

## **State-by-State Listing for School Meal Mandates and Reimbursements (Data from 9-2007 unless indicated otherwise)**

### **Alabama – Perry Fulton**

While the State of Alabama does not provide a per meal reimbursement, it does provide a substantial amount of funding far above the state match. The State of Alabama provides 100% of the cost of employee fringe benefits in addition to the amount of the mandated raise per individual. The amount of this funding approaches the amount of reimbursement received from USDA.

### **Alaska – Linda Coates**

There are no Alaska state statutes or regulations that mandate school meal programs, and the Alaska State Legislature does not provide specific state funds for meal reimbursements. Federal funds are the sole source of meal reimbursements for Alaska schools at this time. However, the legislature does provide foundation formula funds (state funds) to all of the school districts, based on a formula that addresses regional and economic factors around the state, and the districts may choose to use some of their foundation formula (state) funds toward their school meals programs.

### **Arkansas – Wanda Shockey**

Arkansas has a mandate for the School Breakfast Program and no mandate for NSLA program. There are no additional reimbursements from state funds. Arkansas Code (Ark. Code Ann. Sec. 6-8-705) requires all schools with 20% or more of the students eligible for free and reduced price meals during the preceding school year, to provide students with a school breakfast program. According to Wanda Shockey, only 2 schools do not have school breakfast out of 1080 schools.

### **Arizona – Mary Szafranski**

Arizona does not mandate nor provide state reimbursements for meals served. Arizona does have nutrition standards for all foods served during the school day for students in grades K-8.

### **California – Phyllis Bramson-Paul**

California mandates that all public schools must provide at least one free or reduced price meal daily to all free or reduced priced meal eligible students. The law does not stipulate whether the meal should be lunch or breakfast. California also has an additional reimbursement that is adjusted annually. For the 2007-2008 school year, the reimbursement is \$0.2195 for every free or reduced priced meal served in public and private schools, tied to a school meal ban on foods that contain artificial trans fats, are deep fried by the district or that are fried during the manufacturing process in anything other than a permitted oil.

In September 2007, the State of California approved the 2007-2008 budget, providing \$24.9 million in Proposition 98 General Fund for a 4.7-cent increase to

the school meal reimbursement rate if legislation is enacted that improves the nutritional quality of meals served to California's students. Specifically, the Governor's Administration supports legislation that would prohibit food items that contain artificial trans fat and foods fried in unhealthy oils from being served in the Child Nutrition Program. State legislation is pending in California that would limit trans fat and fried foods in school meals. The new budget would result in an increased state reimbursement for free and reduced priced meals to an effective rate of \$.21 per meal.

### **Colorado – Herminia Vigil**

Colorado does not have specific mandates pertaining to school food service. One statute, 22-54-123, includes language that states "the general assembly shall appropriate by separate line item an amount to comply with the requirements for state matching funds under the 'National School Lunch Act.'" 22-54-123 is funded at \$2,472,644, the absolute minimum required by USDA.

Statute 22-54-123.5 appropriates funding for school breakfast programs in low-performing schools. Districts that receive money under this section use the money to create, expand, or enhance school breakfast programs. 22-54-123.5 is currently funded at \$500,000, \$150,000 is reserved for statute 22-82.5-101, the recently approved fruit and vegetable pilot program, which makes fruits and vegetables available to students through out the school day.

In the 2006 legislative session a bill was passed which eliminates the payment for the reduced price student for breakfast. The state will reimburse the \$.30 to the school districts.

### **Connecticut – Maureen Staggenborg (Information from 7-2006)**

- 1) The only mandate in Connecticut with regard to free and reduced price meals is: If 80% of school lunches served in any elementary school are served to children eligible for free or reduced price meals, that school must offer the school breakfast program.
- 2) State reimbursement is provided to severe need eligible schools for school breakfast programs to equal \$3,000/year and up to 10 cents/breakfast served (based on the level of appropriations this has equaled around 5 cents in recent years).
- 3) State match reimbursement is provided for lunches served. \$2,354,000 is divided by the total number of meals served each year and provides around 5 cents/meal.
- 4) New reimbursement has been authorized this year to provide an additional 10 cents/lunch served for all school districts that certify voluntary compliance with nutrition standards for all foods sold to students.

