



# School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts

February 2020 ■ [www.FRAC.org](http://www.FRAC.org)

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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2020**  
12:01 a.m., Eastern



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## Acknowledgments

The Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) gratefully acknowledges major dedicated support of its work to increase participation and improve the School Breakfast Program from the following:

- Chobani;
- Eos Foundation;
- General Mills Foundation;
- Hunger Is, a program of Albertsons Companies Foundation;
- Kellogg Company Fund;
- National Dairy Council/Dairy Management, Inc.;
- Newman's Own Foundation; and
- Walmart Foundation.

Additional support for FRAC's breakfast and child nutrition work has been provided by the following:

- Annie E. Casey Foundation;
- Anonymous;
- The From Now On Fund of Tides Foundation; and
- The JPB Foundation.

This report was written by FRAC's Diane Girouard, Crystal FitzSimons, and Alison Maurice. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of FRAC alone.

## About FRAC

For 50 years, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) has been the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's *Weekly News Digest* and monthly *Meals Matter: School Breakfast Newsletter*, go to: [frac.org](http://frac.org).



# Introduction

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During the 2018–2019 school year, 14.6 million children — including 12.4 million low-income students — started the day with a nutritious school breakfast. The School Breakfast Program served 57.5 low-income students for every 100 who participated in the National School Lunch Program, an increase from 56.9 to 100 in the 2017–2018 school year.<sup>1</sup>

For this report, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) surveyed 76 of the nation’s large school districts to examine school breakfast participation trends at the local level during school year 2018–2019. Within the 76 surveyed school districts, more than 2.1 million low-income students participated in breakfast on an average school day. Half of the surveyed districts offered breakfast at no cost to all students, and all but one used [breakfast after the bell service models](#) to reach more students.

In the 2018–2019 school year, there was a noteworthy shift in the direction some school districts moved with their breakfast programs. Some school districts continued to expand the number of schools offering breakfast at no charge to all students (decreasing the stigma of school breakfasts being only for “poor kids”) and have implemented innovative school breakfast programs, such as breakfast in the classroom. Both strategies help drive the growth in school breakfast participation, which is linked to better test scores,<sup>2</sup> improved student health and dietary intake,<sup>3</sup> and fewer distractions in the classroom throughout the morning.<sup>4</sup> It also can greatly improve a school nutrition department’s finances.

Yet, for school districts that saw breakfast participation stall or decrease, it was often the consequence of moving away from breakfast after the bell programs, especially breakfast in the classroom. Other school districts have seen decreases in the total student enrollment and/or the number of students certified for free or reduced-priced meals, which has helped drive both school breakfast and lunch decreases among low-income students. Students attending schools that are no longer adopting strategies to increase participation in school breakfast are missing out on the many important benefits the program yields.

Over the last decade, much work has been done by a variety of stakeholders to increase the reach of school breakfast, resulting in an additional 3.6 million low-income children receiving school breakfast on an average school day. Given the participation gaps that remain and the large number of students still missing out on the benefits of school breakfast, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state child nutrition agency staff, policy makers, district and school leaders, educators, and anti-hunger advocates must continue to work in partnership so that all students can start their school day ready to learn.

In addition to examining breakfast trends among large school districts, this report outlines strategies that school districts implemented to increase participation, and recognizes school districts that reached FRAC’s ambitious but attainable goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch. This report also calculates the number of students who did not receive a school breakfast when districts fell short of the goal, and the federal dollars lost as a result.

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<sup>1</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2020). *School Breakfast Scorecard, School Year 2018–2019*. Available at: [https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Breakfast-Scorecard-2018-2019\\_FNL.pdf](https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Breakfast-Scorecard-2018-2019_FNL.pdf). Accessed on February 12, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Learning*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf>. Accessed on January 30, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Health*. Available at: <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforhealth-1.pdf>. Accessed on January 30, 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2018). *The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior*. Available at: <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>. Accessed on January 30, 2020.



## Survey Sample

The Food Research & Action Center surveyed 76 large school districts regarding their school breakfast participation and best practices for increasing low-income students' access to the program during the 2018–2019 school year.

- Completed surveys were submitted by 76 school districts in 36 states and the District of Columbia.
- The size of the school districts ranged from 8,747 students in North Little Rock (AR) to 1,147,403 students in New York City Department of Education (NY).
- Of the surveyed school districts, 24 percent had more than 100,000 enrolled students.
- In 51 percent of the surveyed schools, 70 percent or more of enrolled students were certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals.

*(See Table A in the appendix for a full list of enrollment and free and reduced-price percentages.)*

## Key Findings

Across the 76 surveyed school districts, more than 2.1 million low-income students benefited from school breakfast on an average school day in school year 2018–2019.

- Twenty-three of these school districts served school breakfast to 70 low-income children for every 100 who participated in school lunch.
- Of the 53 school districts that did not reach this benchmark, no district served breakfast to fewer than 36 low-income students for every 100 who participated in lunch.
- Thirty-eight of the surveyed school districts offered breakfast at no cost to all students in all schools.
- Seventy-five school districts used breakfast after the bell service models to reach more students. While this is good news, the extent to which school districts broadly implemented alternative breakfast service models varied greatly, and the model(s) used in schools fluctuated year-to-year in some districts.



## Top-Performing School Districts

During the 2018–2019 school year, 23 of the surveyed school districts reached the Food Research & Action Center’s goal of serving 70 low-income children school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. All 23 top-performing districts used strategies that overcame the timing, cost, and stigma barriers that are common to traditional school breakfast programs (means-tested, served in the cafeteria before school starts).

- All of the top-performing school districts used breakfast after the bell service models in some or all of the district’s schools.
- Sixteen of the top-performing school districts offered breakfast at no cost in all schools.
- Seven school districts offered breakfast at no cost in some of their schools.

The table on this page lists the 23 highest-performing school districts.

***(See Table B in the appendix for a full list that ranks all surveyed school districts.)***

## Moving in the Right Direction

Of the school districts surveyed for this report, 25 increased school breakfast participation among low-income students in the 2018–2019 school year compared to the prior school year. The top three school districts with the largest growth in average daily participation in school breakfast — Sioux City (IA), Oklahoma City (OK), and Detroit (MI) — offered breakfast at no cost to all students in some or all of the district’s schools through community eligibility and used breakfast after the bell service models in some or most of their schools.

