,467	20,298,193	48.2		1.0	3.8%

**Table 2: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
AND SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP)
School Years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011**

State	School Year 2009-2010				School Year 2010-2011				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	1,485	1,571	94.5%	16	1,501	1,596	94.0%	19	1.1%
Alaska	345	451	76.5%	45	344	442	77.8%	45	-0.3%
Arizona	1,612	1,784	90.4%	28	1,592	1,739	91.5%	27	-1.2%
Arkansas	1,160	1,190	97.5%	8	1,160	1,195	97.1%	6	0.0%
California	8,626	10,502	82.1%	41	8,657	10,364	83.5%	39	0.4%
Colorado	1,506	1,730	87.1%	34	1,529	1,736	88.1%	34	1.5%
Connecticut	643	1,101	58.4%	51	671	1,091	61.5%	51	4.4%
Delaware	236	242	97.5%	7	225	232	97.0%	7	-4.7%
District of Columbia	217	227	95.6%	13	212	221	95.9%	11	-2.3%
Florida	3,418	3,541	96.5%	11	3,504	3,605	97.2%	5	2.5%
Georgia	2,221	2,294	96.8%	10	2,419	2,506	96.5%	9	8.9%
Hawaii	286	295	96.9%	9	289	298	97.0%	8	1.0%
Idaho	669	713	93.8%	20	672	715	94.0%	20	0.4%
Illinois	3,166	4,391	72.1%	47	3,264	4,398	74.2%	47	3.1%
Indiana	1,945	2,220	87.6%	33	2,051	2,274	90.2%	31	5.4%
Iowa	1,364	1,486	91.8%	26	1,344	1,464	91.8%	26	-1.5%
Kansas	1,431	1,609	88.9%	31	1,431	1,586	90.2%	30	0.0%
Kentucky	1,336	1,354	98.7%	6	1,373	1,467	93.6%	22	2.8%
Louisiana	1,530	1,626	94.1%	18	1,572	1,664	94.5%	18	2.7%
Maine	616	670	91.9%	25	603	648	93.1%	23	-2.1%
Maryland	1,486	1,570	94.6%	15	1,509	1,589	95.0%	16	1.5%
Massachusetts	1,626	2,273	71.5%	48	1,614	2,259	71.4%	48	-0.7%
Michigan	3,102	3,759	82.5%	40	3,068	3,629	84.5%	38	-1.1%
Minnesota	1,629	2,123	76.7%	44	1,626	2,061	78.9%	44	-0.2%
Mississippi	878	954	92.0%	24	866	934	92.7%	24	-1.4%
Missouri	2,283	2,542	89.8%	29	2,287	2,522	90.7%	28	0.2%
Montana	715	812	88.1%	32	724	819	88.4%	33	1.3%
Nebraska	740	993	74.5%	46	750	976	76.8%	46	1.4%
Nevada	523	578	90.5%	27	528	583	90.6%	29	1.0%
New Hampshire	420	490	85.7%	35	418	483	86.5%	35	-0.5%
New Jersey	1,813	2,694	67.3%	49	1,833	2,686	68.2%	50	1.1%
New Mexico*	867	924	93.8%	19	672	704	95.5%	14	-22.5%
New York	5,288	5,923	89.3%	30	5,339	5,932	90.0%	32	1.0%
North Carolina	2,515	2,532	99.3%	4	2,527	2,552	99.0%	3	0.5%
North Dakota	351	413	85.0%	36	354	413	85.7%	36	0.9%
Ohio	3,099	4,028	76.9%	43	3,192	3,977	80.3%	43	3.0%
Oklahoma	1,810	1,891	95.7%	12	1,817	1,889	96.2%	10	0.4%
Oregon	1,289	1,377	93.6%	21	1,311	1,396	93.9%	21	1.7%
Pennsylvania	3,172	3,821	83.0%	39	3,146	3,777	83.3%	40	-0.8%
Rhode Island	414	414	100.0%	1	380	398	95.5%	13	-8.2%
South Carolina	1,163	1,171	99.3%	5	1,172	1,178	99.5%	2	0.8%
South Dakota	558	695	80.3%	42	559	690	81.0%	42	0.2%
Tennessee	1,689	1,788	94.5%	17	1,687	1,776	95.0%	15	-0.1%
Texas	7,966	7,973	99.9%	2	8,245	8,234	100.1%	1	3.5%
Utah	741	872	85.0%	37	753	887	84.9%	37	1.6%
Vermont	327	352	92.9%	22	338	356	94.9%	17	3.4%
Virginia	1,921	2,027	94.8%	14	1,929	2,011	95.9%	12	0.4%
Washington	1,937	2,100	92.2%	23	1,949	2,106	92.5%	25	0.6%
West Virginia	737	738	99.9%	3	757	765	99.0%	4	2.7%
Wisconsin	1,648	2,504	65.8%	50	1,755	2,513	69.8%	49	6.5%
Wyoming	297	357	83.2%	38	296	359	82.5%	41	-0.3%
TOTAL	86,816	99,685	87.1 %		87,814	99,695	88.1 %		1.1 %

*New Mexico instituted a new application and claiming system in 2010-2011 which removed duplications found in the previous system.