### **Delaware – Harris Huida**

Delaware does not have a mandate for schools to serve breakfast and/or lunch and/or participate in the SNP. The State does not provide a per meal

reimbursement for breakfast and/or lunch in addition to the federal (USDA) reimbursement.

### **Florida – Diane Santoro**

Florida does have mandates for school lunch and breakfast. All elementary schools must have breakfast programs, and all elementary and secondary schools must have lunch programs. In addition, they must provide free and reduced-price meals for those students who qualify. The state match requirement for lunches served is around \$9 million a year.

The breakfast subsidy helps school districts offset the cost of serving nutritious breakfast meals to students in recognition of the importance of eating breakfast and its effect on a child's ability to learn. For breakfast, the state provides a breakfast supplement of \$8 million a year.

The State also provides Cafeteria inspection funds to help offset the cost to the school districts for the required annual inspections of public school district cafeterias by the county health departments.

### **Georgia – Ruth Gordon**

Georgia does have state mandates grounded in various Georgia Codes. According to Georgia State Board of Education Rule 160-5-6-.01, all schools are required to participate in a state approved school nutrition program that at a minimum is lunch. The law does not directly state, however, that schools must offer free and reduced price meals but that the State Board is authorized to utilize federal funds. Georgia Code 20-2-66 mandates school breakfast in specified schools. The state does provide funds based on the number of school lunches served (a productivity formula) for 1) base salary assistance for full-time school lunch staff; 2) sick day pay assistance for school lunch staff; and 3) a manager's supplement. The state appropriation is around \$39 million a year (for FY 08), or 18 cents per lunch.

### **Hawaii – Janice Low**

The Hawaii public school meals are paid for by federal reimbursement, revenue collected by the paying students and the remainder by State funds. Hawaii State funds are budgeted to subsidize the remaining portion of the school meals.

In 2006, the state provided \$0.13 per breakfast in public schools.

See <http://doe.k12.hi.us/reports/FinancialReport05-06.pdf> for more details on breakfast and lunch analysis in the public schools.

Hawaii does mandate school lunch and school breakfast. Hawaii Revised Statute 302A-404 states "School lunches shall be made available under the school lunch program in every school where the students are required to eat lunch at school."

All of Hawaii's 257 public schools and twenty-three (23) of its twenty-seven (27) public charter schools provide meals to their students.

### **Idaho – Colleen Fillmore**

There is not a state mandate that every district has to have NSLP.

Several states use a state reimbursement for their state match. Idaho covers it by an approved FICA match. USDA allows different methods for this required state match.

### **Illinois – Mark Haller**

Illinois mandates that schools with 40% or greater free and reduced price eligible students, based on October of the previous year, must offer a breakfast program the following year. Under the Illinois Free Breakfast and Lunch Program, schools are reimbursed 15 cents per free breakfast and lunch served. There are three additional incentives, which the Illinois State Board of Education can allocate in whatever manner it finds best to increase participation in the school breakfast program:

1. A 10 cent breakfast incentive, based on the number of breakfasts claimed each month for the year, and if, in the corresponding month for the next year, the number of breakfasts served increased by 10% or more, Illinois will pay 10 cents per additional breakfast served.
2. A breakfast start-up grant, under which a school may request up to \$3,500 per site. The school must agree to start a breakfast program and they must operate the program for at least 3 years after receiving the grant. The funds can be used for start up (non-recurring) costs, including equipment, supplies, and promotion.
3. A universal breakfast incentive, under which schools that are 80% or greater free and reduced price eligible are paid the difference between what the federal government pays and what the actual cost is for free and reduced-price breakfasts.