***(See Table B in the appendix for a full list of changes in low-income student participation in school breakfast between school year 2017–2018 and school year 2018–2019.)***

**School Districts Meeting FRAC’s Goal of 70 Low-Income Children Participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) per 100 Participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year 2018–2019**

School District	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Los Angeles Unified School District <sup>5</sup>	CA	100.4
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	96.9
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	94.5
Boise School District	ID	90.0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	89.8
Rochester City School District	NY	85.0
Houston Independent School District	TX	83.5
San Diego Unified School District	CA	82.5
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	81.1
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	80.1
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	76.9
Little Rock School District	AR	75.5
Syracuse City School District	NY	75.3
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	75.0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	74.1
Irving Independent School District	TX	73.5
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	73.4
Dallas Independent School District	TX	73.0
Houston County Schools	GA	72.2
Reading School District	PA	71.6
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	71.4
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.2
Compton Unified School District	CA	70.1

<sup>5</sup> Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) served breakfasts to more low-income students than it served lunches in school year 2018–2019. The district served breakfast to 305,050 low-income students and lunch to 303,832 low-income students on an average school day, resulting in more than 100 low-income students eating breakfast for every 100 low-income students eating lunch.

## Opportunity for Growth

Of the 76 school districts surveyed for this report, 53 did not reach the Food Research & Action Center’s (FRAC) goal of serving school breakfast to 70 low-income students for every 100 participating in school lunch. If each of these 53 school districts had met FRAC’s benchmark, then on an average day in school year 2018–2019, an additional 360,040 low-income students across the nation would have started the school day with the morning nutrition they needed to learn.

Fifty-one of the surveyed school districts served fewer low-income students in the 2018–2019 school year than in the prior school year. Of these 51 school districts, 31 also experienced decreases in the total number of students certified to receive free or reduced-price school meals. Part of this decrease could be the result of an improvement in the nation’s economy, which likely reduced the number of students who had family incomes low enough to qualify them to receive free or reduced-price school meals. The table on this page lists the 10 lowest-performing school districts included in this report, based on the low-income student breakfast to lunch ratio.

**Ten Lowest-Performing School Districts  
 in School Breakfast Participation,  
 School Year 2018–2019**

School District	State	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	36.2
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	37.3
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	39.1
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	41.5
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	42.9
Sioux City Community School District	IA	43.3
Cobb County School District	GA	43.6
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	43.8
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	44.4
New York City Department of Education	NY	44.6

## How the School Breakfast Program Works

### Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state, typically through the state department of education or agriculture.

### Who can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income.

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the school.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules, however, make it possible to offer free meals to all children, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in schools with high proportions of low-income children.

## How are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal application.

School districts are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools also should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students. Schools can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district’s homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

## How are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement rate schools receive for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2018–2019 school year, schools received reimbursements at the following rates:

- \$1.79 per free breakfast;
- \$1.49 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.31 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe-need” schools received an additional 35 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

## Best Practices

### Making Breakfast Accessible and Part of the School Day

Breakfast after the bell models integrate breakfast into the school day by offering it in more accessible locations where students are more likely to participate, such as in the classroom. When students eat breakfast together, it becomes part of the school’s culture, and low-income students who rely on this meal feel less stigmatized, resulting in more students participating in school breakfast.

- Nineteen of the 23 top-performing school districts offered breakfast after the bell in half or more of their schools during the 2018–2019 school year.

- Seventy-five school districts operated breakfast after the bell in some or all of their schools; and
- One school district, Jackson Public Schools (MS), did not use any breakfast after the bell service models.

*(See Table C in the appendix for a full list of school districts that operated a breakfast after the bell program and a breakdown of the number of schools by breakfast model.)*

### Offering Breakfast at No Charge to All Students

Eliminating the cost of school breakfast to students removes all financial barriers to participation. When all students can eat breakfast for free, more students

participate, reducing the stigma associated with means-tested school breakfast and opening the program to children from families who would otherwise struggle to pay the reduced-price copay or the paid breakfast charge.

## Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the cafeteria and makes it more accessible and a part of the regular school day has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell service models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast, and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools have [three options when offering breakfast after the bell](#):

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day;
- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas; and
- **Second Chance Breakfast:** Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving these students breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class on time, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

Offering breakfast at no cost streamlines meal service and eases the implementation of breakfast after the bell service models because students do not have to be counted by fee category when they are served meals. School districts can use a variety of federal provisions that assist high-poverty schools with offering breakfast at no cost to all students. In general, school districts find it financially viable to offer breakfast at no cost to all students if at least 70 percent of students (in a specific school or districtwide) are certified to receive free or reduced-price meals. Some school districts with even lower rates of free and reduced-price eligible students have made this work financially as well.

In the 2018–2019 school year, 38 of the surveyed school districts offered breakfast at no charge to all students in all schools, 17 school districts offered it in more than half of their schools, and 20 school districts offered breakfast at no charge in less than half of their schools. Only one school district — Cobb County School District (GA) — did not serve free breakfast to all students in any of its schools, despite having six schools eligible to participate in the Community Eligibility Provision, according to data provided by the Georgia Department of Education.

- Sixty-one school districts used [community eligibility](#).
- Fourteen school districts used [Provision 2](#) for breakfast only.
- Six school districts used Provision 2 for breakfast and lunch.
- Twenty-two school districts used [nonpricing](#) to offer breakfast at no charge to all students.

*(See Table D in the appendix for a full list of school districts that offered breakfast at no charge to all students in some or all schools. See Table E for a breakdown of how many schools in each school district offered breakfast at no charge to all students through the various provisions.)*



## Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty school districts to offer breakfast and lunch at no cost to all students, resulting in higher participation in school meals. Community eligibility also reduces administrative burdens on school districts because schools using community eligibility no longer have to collect and process school meals applications. Of the 76 school districts included in this report, 61 school districts operated community eligibility in the 2018–2019 school year.

- Twenty-five school districts operated community eligibility in all schools.
- Thirty-six school districts operated community eligibility in some schools.
- Fifteen school districts did not operate community eligibility in any school.

***(See Table E in the appendix for a full list of school districts in this report that opted to use community eligibility in school year 2018–2019 and are using it in school year 2019–2020.)***

### How Community Eligibility Works

Authorized by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, and phased in select states before being rolled out nationwide, the Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students, and to realize significant administrative savings by eliminating school meal applications. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children who are eligible for free school meals who already are identified by means other than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

“Identified students” include those who are in two categories:

- children who are directly certified for free school meals through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR benefits, or, in some states, Medicaid benefits;
- children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Community eligibility schools are reimbursed for meals served, based on a formula. Because of evidence that the ratio of all eligible children-to-children in these identified categories would be 1.6-to-1, Congress built that into the formula. Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals eaten ( $50 \text{ multiplied by } 1.6 = 80$ ), and at the paid rate for 20 percent.

School districts also may choose to participate districtwide or group schools however they choose if the district or group has an overall identified student percentage of 40 percent or higher.

Find out which schools in your state or community are participating or eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision with the [Food Research & Action Center's database](#).

## Offering Breakfast Free to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast (that breakfast in school is for “the poor kids”), opens the program to children from families who would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

- **Community Eligibility Provision:** Community eligibility schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation.
- **Provision 2:** Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multi-year cycle, called the “base year.” Those data then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.
- **Nonpricing:** No fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).