Table 3: AVERAGE DAILY STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)
School Year 2010-2011

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	171,725	80.6%	12,895	6.1%	184,620	86.7%	28,416	13.3%	213,036
Alaska	13,492	69.3%	1,792	9.2%	15,285	78.5%	4,192	21.5%	19,477
Arizona	196,938	77.3%	18,472	7.3%	215,410	84.6%	39,209	15.4%	254,619
Arkansas	117,056	75.7%	15,123	9.8%	132,179	85.5%	22,404	14.5%	154,583
California	992,916	79.2%	124,090	9.9%	1,117,006	89.1%	136,504	10.9%	1,253,510
Colorado	85,147	69.5%	13,778	11.2%	98,925	80.7%	23,662	19.3%	122,587
Connecticut	60,529	75.5%	6,466	8.1%	66,995	83.6%	13,152	16.4%	80,147
Delaware	25,189	70.2%	2,109	5.9%	27,299	76.1%	8,594	23.9%	35,893
District of Columbia	21,551	74.6%	2,276	7.9%	23,827	82.5%	5,057	17.5%	28,884
Florida	513,992	76.9%	50,549	7.6%	564,541	84.5%	103,502	15.5%	668,043
Georgia	447,579	76.2%	42,671	7.3%	490,250	83.5%	97,109	16.5%	587,359
Hawaii	22,195	63.3%	3,741	10.7%	25,937	73.9%	9,148	26.1%	35,085
Idaho	47,480	64.9%	8,736	11.9%	56,216	76.8%	16,976	23.2%	73,192
Illinois	281,654	82.4%	20,255	5.9%	301,909	88.3%	40,044	11.7%	341,953
Indiana	174,290	74.4%	19,992	8.5%	194,282	82.9%	40,048	17.1%	234,330
Iowa	55,113	63.7%	8,137	9.4%	63,250	73.1%	23,231	26.9%	86,482
Kansas	72,044	71.7%	11,339	11.3%	83,383	83.0%	17,072	17.0%	100,455
Kentucky	179,892	73.2%	19,133	7.8%	199,025	80.9%	46,884	19.1%	245,909
Louisiana	202,621	79.8%	15,327	6.0%	217,948	85.8%	36,113	14.2%	254,061
Maine	27,346	67.5%	3,801	9.4%	31,148	76.9%	9,363	23.1%	40,511
Maryland	111,353	67.6%	15,520	9.4%	126,873	77.0%	37,886	23.0%	164,759
Massachusetts	107,451	76.7%	10,063	7.2%	117,514	83.9%	22,547	16.1%	140,060
Michigan	259,829	76.3%	20,131	5.9%	279,960	82.2%	60,798	17.8%	340,758
Minnesota	101,195	61.3%	20,678	12.5%	121,874	73.8%	43,199	26.2%	165,073
Mississippi	169,604	84.9%	12,345	6.2%	181,949	91.1%	17,800	8.9%	199,749
Missouri	167,516	71.3%	20,389	8.7%	187,904	79.9%	47,160	20.1%	235,065
Montana	18,267	67.8%	2,891	10.7%	21,158	78.5%	5,795	21.5%	26,953
Nebraska	37,761	61.1%	6,425	10.4%	44,186	71.4%	17,662	28.6%	61,848
Nevada	48,297	79.8%	5,957	9.8%	54,254	89.6%	6,297	10.4%	60,550
New Hampshire	13,728	57.0%	1,754	7.3%	15,481	64.2%	8,619	35.8%	24,100
New Jersey	141,983	77.2%	14,819	8.1%	156,802	85.3%	27,043	14.7%	183,844
New Mexico	95,513	71.7%	12,724	9.5%	108,237	81.2%	25,038	18.8%	133,274
New York	439,229	73.0%	52,711	8.8%	491,940	81.7%	109,987	18.3%	601,926
North Carolina	294,085	78.6%	25,589	6.8%	319,674	85.4%	54,460	14.6%	374,133
North Dakota	11,217	52.4%	1,811	8.5%	13,028	60.8%	8,397	39.2%	21,426
Ohio	287,192	74.1%	24,988	6.4%	312,180	80.6%	75,319	19.4%	387,500
Oklahoma	162,481	73.8%	19,779	9.0%	182,260	82.8%	37,856	17.2%	220,116
Oregon	96,647	70.5%	12,738	9.3%	109,385	79.8%	27,606	20.2%	136,992
Pennsylvania	225,548	70.0%	24,140	7.5%	249,688	77.4%	72,726	22.6%	322,414
Rhode Island	20,570	77.7%	1,857	7.0%	22,427	84.7%	4,058	15.3%	26,484
South Carolina	198,528	77.5%	15,625	6.1%	214,153	83.6%	42,156	16.4%	256,309
South Dakota	18,019	68.6%	2,477	9.4%	20,495	78.0%	5,789	22.0%	26,285
Tennessee	237,255	78.1%	20,668	6.8%	257,923	84.9%	45,840	15.1%	303,763
Texas	1,324,555	77.7%	122,830	7.2%	1,447,385	84.9%	257,850	15.1%	1,705,235
Utah	50,919	70.9%	7,254	10.1%	58,173	80.9%	13,691	19.1%	71,864
Vermont	13,756	62.6%	2,321	10.6%	16,077	73.1%	5,903	26.9%	21,980
Virginia	172,885	69.8%	20,246	8.2%	193,131	78.0%	54,384	22.0%	247,515
Washington	131,004	74.5%	20,906	11.9%	151,910	86.4%	23,817	13.6%	175,727
West Virginia	57,736	62.3%	7,328	7.9%	65,064	70.2%	27,646	29.8%	92,710
Wisconsin	114,087	70.0%	12,013	7.4%	126,100	77.4%	36,807	22.6%	162,908
Wyoming	8,916	57.8%	1,933	12.5%	10,849	70.3%	4,581	29.7%	15,431
TOTAL	8,845,874	75.4 %	941,593	8.0 %	9,787,467	83.4 %	1,949,397	16.6 %	11,736,864