Beginning in the Summer of 2008 – School districts with schools with 50% free and reduced price eligible students (based on October of the current year) and operate a summer school program, must offer a breakfast program or lunch program or both programs at these schools to all the students in the community for the duration of the summer school program.

### **Indiana – Mike Gill**

Indiana has a school breakfast program mandate. Currently, if a school's enrollment has 25% or more eligible for free or reduced-price meals, the school must offer the school breakfast program. Effective July 1, 2007, a school that has 15% or more free and reduced-price students must offer the school breakfast program. Indiana has no legislation that provides state reimbursement for SBP or NSLP.

### **Iowa – Julia Thorius**

State law: A school district shall operate or provide for the operation of lunch programs in all attendance centers in the district. A school district may operate or provide for the operation of school breakfast programs at all attendance centers in the district, or provide access to a school breakfast program at an alternative site to students who wish to participate in a school breakfast program.

Note: The mandate to provide access to breakfast was changed to may provide access effective July 2002.

Iowa does reimburse for lunch and breakfast, but not on an entitlement basis. It provides 4 cents per lunch and 3 cents per breakfast as long as matching dollars last.

### **Kansas**

Kansas requires that schools with 35% or more students eligible for free or reduced price meals offer school breakfast. School districts with less than 35% of students eligible for free or reduced price meals can request a waiver asking to be released from this requirement. (K.S.A. §72-5125). There is no state mandate for school lunch.

Kansas provides approximately five cents of state reimbursement for each lunch served. There is no state reimbursement for breakfasts.

### **Kentucky – Paul McElwain**

Kentucky has no school meals mandates. It also does not do state reimbursements. However, local school districts that do not have breakfast programs must explain to the state board why they do not offer breakfast.

### **Louisiana – John Dupre**

- Louisiana requires all public schools to operate the NSLP and requires school boards with at least 25 percent of the student body eligible for free and reduced price meals to operate a school breakfast program.

- Louisiana adheres to the reimbursement rates set by USDA. Any required matching funds for operating the programs are provided by the local school districts through their state grant general fund dollars. The state does not provide a direct state funded per meals reimbursement for the NSLP and SBP operations through the monthly claiming/reimbursement process.

### **Maine – Walter Beesley (Information from 7-2006)**

Maine mandates that public schools provide lunch at least through the 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Secondary (high) schools can opt out. According to Beesley, only 4 public high schools do not participate in the NSLP for school year 2007. The state does provide a match for lunch which last year averaged out to just over 4 cents per lunch. School year 2007 will be the first year Maine will provide reimbursements for breakfast. The reimbursement will be roughly .005 per breakfast.

### **Maryland – Robin Zeigler**

The Annotated Code of Maryland Statute, 7-603, states that each public school in the State shall provide a program of subsidized or free feeding programs for children. The state also mandates that each county board provide in each elementary school a free and reduced price breakfast, unless the school is exempted according to the Annotated Code of Maryland statute, 7-702. The USDA required State Revenue Match is allocated to public schools and eligible non profit private schools and is based on the LEAs percentage of the total federal revenue earned from NSLP and SBP in the second preceding year. Maryland also offers a program called Maryland Meals for Achievement In-Classroom Breakfast Program (MMFA). This program is funded by the state legislature at \$3.1 million for FY 2008. In the 195 participating schools, no child pays for breakfast. State monies reimburse all reduced-price breakfasts at 30 cents and a formula is used to reimburse the paid meals based on the percentage of school enrollment in the free and reduced categories. (See table below)

<u>Percent of free/reduced</u>	<u>Paid meal reimbursement</u>
40-50 %	\$.85
50+ - 60%	.75
60+ - 70%	.65
70+ - 80%	.55
80+ - 90%	.45
90+ - 100%	.35

### **Massachusetts – Katie Millett (Information from 7-2006)**

The commonwealth has mandates and reimbursement for school breakfast. For lunch, Massachusetts requires all public schools to participate in NSLP. It does not provide any reimbursement of school lunch beyond the required state match (5.65 cents per lunch this school year; \$5.46M overall).