## Federal Reimbursements Left on the Table — The Fiscal Cost of Low School Breakfast Participation

When low-income students do not eat school breakfast, they miss out on the educational and health benefits linked to the meal, but school districts also miss out on the influx of federal dollars due to low participation. Maximizing school breakfast participation, particularly in high-poverty schools, brings in a significant amount of federal reimbursements. School nutrition departments can reinvest this money into building stronger school meal programs with improved nutritional quality, and use the funds to update outdated kitchen equipment that many school nutrition departments rely on to prepare meals daily.

Using data provided by the surveyed school districts, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) calculated the amount of federal reimbursements that were left on the table for every school district that did not meet FRAC’s goal of serving 70 low-income students breakfast for every 100 low-income students eating school lunch in the 2018–2019 school year.

The table on this page calculates the losses incurred by the 10 school districts included in this report that could have recouped the most federal dollars — more than \$84.4 million — if they had achieved FRAC’s benchmark.<sup>6</sup>

***(See Table F in the appendix for a full list of federal reimbursements missed for school districts in this report that did not meet FRAC’s school breakfast benchmark.)***

**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch, School Year 2018–2019**

School District	State	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
New York City Department of Education	NY	151,113	\$48,147,626
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	19,367	\$6,063,441
Chicago Public Schools	IL	19,482	\$5,719,064
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	17,588	\$5,502,998
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	12,825	\$4,017,535
Clark County School District	NV	12,158	\$3,787,616
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	11,893	\$3,771,257
Cobb County School District	GA	9,372	\$2,990,464
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	8,900	\$2,667,905
Garland Independent School District	TX	5,613	\$1,780,803

## Building and Maintaining Robust Breakfast After the Bell Programs

The implementation of breakfast after the bell programs has been one of the main engines driving the growth in the School Breakfast Program over the past decade. A strong and sustainable breakfast after the bell program, includes a planning process that engages all district stakeholders from the beginning and requires a thorough assessment.

Getting the go-ahead from district leadership is only the beginning. School breakfast advocates must continually show the importance and impact of the program to district leadership and the community. In order to ensure that the program is maintained, school districts must be responsive year-round to feedback from stakeholders, especially from educators and students. As part of the implementation

<sup>6</sup> To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC applies the number of serving days reported by each school district and its proportion of students certified for free and reduced-price school meals. Among the school districts, there can be significant variations in serving days and in the proportion of free and reduced-price certified students, resulting in some districts missing more children, but missing out on less federal funding and vice versa.

strategy, districts need to take the steps necessary to ensure that breakfast after the bell becomes part of the culture of the district, with many breakfast champions in the district and community. Cultivating strong buy-in makes it harder for new leadership or a single stakeholder to cut or eliminate the program.

School breakfast advocates can share information about the impact that participation in the School Breakfast Program can have on students' educational achievement, behavior, and health, and what it means for the school nutrition department's finances. Many school districts

have found that community eligibility is feasible with high breakfast participation, which is driven by the implementation of breakfast after the bell models.

The [Food Resch & Action Center](#) and the [Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom](#) have developed a number of resources to help breakfast champions navigate the stakeholder engagement and implementation process required to build strong programs, including assessment tools, financial calculators, and toolkits created for specific stakeholders such as educators and administrators

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## Conclusion

The School Breakfast Program reached 12.4 million low-income students nationally on an average school day in the 2018–2019 school year. This report highlights the positive impact school districts can have on increasing school breakfast participation among low-income students when school districts implement best practices, like breakfast after the bell and offering breakfast at no charge to all students.

Many of the districts included in this report, particularly those not meeting the Food Research & Action Center's (FRAC) benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, can and should adopt or expand these best

practices to ensure more low-income students have access to school breakfast. Twenty-three of the 76 surveyed school districts met FRAC's goal. Other districts could do more to increase access to school breakfast, and some are even moving away from implementing breakfast after the bell service models and seeing a decrease in school breakfast participation as a result. There remain too many low-income students missing out on the academic and health benefits associated with school breakfast, and too many school districts missing out on the fiscal and educational benefits of increasing participation. For more information on school breakfast, visit FRAC's [school breakfast webpage](#).



## Technical Notes

In summer 2019, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) distributed an electronic survey to 126 large school districts nationwide. FRAC selected the districts based on the number of students and the diversity of geographic representation. The survey — composed primarily of multiple-choice questions — asked each school district about school breakfast participation trends and practices within the district.

The findings of this report are based on completed surveys from 74 school districts' food service staff and data provided by Maryland Hunger Solutions for two Maryland school districts, Baltimore City Public Schools and Prince George's County Public Schools.

The goals of the survey were to

- determine the extent to which these districts reach children, especially low-income children, with the School Breakfast Program;
- assess the number of additional low-income students who would be served if the school districts achieved higher participation rates, and determine the federal dollars that school districts lost as a result of not providing these additional meals;
- discover the most effective practices and strategies that school districts are using to increase participation, including offering breakfast at no charge to all students and implementing breakfast after the bell programs; and
- collect information on promising practices in school districts that might serve as national models for increasing school breakfast participation among low-income students.

Participation in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program was determined by self-reported numbers provided by each district as part of the survey. For each program, the total number of meals served in school year 2018–2019 was divided by the total number of serving days to determine average daily participation. Numbers were rounded to the nearest whole number.

The cost estimate for federal funding lost was based on a calculation of the average daily number of children

receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the same school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would have been reached if each school district had met FRAC's goal (a ratio of 70 low-income children participating in school breakfast to 100 low-income children participating in school lunch). FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for the number of serving days provided by the school district. In order to determine the reimbursement, FRAC assumed that each school district's proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals would remain the same.

## School District Notes

Syracuse City School District (NY) provided updated data in its survey submission for its school year 2017–2018 total number of breakfasts and lunches claimed. As a result, the school breakfast program and school lunch program average daily participation in Table B for school year 2017–2018 was updated to reflect these changes.

In Table C, the Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) has a smaller number of serving sites (685) within the district compared to the total number of schools because some serving sites provide meals to multiple schools co-located on a single campus, or provide meals to students at one of its off-campus programs. Previous reports used a higher number of total schools for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

While New York City Department of Education (NY) has been approved to operate community eligibility districtwide, it is only offering breakfast in some schools, as noted in Table D, because of an exemption allowing the district to only serve lunch (and not breakfast) at 18 alternative schools that do not follow typical school day schedules.

Maryland Hunger Solutions provided data for two school districts, Baltimore City Public Schools (MD) and Prince George's County Public Schools (MD). As a result, school district contact information was not included in Table G for these two districts.