**Table 4: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING IF
60 LOW-INCOME (FREE AND REDUCED PRICE) STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2010-2011**

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Total F&RP Students if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 60 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	184,620	226,165	41,545	\$10,121,354
Alaska	15,285	22,571	7,286	\$1,757,787
Arizona	215,410	284,801	69,391	\$16,849,844
Arkansas	132,179	147,777	15,598	\$3,765,267
California	1,117,006	1,537,399	420,393	\$101,548,745
Colorado	98,925	144,679	45,755	\$10,987,776
Connecticut	66,995	91,292	24,297	\$5,886,925
Delaware	27,299	32,710	5,411	\$1,316,204
District of Columbia	23,827	22,273	--	--
Florida	564,541	745,237	180,696	\$43,843,436
Georgia	490,250	522,275	32,025	\$7,774,524
Hawaii	25,937	39,618	13,681	\$3,282,101
Idaho	56,216	63,347	7,131	\$1,706,812
Illinois	301,909	460,874	158,965	\$38,749,460
Indiana	194,282	262,003	67,722	\$16,386,381
Iowa	63,250	101,278	38,028	\$9,152,519
Kansas	83,383	115,384	32,001	\$7,690,208
Kentucky	199,025	203,979	4,955	\$1,200,514
Louisiana	217,948	241,557	23,609	\$5,751,199
Maine	31,148	37,682	6,534	\$1,574,851
Maryland	126,873	162,525	35,652	\$8,591,983
Massachusetts	117,514	165,970	48,456	\$11,766,603
Michigan	279,960	348,356	68,396	\$16,655,765
Minnesota	121,874	161,107	39,233	\$9,361,849
Mississippi	181,949	187,306	5,357	\$1,305,601
Missouri	187,904	219,183	31,278	\$7,559,484
Montana	21,158	29,131	7,973	\$1,915,734
Nebraska	44,186	69,822	25,636	\$6,148,558
Nevada	54,254	96,483	42,229	\$10,203,457
New Hampshire	15,481	24,646	9,165	\$2,212,836
New Jersey	156,802	249,983	93,181	\$22,585,952
New Mexico	108,237	102,231	--	--
New York	491,940	713,797	221,858	\$53,635,112
North Carolina	319,674	388,635	68,962	\$16,765,373
North Dakota	13,028	17,873	4,845	\$1,163,464
Ohio	312,180	395,388	83,208	\$20,228,852
Oklahoma	182,260	186,160	3,900	\$942,558
Oregon	109,385	129,800	20,414	\$4,925,730
Pennsylvania	249,688	351,699	102,010	\$24,714,972
Rhode Island	22,427	31,225	8,798	\$2,137,663
South Carolina	214,153	209,121	--	--
South Dakota	20,495	29,593	9,098	\$2,193,242
Tennessee	257,923	282,811	24,888	\$6,050,438
Texas	1,447,385	1,488,807	41,422	\$10,060,226
Utah	58,173	102,944	44,771	\$10,784,200
Vermont	16,077	16,082	5	\$1,265
Virginia	193,131	239,544	46,412	\$11,225,778
Washington	151,910	212,390	60,481	\$14,529,148
West Virginia	65,064	69,646	4,582	\$1,106,561
Wisconsin	126,100	177,702	51,602	\$12,505,602
Wyoming	10,849	16,055	5,205	\$1,239,843
TOTAL	9,787,467	12,178,916	2,404,041	\$582,505,455