For breakfast, public schools must offer breakfast if they are federal severe needs schools (40 percent of students eligible for free or reduced price meals over a two-year period) and in the prior year had at least 50 applications for free and reduced as of Oct. 31.

For an elementary school that is mandated to serve breakfast, if its breakfast costs exceed the severe needs reimbursement amount, it receives up to 10 cents per breakfast from the state. Such needs are re-assessed in March, and additional costs are covered if money is available. Cost documentation needs to be provided.

For schools that offer universal breakfast, their costs are re-assessed each March. Last year, such schools received 50 cents for each breakfast served.

**Michigan – Barbara Campbell**

In Michigan breakfast is mandated to be served in all K-12 public schools where more than 20% of enrolled pupils were eligible for free or reduced price lunch determined from the immediately preceding October claim data. Any school not required to have a breakfast program must hold an annual public hearing. If, after a public hearing, the board decides not to operate a breakfast program in a building, a public justification report explaining that decision must be published.

The lunch program is required to be operated by each K-12 public school district.

Section 31d of the State Aid Act provides funds to K-12 public school districts operating the school lunch program. The payments made under this section include all state payments made to districts so that each receives up to 6.0127% of the necessary costs of operating the school lunch program.

Michigan provides a supplemental breakfast payment equal to the lesser of the school district's actual costs or 100% of all reasonable and necessary costs of an efficiently operated breakfast program. The payment is made to the extent that costs exceed all state and federal subsidies and student fees for the breakfast program. The state also provides \$10 a year for each student eligible for free meals or milk from "at-risk" funding.

**Minnesota – Becky Leschner**

Minnesota provides reimbursement for both school lunch and breakfast programs. The state provides 12 cents for every lunch served, 30 cents for every reduced price breakfast served, and 55 cents for every full paid breakfast served. Using the state reimbursement of 30 cents for each reduced price breakfast, all students who qualify for either free or reduced price school meals receive breakfast at no charge. Minnesota mandates that schools that serve 33 percent or more of their lunches to low-income children must offer a breakfast program. In addition to the breakfast and lunch programs, Minnesota supports the development and learning of their youngest students by offering a kindergarten milk program. The kindergarten milk program provides a reimbursement of 14 cents for one half pint of milk served per kindergarten student per day.

**Mississippi – Sharon Miller**

Mississippi has no state meal mandate, and does not provide state reimbursements. The only state funding that SFA's receive is the mandatory state match requirement.

**Missouri – Karen Wooton**

Missouri does not mandate school lunch. However, any school building in which 35% or more of the enrollment is approved for free and reduced – priced meals on Oct. 1 must implement a breakfast program by the following July 1. Schools

can apply for a waiver from this requirement. The state provides no reimbursement out of general revenue.

**Montana – Christine Emerson**

Montana has no school meals mandate and does not provide state reimbursements.

**Nebraska – Connie Stefkovich**

Nebraska does not mandate lunch or breakfast. State reimbursement in the amount of 5 cents per breakfast served in public schools is paid in the second year after the breakfasts are served. The state reimbursement for lunch is paid to public schools to meet the required match. It is paid twice per year and usually averages between 1 and 1.5 cents per lunch when averaged over the entire year.

**Nevada – Pat Cook**

The State of Nevada does not provide a per meal reimbursement for breakfast and/or lunch in addition to the federal reimbursement. Nevada also does not mandate that schools serve breakfast or lunch.

**New Mexico**

There is not a per meal reimbursement, or a state mandate for either school lunch or breakfast in New Mexico. However, the state of New Mexico provides a legislative appropriation for the Elementary Breakfast Program for schools that do not meet Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and with low participation of free and reduced students. Current year SY 07-08 funding is 2.8 million for 192 Elementary schools.