**Table A**

**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price (FRP) Certification, SY 2018–2019**

School District	State	Enrollment	FRP Certified	FRP Percentage of Enrollment
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	80,905	56,326	69.6%
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	15,597	9,433	60.5%
Anchorage School District	AK	42,550	22,605	53.1%
Austin Independent School District	TX	80,013	44,591	55.7%
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	79,310	67,255	84.8%
Bibb County School District	GA	24,045	24,045	100.0%
Boise School District	ID	23,810	8,275	34.8%
Boston Public Schools	MA	54,839	54,839	100.0%
Brentwood Union School District	NY	19,619	17,423	88.8%
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	39,460	39,460	100.0%
Chicago Public Schools	IL	323,419	323,419	100.0%
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	35,337	27,162	76.9%
Clark County School District	NV	327,665	210,732	64.3%
Cobb County School District	GA	111,252	46,038	41.4%
Compton Unified School District	CA	23,862	23,671	99.2%
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	116,691	64,152	55.0%
Dallas Independent School District	TX	154,169	152,473	98.9%
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	31,274	23,769	76.0%
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	52,944	26,000	49.1%
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	49,056	33,279	67.8%
Duval County Public Schools	FL	112,434	91,755	81.6%
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	41,011	41,011	100.0%
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	27,564	21,452	77.8%
Erie City Schools	PA	11,961	11,961	100.0%
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	10,034	10,034	100.0%
Floyd County Schools	GA	9,653	6,597	68.3%
Fulton County Schools	GA	89,671	39,516	44.1%
Garland Independent School District	TX	57,516	41,146	71.5%
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	166,333	86,397	51.9%
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	196,006	125,925	64.2%
Houston County Schools	GA	29,770	17,465	58.7%
Houston Independent School District	TX	209,675	209,675	100.0%
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	28,479	25,745	90.4%
Irving Independent School District	TX	33,426	25,428	76.1%
Jackson Public Schools	MS	24,535	24,535	100.0%
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	97,941	62,283	63.6%
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	22,810	19,367	84.9%
Knox County Schools	TN	60,752	29,161	48.0%
Little Rock School District	AR	23,368	16,800	71.9%

**Table A** CONTINUED

**Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price (FRP) Certification, SY 2018–2019**

School District	State	Enrollment	FRP Certified	FRP Percentage of Enrollment
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	510,713	432,310	84.6%
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	63,218	36,490	57.7%
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	86,000	36,390	42.3%
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	76,375	76,375	100.0%
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	35,546	20,217	56.9%
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	163,278	54,410	33.3%
New York City Department of Education	NY	1,147,403	1,147,403	100.0%
Newark Public Schools	NJ	36,907	34,637	93.8%
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	11,343	10,757	94.8%
North Little Rock School District	AR	8,747	5,929	67.8%
Oakland Unified School District	CA	42,349	22,962	54.2%
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	37,283	37,283	100.0%
Omaha Public Schools	NE	52,379	39,110	74.7%
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	11,229	4,153	37.0%
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	23,603	15,644	66.3%
Portland Public Schools	OR	46,251	15,932	34.4%
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	133,244	80,062	60.1%
Reading School District	PA	18,888	18,888	100.0%
Richmond Public Schools	VA	22,516	22,516	100.0%
Rochester City School District	NY	29,185	29,185	100.0%
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	18,646	12,022	64.5%
Salt Lake City School District	UT	23,933	13,106	54.8%
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	48,733	48,627	99.8%
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	51,071	44,262	86.7%
San Diego Unified School District	CA	119,511	68,771	57.5%
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	67,868	33,886	49.9%
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	37,605	23,734	63.1%
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	191,950	120,752	62.9%
School District of Philadelphia	PA	132,463	132,463	100.0%
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	36,918	22,629	61.3%
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	23,060	5,448	23.6%
Shelby County Schools	TN	148,183	148,183	100.0%
Sioux City Community School District	IA	14,367	10,010	69.7%
Syracuse City School District	NY	20,614	20,614	100.0%
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	12,059	8,590	71.2%
Wake County Public Schools	NC	163,163	54,583	33.5%
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	18,823	18,823	100.0%

**Table B**

**Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2017–2018 and SY 2018–2019**

School District	State	SY 2017–2018				SY 2018–2019				Change in FRP Average Daily SBP Participation, SY 2017–2018 to SY 2018–2019	Percent Change
		SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	21,938	35,557	61.7	47	21,851	34,702	63.0	41	-87	-0.4%
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	4,041	7,166	56.4	56	4,033	7,301	55.2	59	-8	-0.2%
Anchorage School District	AK	8,747	14,558	60.1	50	8,257	13,981	59.1	52	-490	-5.9%
Austin Independent School District	TX	18,636	29,143	63.9	36	21,305	31,192	68.3	27	2,669	12.5%
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	26,538	60,462	43.9	68	22,264	50,127	44.4	68	-4,274	-19.2%
Bibb County School District	GA	11,474	18,003	63.7	37	10,823	17,396	62.2	46	-651	-6.0%
Boise School District	ID	6,653	7,427	89.6	5	6,187	6,873	90.0	4	-466	-7.5%
Boston Public Schools	MA	20,811	35,313	58.9	51	20,703	34,043	60.8	49	-108	-0.5%
Brentwood Union School District	NY	6,975	11,545	60.4	49	7,008	11,520	60.8	48	33	0.5%
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	21,671	28,606	75.8	16	21,854	29,158	75.0	14	184	0.8%
Chicago Public Schools	IL	125,680	216,898	57.9	53	125,749	207,472	60.6	51	69	0.1%
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	16,891	21,731	77.7	13	17,753	21,895	81.1	9	862	4.9%
Clark County School District	NV	82,783	133,018	62.2	45	79,089	130,354	60.7	50	-3,694	-4.7%
Cobb County School District	GA	16,199	37,009	43.8	69	15,504	35,538	43.6	70	-694	-4.5%
Compton Unified School District	CA	10,878	14,303	76.1	15	10,413	14,864	70.1	23	-465	-4.5%
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	26,053	52,571	49.6	63	24,634	47,906	51.4	62	-1,419	-5.8%
Dallas Independent School District	TX	92,470	114,115	81.0	10	80,456	110,275	73.0	18	-12,014	-14.9%
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	12,775	19,789	64.6	34	12,756	19,518	65.4	36	-20	-0.2%
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	3,204	4,318	74.2	19	3,996	4,991	80.1	10	792	19.8%
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	14,861	22,116	67.2	29	14,485	21,928	66.1	31	-376	-2.6%
Duval County Public Schools	FL	39,714	58,968	67.3	28	40,813	60,283	67.7	28	1,099	2.7%
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	19,902	28,456	69.9	24	19,222	27,651	69.5	24	-680	-3.5%
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	10,774	16,935	63.6	39	10,789	16,383	65.9	32	15	0.1%
Erie City Schools	PA	6,505	9,515	68.4	27	6,233	9,110	68.4	26	-273	-4.4%
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	5,325	7,516	70.9	22	5,376	7,530	71.4	21	51	1.0%
Floyd County Schools	GA	4,095	4,743	86.3	6	2,972	4,771	62.3	44	-1,123	-37.8%
Fulton County Schools	GA	17,421	30,286	57.5	54	16,828	29,175	57.7	56	-593	-3.5%
Garland Independent School District	TX	15,375	29,544	52.0	58	14,751	29,091	50.7	65	-624	-4.2%
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	23,470	59,245	39.6	73	22,285	56,962	39.1	74	-1,184	-5.3%
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	63,365	101,597	62.4	44	62,162	94,539	65.8	33	-1,203	-1.9%
Houston County Schools	GA	10,781	15,108	71.4	21	10,580	14,650	72.2	19	-201	-1.9%
Houston Independent School District	TX	106,497	124,018	85.9	7	104,763	125,530	83.5	7	-1,734	-1.7%
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	13,541	22,033	61.5	48	11,140	18,897	58.9	53	-2,401	-21.6%
Irving Independent School District	TX	15,148	20,755	73.0	20	14,536	19,779	73.5	16	-612	-4.2%
Jackson Public Schools	MS	11,984	20,930	57.3	55	11,358	20,279	56.0	57	-626	-5.5%
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	39,951	62,778	63.6	38	39,616	61,423	64.5	37	-335	-0.8%
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	11,637	15,292	76.1	14	11,426	14,849	76.9	11	-210	-1.8%
Knox County Schools	TN	12,824	25,278	50.7	62	11,641	22,307	52.2	61	-1,183	-10.2%
Little Rock School District	AR	8,306	10,577	78.5	12	7,004	9,273	75.5	12	-1,302	-18.6%
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	280,692	248,088	113.1	1	305,050	303,832	100.4	1	24,357	8.0%
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	14,871	28,584	52.0	59	13,872	27,008	51.4	63	-999	-7.2%



**Table B** CONTINUED

**Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Student Participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) Compared to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2017–2018 and SY 2018–2019**

School District	State	SY 2017–2018				SY 2018–2019				Change in FRP Average Daily SBP Participation, SY 2017–2018 to SY 2018–2019	Percent Change
		SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	SBP FRP Average Daily Participation	NSLP FRP Average Daily Participation	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	36,135	52,529	68.8	26	30,765	44,505	69.1	25	-5,370	-17.5%
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	35,778	53,298	67.1	30	34,085	52,119	65.4	35	-1,693	-5.0%
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	11,209	17,784	63.0	40	10,646	17,068	62.4	43	-563	-5.3%
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	24,994	38,263	65.3	31	23,157	37,177	62.3	45	-1,837	-7.9%
New York City Department of Education	NY	268,045	600,379	44.6	66	265,977	595,842	44.6	67	-2,068	-0.8%
Newark Public Schools	NJ	18,040	19,599	92.0	4	18,222	20,300	89.8	5	182	1.0%
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	6,881	7,408	92.9	3	6,770	7,162	94.5	3	-111	-1.6%
North Little Rock School District	AR	3,233	4,956	65.2	32	3,087	4,968	62.1	47	-145	-4.7%
Oakland Unified School District	CA	8,057	15,488	52.0	60	8,175	14,039	58.2	55	117	1.4%
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	13,214	25,939	50.9	61	16,723	28,515	58.6	54	3,509	21.0%
Omaha Public Schools	NE	16,658	31,700	52.5	57	16,818	32,078	52.4	60	161	1.0%
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	2,884	4,668	61.8	46	2,633	3,909	67.4	29	-252	-9.6%
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	10,696	16,559	64.6	33	10,638	16,242	65.5	34	-58	-0.5%
Portland Public Schools	OR	7,052	11,202	63.0	41	6,788	10,259	66.2	30	-263	-3.9%
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	42,236	65,913	64.1	35	38,552	61,479	62.7	42	-3,684	-9.6%
Reading School District	PA	9,776	14,096	69.4	25	10,016	13,987	71.6	20	240	2.4%
Richmond Public Schools	VA	13,306	15,864	83.9	8	12,110	16,342	74.1	15	-1,196	-9.9%
Rochester City School District	NY	17,098	20,418	83.7	9	16,702	19,649	85.0	6	-396	-2.4%
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	6,020	9,649	62.4	43	5,949	9,342	63.7	39	-71	-1.2%
Salt Lake City School District	UT	4,707	9,927	47.4	65	4,809	9,443	50.9	64	102	2.1%
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	37,508	39,130	95.9	2	37,012	38,183	96.9	2	-497	-1.3%
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	12,515	35,246	35.5	75	12,736	35,185	36.2	76	221	1.7%
San Diego Unified School District	CA	40,944	50,666	80.8	11	39,494	47,882	82.5	8	-1,451	-3.7%
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	7,420	16,876	44.0	67	6,832	16,450	41.5	73	-588	-8.6%
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	12,854	17,173	74.9	17	12,893	17,564	73.4	17	39	0.3%
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	38,719	89,038	43.5	71	39,129	83,565	46.8	66	409	1.0%
School District of Philadelphia	PA	52,942	84,601	62.6	42	52,244	82,445	63.4	40	-697	-1.3%
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	5,672	16,834	33.7	76	5,916	15,879	37.3	75	243	4.1%
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	2,302	3,971	58.0	52	2,046	3,656	56.0	58	-256	-12.5%
Shelby County Schools	TN	56,779	81,031	70.1	23	56,077	79,885	70.2	22	-702	-1.3%
Sioux City Community School District	IA	2,394	5,706	42.0	72	3,101	7,154	43.3	71	707	22.8%
Syracuse City School District	NY	10,477	14,032	74.7	18	10,615	14,101	75.3	13	138	1.3%
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	2,518	6,958	36.2	74	3,018	7,039	42.9	72	500	16.6%
Wake County Public Schools	NC	17,982	36,670	49.0	64	22,113	34,673	63.8	38	4,132	18.7%
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	5,401	12,378	43.6	70	5,678	12,966	43.8	69	277	4.9%

**Table C**

**Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year (SY) 2018–2019**

School District	State	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service Models <sup>1</sup>							
		Total Number of Schools	Schools Offering Breakfast	Cafeteria Before School	Served in the Classroom	“Grab and Go” to the Classroom	“Second Chance” or Brunch	Vending Machine	Other
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	144	143	95	35	1	12	0	0
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	18	18	13	5	0	0	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	120	65	33	23	9	0	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	113	113	62	51	1	1	0	0
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	172	172	172	0	168	1	0	0
Bibb County School District	GA	38	38	31	9	7	0	0	0
Boise School District	ID	47	47	45	18	3	13	0	0
Boston Public Schools	MA	129	129	67	47	15	0	0	0
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	17	4	2	9	11	0	0
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	76	76	36	40	60	21	0	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	585	585	54	545	448	0	6	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	63	63	63	0	11	0	14	1
Clark County School District	NV	360	349	166	59	91	9	0	35
Cobb County School District	GA	109	90	87	0	10	0	5	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	31	11	20	0	0	0	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	88	88	88	1	47	1	0	0
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	224	15	147	95	7	11	51
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	62	62	17	2	43	3	0	0
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	133	133	35	78	10	10	0	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	114	114	114	52	4	114	0	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	156	59	97	0	0	0	0
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	83	83	49	0	34	0	0	0
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	42	42	42	34	5	0	4	0
Erie City Schools	PA	21	21	5	18	3	0	0	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	25	9	6	12	0	0	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	18	18	18	0	18	1	0	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	95	77	0	28	0	0	0
Garland Independent School District	TX	69	69	42	27	7	2	0	0
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	256	256	256	0	2	30	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	234	234	148	54	31	1	0	0
Houston County Schools	GA	37	37	37	0	18	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	280	279	80	230	25	10	0	0
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	67	67	67	0	16	0	0	0
Irving Independent School District	TX	36	36	13	3	33	0	0	0
Jackson Public Schools	MS	55	55	55	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	147	147	21	22	1	1	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	54	54	14	20	20	0	0	0
Knox County Schools	TN	89	89	72	3	13	1	0	0
Little Rock School District	AR	43	41	20	21	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Unified School District <sup>2</sup>	CA	685	685	49	624	12	49	0	0