**New Hampshire – Elaine Van Dyke**

New Hampshire has no mandate beyond “public schools must provide a nutritious meal.” The state recently passed legislation that provides 3 cents for every breakfast meal to schools who participate in NSLP and who have an approved wellness policy in place.

**New Jersey – Janet Renk (Information from 7-2006)**

New Jersey does have state mandates on school meals. Any public school with 5% or more students eligible for free or reduced price meals must offer a lunch program that meets USDA standards and the must offer free and reduced price meals to those that qualify. According to Janet Renk, the program does not have to be NSLP. Public schools with 20% or more students eligible for free or reduced price meals must implement the School Breakfast program. School must adopt a local nutrition policy by September 2006 and then by September 2007 adopt a wellness policy that is consistent with the New Jersey Model School Nutrition Policy.

New Jersey does contribute to meal reimbursements for schools, both for lunches and breakfasts. For breakfast, the state will reimburse 10 cents for every breakfast served, regardless of whether it is reduced, free, or paid. The state also reimburses reduced price and free lunches.

### **New York – Frances O'Donnell**

Lunch is voluntary in New York, but almost all public schools participate. Since 1993, breakfast has been mandated for schools at the elementary level (K-6), and middle and high schools with severe need status (those where 40 percent or more of the students qualify for free or reduced lunch) also must participate. Some schools do obtain waivers from the breakfast mandate though. Breakfast is reimbursed at 0.0025 cents per meal for paid, 17 cents for reduced and 11 cents for free. For lunch, NY provides 6.5 cents for each paid meal, 21.5 cents for reduced price meals, and 6.5 cents for free meals.

### **North Carolina – Lynn Hoggard**

1. There is no state supplement for breakfast or lunch meals.

The state uses a portion of the required state revenue match to require schools to provide free breakfast to Kindergarten students who attend elementary schools where 50% or more of the students enrolled are eligible for free or reduced price meals. The state allocates \$ .50 for each child who qualifies for free meals and \$1.00 for each child who qualifies for free meals. (Note: the average cost to produce a school breakfast in NC is \$1.40).

2. There is no mandate for school breakfast. There is a State Board of Education Policy that requires all public schools (not including Charter Schools) to participate in the NSLP.

3. There is a General Statute that requires the State Board of Education to Adopt Nutrition Standards for elementary, middle and high schools (in sequential order and based on the results of pilot studies of the "proposed" nutrition standards at each level.) In 2005, the agency tested nutrition standards (that align with the 2005 Dietary Guidelines ) in 124 elementary schools. The study documented that the cost of implementing the nutrition standards in the state's 1,200 elementary schools would be collectively approximately \$15 million annually. NC depends on the sale of a la carte foods and beverages to operate the school meals programs. The \$15 million was needed largely to cover the loss of revenues as a result of the inability to sell high calorie, high fat, high sugar foods to elementary students and the 7% increase in food costs that was noted as schools began to make healthier food and beverage options available to students.

A request was made to the General Assembly in this past legislative session to cover the cost of implementing the state mandated nutrition standards in elementary schools (\$15 million); the request was not funded, so the General

Assembly pushed the required date for implementation back by one year ( from 2008 to 2009).

**North Dakota – Linda Glaser**

North Dakota has no meals mandate, and has no meal reimbursements.

**Ohio (Information from 7-2006)**

In Ohio, school breakfast is required in schools where at least 33 percent of the students are eligible for free or reduced meals, or where 50 percent or more of the students' parents have requested a SBP. There is no school lunch mandate.

For FY 2004-2005, Ohio appropriated \$3.8 million for school breakfast programs, with \$1 million designated for outreach. \$2.3 million is appropriated to supplement reimbursements. That amounts to about \$0.07 per breakfast. The remaining \$500,000 is available as incentives for schools to start new programs with a certain level of participation, reward schools that significantly increase participation, or for schools that maintain a 75% participation rate.

**Oklahoma (Information from 7-2006)**

Oklahoma does not mandate school meals. Beyond the state match requirement, Oklahoma's legislature approves an appropriation each year to reimburse school lunches. The amount of the appropriation varies from year to year.