<sup>1</sup> “Breakfast after the bell service models” refers to breakfast service models that are implemented outside of the cafeteria after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> The Los Angeles Unified School District (CA) has a smaller number of serving sites (685) within the district compared to the total number of schools because some serving sites provide meals to multiple schools co-located on a single campus, or provide meals to students at one of its off-campus programs. Previous reports used a higher number of total schools for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

**Table C** CONTINUED

**Breakfast Service Models Operated, School Year (SY) 2018–2019**

School District	State	Number of Schools Using Breakfast After the Bell Service Models <sup>1</sup>							
		Total Number of Schools	Schools Offering Breakfast	Cafeteria Before School	Served in the Classroom	“Grab and Go” to the Classroom	“Second Chance” or Brunch	Vending Machine	Other
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	72	51	21	0	0	0	0
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	149	89	60	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	159	159	68	95	20	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	85	72	47	4	25	4	0	0
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	206	204	123	81	0	0	0	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,543	2,525	1,966	225	457	2,525	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	63	63	10	53	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	17	2	9	9	3	2	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	13	13	0	0	1	0	0
Oakland Unified School District	CA	95	90	73	18	0	3	0	0
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	77	72	0	5	3	0	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	93	53	0	40	0	0	0
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	13	13	12	0	13	12	0	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	54	54	7	7	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	86	83	66	0	17	2	0	0
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	202	202	92	110	0	0	0	0
Reading School District	PA	23	23	3	2	18	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	44	44	17	2	25	0	0	0
Rochester City School District	NY	51	51	12	36	3	0	0	0
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	34	34	21	12	2	0	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	39	38	28	0	10	0	0	0
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	93	93	34	74	4	0	0	0
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	84	84	84	0	1	4	6	0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	208	200	120	74	0	14	0	0
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	130	125	96	28	9	10	9	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	55	18	8	32	0	0	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	206	206	205	0	2	0	1	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	231	231	193	136	63	55	0	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	55	55	55	13	10	10	0	0
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	29	29	20	6	0	1	0	2
Shelby County Schools	TN	208	208	124	73	11	0	0	0
Sioux City Community School District	IA	21	21	21	0	6	0	0	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	37	37	11	21	15	37	1	0
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	21	21	19	2	0	0	0	0
Wake County Public Schools	NC	187	185	185	13	2	0	0	0
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	30	28	2	0	0	0	0

**Table D**

**School Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students in None, Some, or All Schools, School Year (SY) 2018–2019**

School District	State	Total Schools	Does the School District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If “No,” the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the School District Offer Free Breakfast in All or Some Schools?	If “Some,” the Number of Schools Offering Free Breakfast
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	144	No	1	some	92
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	18	Yes	0	some	6
Anchorage School District	AK	120	No	55	some	35
Austin Independent School District	TX	113	Yes	0	some	53
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	172	Yes	0	some	170
Bibb County School District	GA	38	Yes	0	all	0
Boise School District	ID	47	Yes	0	some	23
Boston Public Schools	MA	129	Yes	0	all	0
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	Yes	0	all	0
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	76	Yes	0	all	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	585	Yes	0	all	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	63	Yes	0	all	0
Clark County School District	NV	360	No	11	some	174
Cobb County School District	GA	109	No	19	none	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	Yes	0	all	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	88	Yes	0	some	8
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	Yes	0	all	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	62	Yes	0	some	46
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	133	Yes	0	all	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	114	Yes	0	all	0
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	Yes	0	all	0
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	83	Yes	0	all	0
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	42	Yes	0	all	0
Erie City Schools	PA	21	Yes	0	all	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	Yes	0	all	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	18	Yes	0	all	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	Yes	0	some	40
Garland Independent School District	TX	69	Yes	0	some	24
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	256	Yes	0	some	52
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	234	Yes	0	all	0
Houston County Schools	GA	37	Yes	0	some	16
Houston Independent School District	TX	280	No	1	some	277
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	67	Yes	0	all	0
Irving Independent School District	TX	36	Yes	0	all	0
Jackson Public Schools	MS	55	Yes	0	all	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	Yes	0	some	134
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	54	Yes	0	some	47
Knox County Schools	TN	89	Yes	0	some	46



**Table D** CONTINUED

**School Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students in None, Some, or All Schools, School Year (SY) 2018–2019**

School District	State	Total Schools	Does the School District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If “No,” the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the School District Offer Free Breakfast in All or Some Schools?	If “Some,” the Number of Schools Offering Free Breakfast
Little Rock School District	AR	43	No	2	some	41
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	685	Yes	0	some	504
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	No	6	some	32
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	Yes	0	all	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	159	Yes	0	all	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	85	No	13	some	72
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	206	No	2	some	87
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,543	No	18	some <sup>1</sup>	2525
Newark Public Schools	NJ	63	Yes	0	all	0
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	Yes	0	all	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	Yes	0	some	10
Oakland Unified School District	CA	95	No	5	some	90
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	Yes	0	all	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	No	1	some	93
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	13	Yes	0	all	0
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	Yes	0	all	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	86	No	3	some	41
Prince George’s County Public Schools	MD	202	Yes	0	some	95
Reading School District	PA	23	Yes	0	all	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	44	Yes	0	all	0
Rochester City School District	NY	51	Yes	0	all	0
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	34	Yes	0	some	12
Salt Lake City School District	UT	39	No	1	some	5
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	93	Yes	0	all	0
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	84	Yes	0	some	71
San Diego Unified School District	CA	208	No	8	some	113
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	130	No	5	some	58
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	Yes	0	all	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	206	yes	0	all	0
School District of Philadelphia	PA	231	Yes	0	all	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	55	Yes	0	some	14
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	29	Yes	0	some	9
Shelby County Schools	TN	208	Yes	0	all	0
Sioux City Community School District	IA	21	Yes	0	some	7
Syracuse City School District	NY	37	Yes	0	all	0
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	21	Yes	0	all	0
Wake County Public Schools	NC	187	No	2	some	25
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	Yes	0	all	0

<sup>1</sup>While New York City Department of Education (NY) has been approved to operate community eligibility districtwide, it is only offering breakfast in some schools because of an exemption allowing the district to only serve lunch (and not breakfast) at eighteen alternative schools that do not follow typical school day schedules.

**Table E**

**Number of Schools Offering Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in School Year (SY) 2018–2019 and SY 2019–2020**

School District	State	Total Schools, SY 2018–2019	Number of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Schools		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast Only		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast & Lunch		Number of Schools Using Nonpricing or Other (if specified)	
			SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	144	91	97	0	0	1	1	0	0
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	18	0	2	6	6	0	0	0	0
Anchorage School District	AK	120	35	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin Independent School District	TX	113	43	82	10	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	172	170	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibb County School District	GA	38	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boise School District	ID	47	23	12	0	2	0	0	0	0
Boston Public Schools	MA	129	129	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood Union School District	NY	17	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	76	76	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago Public Schools	IL	585	585	588	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	63	46	52	14	9	0	0	3	4
Clark County School District	NV	360	136	226	11	5	27	4	0	0
Cobb County School District	GA	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compton Unified School District	CA	31	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	88	7	26	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dallas Independent School District	TX	224	224	223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	62	42	50	0	0	0	0	4	4
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	133	133	107	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	114	86	87	0	0	0	0	28	28
Duval County Public Schools	FL	156	127	126	0	0	0	0	29	29
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	83	83	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Erie City Schools	PA	21	21	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	25	25	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd County Schools	GA	18	18	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Fulton County Schools	GA	95	27	27	0	0	0	0	13	12
Garland Independent School District	TX	69	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	256	52	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	234
Houston County Schools	GA	37	16	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston Independent School District	TX	280	277	277	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	67	67	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irving Independent School District	TX	36	3	31	0	0	0	0	33	5
Jackson Public Schools	MS	55	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	147	134	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	54	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County Schools	TN	89	46	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Rock School District	AR	43	0	0	0	0	29	29	12	12
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	685	504	591	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table E** CONTINUED

**Number of Schools Offering Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in School Year (SY) 2018–2019 and SY 2019–2020**

School District	State	Total Schools, SY 2018–2019	Number of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Schools		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast Only		Number of Schools Using Provision 2 for Breakfast & Lunch		Number of Schools Using Nonpricing or Other (if specified)	
			SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020	SY 2018–2019	SY 2019–2020
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	78	0	0	21	23	0	0	11	9
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	149	120	119	29	30	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	159	159	157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	85	38	38	25	25	0	0	9	9
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
New York City Department of Education	NY	2,543	2,543	2,565	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newark Public Schools	NJ	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Little Rock School District	AR	13	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland Unified School District	CA	95	75	73	19	0	1	1	0	10
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	77	77	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha Public Schools	NE	94	5	5	88	88	0	0	0	0
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portland Public Schools	OR	86	14	14	26	26	1	1	0	0
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	202	11	11	0	0	0	0	84	88
Reading School District	PA	23	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond Public Schools	VA	44	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester City School District	NY	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	34	12	10	0	0	0	23	0	0
Salt Lake City School District	UT	39	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	93	91	92	0	0	0	0	2	0
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	84	71	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Unified School District	CA	208	108	106	0	0	5	5	0	0
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	130	55	54	3	2	0	0	0	0
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	55	0	0	55	55	0	0	0	0
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	206	0	0	1	1	0	0	205	205
School District of Philadelphia	PA	231	231	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Shelby County Schools	TN	208	208	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux City Community School District	IA	21	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse City School District	NY	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	21	5	5	0	0	0	0	16	16
Wake County Public Schools	NC	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	29
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table F**

**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Students Participated in School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 in School Lunch (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2018–2019<sup>1</sup>**

School District	State	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	63.0	2,440	\$ 772,712
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	55.2	1,077	\$ 339,639
Anchorage School District	AK	59.1	1,529	\$ 448,520
Austin Independent School District	TX	68.3	529	\$ 163,063
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	44.4	12,825	\$ 4,017,535
Bibb County School District	GA	62.2	1,354	\$ 436,139
Boise School District	ID	90.0	met goal	met goal
Boston Public Schools	MA	60.8	3,127	\$ 901,217
Brentwood Union School District	NY	60.8	1,056	\$ 329,391
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	75.0	met goal	met goal
Chicago Public Schools	IL	60.6	19,482	\$ 5,719,064
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	81.1	met goal	met goal
Clark County School District	NV	60.7	12,158	\$ 3,787,616
Cobb County School District	GA	43.6	9,372	\$ 2,990,464
Compton Unified School District	CA	70.1	met goal	met goal
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	51.4	8,900	\$ 2,667,905
Dallas Independent School District	TX	73.0	met goal	met goal
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	65.4	907	\$ 276,692
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	80.1	met goal	met goal
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	66.1	865	\$ 278,064
Duval County Public Schools	FL	67.7	1,385	\$ 428,178
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	69.5	134	\$ 43,118
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	65.9	679	\$ 207,369
Erie City Schools	PA	68.4	144	\$ 44,861
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	71.4	met goal	met goal
Floyd County Schools	GA	62.3	368	\$ 116,542
Fulton County Schools	GA	57.7	3,594	\$ 1,112,759
Garland Independent School District	TX	50.7	5,613	\$ 1,780,803
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	39.1	17,588	\$ 5,502,998
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	65.8	4,016	\$ 1,268,336
Houston County Schools	GA	72.2	met goal	met goal
Houston Independent School District	TX	83.5	met goal	met goal
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	58.9	2,088	\$ 672,862
Irving Independent School District	TX	73.5	met goal	met goal
Jackson Public Schools	MS	56.0	2,837	\$ 914,091
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	64.5	3,380	\$ 1,047,967
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	76.9	met goal	met goal
Knox County Schools	TN	52.2	3,974	\$ 1,175,159

<sup>1</sup> To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC applies the number of serving days reported by each school district and its proportion of students certified for free and reduced-price school meals. Among the school districts, there can be significant variations in serving days and in the proportion of free and reduced-price certified students, resulting in some districts missing more children, but missing out on less federal funding and vice versa.