**Oregon – Joyce Dougherty**

Oregon does not provide a state government per meal reimbursement for breakfast and/or lunch. Oregon provides a 5 cents reimbursement per lunch for summer meals for both the Summer Food Service Program and the Seamless Summer Program.

Senate Bill 445 requires participation in National School Breakfast Program if 25 percent or more students at a school site are eligible for free or reduced price lunches or the school site qualifies for assistance under Chapter I of Title I of Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965. This legislation also authorizes a waiver for districts for financial hardship. It suspends the requirement to participate in the program if federal reimbursement rates fall below 1991 levels.

This became the required program by beginning of 1992-1993 school year.

Oregon does not have a state mandate for serving lunch

**Pennsylvania – Pat Birkenshaw**

There are no mandates requiring schools to provide lunches or breakfasts. State meal reimbursement rates are the same for paid, free, or reduced price breakfasts and lunches.

Pennsylvania's state reimbursement structure changed with the passage of the 2007 state budget last month. Schools can now earn additional meal reimbursements if they implement the Pennsylvania Department of Education's "Nutrition Standards for Competitive Foods in Pennsylvania Schools." The following table illustrates the different reimbursement rates available to schools:

<u>2007-08 State Reimbursement Rates</u>		<u>2007-08 State Reimbursement Rates</u>	
<b><i>Not</i> Implementing the Nutrition Standards for Competitive Foods in Pennsylvania Schools</b>		<b>Implementing the Nutrition Standards for Competitive Foods in Pennsylvania Schools</b>	
<b>Breakfasts Served</b>	<b>10 cents</b>	<b>Breakfasts Served</b>	<b>11 cents</b>
<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>10 cents</b>	<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>11 cents</b>
<b>(School does not participate in the School Breakfast Program)</b>		<b>(School does not participate in the School Breakfast Program)</b>	
<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>12 cents</b>	<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>14 cents</b>
<b>(School serves breakfast to less than 20% of enrolled students)</b>		<b>(School serves breakfast to less than 20% of enrolled students)</b>	
<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>14 cents</b>	<b>Lunches Served</b>	<b>17 cents</b>
<b>(School serves breakfast to 20% or more of enrolled students)</b>		<b>(School serves breakfast to 20% or more of enrolled students)</b>	

The state appropriation for school food services is \$35.6 million in School 2007-08. All of these funds are meal reimbursements. 24 P.S. 1337.1

### **Rhode Island**

- ◆ RI does mandate School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs.
- ◆ RI provides a State Match (Federal Requirement) where \$621,011 is distributed to all sponsors that participate in the NSLP.
- ◆ RI does provide a State SBP subsidy to all public, state and charter schools (LEAs).

The methodology has been changed. It is now based on the number of breakfasts served in the prior school year.

This is a more equitable distribution that provides an incentive to increase the number of breakfasts served.

The amount per breakfast that was distributed for 2006-07 school year was \$.158592

### **South Carolina – Todd Bedenbaugh**

South Carolina requires all schools to offer breakfast and lunch. The state does not provide additional funding for reimbursements.

### **South Dakota – Sandra Kangas**

South Dakota has no meal mandates and has no reimbursement beyond the lunch state mandate.

### **Tennessee – Sarah White**

Tennessee mandates that all school districts provide a school lunch program in every school in their district. Breakfast is mandated in K-8 schools where 25% or more of the students participate in free or reduced price lunch and in every school that does not contain grades K-8 where 40% or more of the students participate in free or reduced price lunch. Tennessee does not offer additional reimbursement.

### **Texas – Frederick Higgins**

Texas has no mandate for lunch. However, all campuses on which 10 percent or more of the enrollment is eligible for free and reduced price meals must participate in the breakfast program. (This is an unfunded mandate.) According to 2008 figures, 7399 schools participate in the breakfast program and 7423 participate in the lunch program. Texas does not reimburse for school lunch or breakfast.

### **Utah – Luann Shipley**

Utah has no meal mandates. It uses proceeds from its liquor tax (proceeds vary from year to year) to reimburse lunches. It provides a portion of these proceeds each year to school districts using a percentage based on reported lunches served.

### **Vermont – Josephine Busha**

Vermont requires participation by every school district in both breakfast and lunch programs, unless the school board votes to exempt the district. If the district is exempt, the school board must vote on this issue every year. Vermont provides approximately \$428,000 in lunch meal reimbursement. According to Josephine Busha, that is about 90% of the state match requirement. The remaining 10% is given out as competitive food service equipment grants. The state also provides approximately \$133,000 in breakfast reimbursements and \$50,000 in support payments to Summer Food Service program sponsors.

### **Virginia – Lynne Fellin**

There is no state mandate for schools to participate in the National School Lunch Program, however, all schools in the 132 public school divisions participate, with the exception of 17 high schools in four school divisions.

Participation in the School Breakfast Program is required in certain schools by the Code of Virginia, § 22.1-207.3, as amended: Each school board shall establish a school breakfast program in any public school in which twenty-five percent or more of enrolled school-age children were approved eligible to receive free or reduced price meals in the federally funded lunch program during the previous school year.

Virginia provides \$5,801,932 in matching funds as state reimbursement for meals served in NSLP. The number of NSLP meals served in the previous year is divided into the appropriation to determine a per meal reimbursement that is paid in a lump sum to public schools in the fall of the subsequent school year. The per meal reimbursement was approximately \$0.0477 for meals served in school year 2005-2006.

In state fiscal year 2005, the Governor and General Assembly initiated a state breakfast incentive funding program for new breakfast participation. The formula calculation provides a reimbursement of \$0.20 for each breakfast served in excess of each school division's established baseline per student breakfast meal participation rates in the 2003-2004 school year. In the first year, the incentive program paid \$612,000 to 117 school divisions. In year two the appropriation was increased to \$1,061,000 to fully fund the \$0.20 cent per meal incentive for 122 qualifying school divisions. Funding continues for 2007, 2008, and 2009 at the \$1,061,000 level, however the General Assembly could increase the appropriation if breakfast participation increases require additional funding to meet the \$0.20 cents per breakfast incentive.

### **Washington State – George Sneller**

Washington State has different mandates for lunch, breakfast, and summer meals. According to RCW 28A.235.160, school districts must implement a school lunch program where 25% or more of the enrolled students in grades from kindergarten through fourth qualify for free or reduced price lunch. Breakfast is mandated when in each school more than 40% of the students eligible to participate in the school lunch program qualify for free or reduced price meals.

Summer food service is mandated in each public school where a summer program of academic, enrichment, or remedial services are provided and in which 50% or more of the students enrolled qualify for free or reduced price lunch. Washington currently provides the required state match for all public schools' lunch programs. (Around \$3 million a year) \$2.5 million in 2006 and \$4.5 million in 2007 are appropriated by the state legislature for school meals to eliminate the co-pay for students eligible for reduced price lunch eating breakfast, and for additional assistance for school districts initiating a summer food service

program. For school year's 2007-08 and 2008-09 the state has appropriated \$3.2 million to eliminate the reduced price co-pay for lunch for students in grades K-3.

**West Virginia – Richard Goff**

All public schools in West Virginia are required to serve breakfast. Although there is not a state lunch mandate, all public schools in West Virginia provide meals under the National School Lunch Program. There is not a state reimbursement for school meals served..

**Wisconsin – Richard Mortensen**

Wisconsin has no meal mandates. It does not reimburse for school lunches, but began reimbursing school breakfasts in the 2000-2001 school year at 10 cents for each breakfast served.

**Wyoming – Katie Mordhorst**

Wyoming does not mandate school meals; prefers that those decisions be made at the local level. It does not provide any additional reimbursement for school meals.