**Table F** CONTINUED

**Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income (Free and Reduced-Price, FRP) Students Participated in School Breakfast (SBP) per 100 in School Lunch (NSLP), School Year (SY) 2018–2019<sup>1</sup>**

School District	State	Ratio of FRP in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional FRP in SBP if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Little Rock School District	AR	75.5	met goal	met goal
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	100.4	met goal	met goal
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	51.4	5,034	\$ 1,581,282
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	69.1	388	\$ 120,330
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	65.4	2,399	\$ 738,481
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	62.4	1,301	\$ 381,638
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	62.3	2,867	\$ 893,345
New York City Department of Education	NY	44.6	151,113	\$ 48,147,626
Newark Public Schools	NJ	89.8	met goal	met goal
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	94.5	met goal	met goal
North Little Rock School District	AR	62.1	390	\$ 123,335
Oakland Unified School District	CA	58.2	1,653	\$ 524,225
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	58.6	3,238	\$ 938,979
Omaha Public Schools	NE	52.4	5,636	\$ 1,653,351
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	67.4	103	\$ 35,209
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	65.5	732	\$ 234,498
Portland Public Schools	OR	66.2	393	\$ 119,931
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	62.7	4,483	\$ 1,397,331
Reading School District	PA	71.6	met goal	met goal
Richmond Public Schools	VA	74.1	met goal	met goal
Rochester City School District	NY	85.0	met goal	met goal
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	63.7	591	\$ 180,844
Salt Lake City School District	UT	50.9	1,801	\$ 557,874
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	96.9	met goal	met goal
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	36.2	11,893	\$ 3,771,257
San Diego Unified School District	CA	82.5	met goal	met goal
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	41.5	4,683	\$ 1,451,104
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	73.4	met goal	met goal
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	46.8	19,367	\$ 6,063,441
School District of Philadelphia	PA	63.4	5,467	\$ 1,751,804
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	37.3	5,200	\$ 1,615,170
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	56.0	513	\$ 161,457
Shelby County Schools	TN	70.2	met goal	met goal
Sioux City Community School District	IA	43.3	1,907	\$ 604,855
Syracuse City School District	NY	75.3	met goal	met goal
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	42.9	1,909	\$ 605,843
Wake County Public Schools	NC	63.8	2,158	\$ 677,835
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	43.8	3,398	\$ 1,100,912

<sup>1</sup> To calculate the lost federal dollars for each district, FRAC applies the number of serving days reported by each school district and its proportion of students certified for free and reduced-price school meals. Among the school districts, there can be significant variations in serving days and in the proportion of free and reduced-price certified students, resulting in some districts missing more children, but missing out on less federal funding and vice versa.



**Table G**  
**School District Contacts**

School District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	Sandra Kemp	Executive Director	505-345-5661
Alexandria City Public Schools	VA	Haytham Abdulhamid	Software Specialist	571-388-6408
Anchorage School District	AK	Gavin M. Northey	Business Manager	907-348-5274
Austin Independent School District	TX	Anneliese Tanner	Executive Director	512-414-0228
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	MD Hunger Solutions	Anti-Hunger Program Associate	410-528-0021 x 6029
Bibb County School District	GA	Bernice Tukes	Site Support Manager	478-779-2612
Boise School District	ID	Christy Smith	Food & Nutrition Services Supervisor	208-854-4067
Boston Public Schools	MA	Laura Benavidez	Executive Director, Food and Nutrition Services	617-635-9144
Brentwood Union School District	NY	Carol Ann Grodski	School Lunch Manager	631-434-2316
Buffalo Public Schools	NY	Bridget O'Brien Wood	Director	716-816-3688
Chicago Public Schools	IL	Chemica Brown	Business Manager	773-553-3211
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	Jessica Shelly	Director, Student Dining Services	513-363-0818
Clark County School District	NV	David Wines	Director	702-799-8123
Cobb County School District	GA	Emily Hanlin	Executive Director	770-426-3380
Compton Unified School District	CA	Larry Shields	Accounting Manager	310-639-4321 x 56682
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	Darin Crawford	Nutrition Services Director	281-897-4542
Dallas Independent School District	TX	Bonnie Cheung	Director of Business and Finance	214-932-5566
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	Amanda Miller	Director of Food & Nutrition Management	515-242-7636
Detroit Public Schools Community District	MI	William B. Scott	Assistant Director	313-539-9865
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	Laura Cochrun	Specialist	202-768-4835
Duval County Public Schools	FL	Jane Zentko	Contract Compliance Director- Food Service	904-732-5145
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	LA	Emily Hartman	Purchasing Coordinator/Area Supervisor	225-226-3608
Elizabeth Public Schools	NJ	Felice Salvatore	Accountant	908-436-5403
Erie City Schools	PA	Jenny Johns	General Manager	814-874-6888
Ferguson-Florissant School District	MO	Priscilla Urban	Food Service Specialist	314-687-1968
Floyd County Schools	GA	Elaine Treglown	Child Nutrition Field Site Specialist	706-234-1031 x 7194
Fulton County Schools	GA	Denielle Saitta	Project Manager, Marketing & Communications	470-254-8962
Garland Independent School District	TX	Margaret Liew	Business Program Development Coordinator	972-494-8322
Hawaii State Department of Education	HI	Dexter Kishida	Program Specialist	808-798-8586
Hillsborough County Public Schools	FL	Mary Kate Harrison	General Manager	813-840-7089
Houston County Schools	GA	Lauren Koff	Dietitian	478-322-3308
Houston Independent School District	TX	Betti Wiggins	Officer, Nutrition Services	713-491-5700
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	Dena Bond	Director of Food Service	317-226-4772
Irving Independent School District	TX	Olga Rosenberger	Director of Food and Nutrition Services	972-600-6900
Jackson Public Schools	MS	Tiffany Wheeler	Child Nutrition Accountant	601-960-8794
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	Denitra Booker	Coordinator, Records and Reports	502-485-3198
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	Josh Mathiasmeier	Director of Nutritional Services	913-627-3900
Knox County Schools	TN	Brett Foster	Executive Director, School Nutrition	865-594-3640
Little Rock School District	AR	Stephanie Walker Hynes	Director	501-447-2458

**Table G** CONTINUED  
**School District Contacts**

School District	State	Contact	Title	Phone
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	Manish Singh	Director	213-241-2993
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	Loretta Zullo	Director	480-472-0910
Metro Nashville Public Schools	TN	Spencer E. Taylor	Executive Director	615-259-8469
Milwaukee Public Schools	WI	Angie Check	Dietitian Specialist	414-475-8365
Minneapolis Public Schools	MN	Sara Eugene	Compliance Coordinator	612-668-2822
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	Susan McCarron	Director	301-284-4900
New York City Department of Education	NY	Robert Deschak	Deputy Chief, Office of School Support Services	718-707-4334
Newark Public Schools	NJ	Dr. Tonya A McGill	Executive Director	973-733-7172
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	NY	Caitlin Lazarski	Director of School Nutrition	845-563-3426
North Little Rock School District	AR	Laura Jennings	Child Nutrition Director	501-771-8061
Oakland Unified School District	CA	Sodalin Kaing	Financial Accountant II	510-434-2233
Oklahoma City Public Schools	OK	Shonia Hall	Assistant Director	405-587-1014
Omaha Public Schools	NE	Tammy Yarmon	Director	531-299-9848
Pittsburg Unified School District	CA	Kathleen Culcasi	Supervisor	925-473-2325
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	Curtistine Walker	Director of Food Service	412-529-3302
Portland Public Schools	OR	Whitney Eilersick	Senior Director	503-916-3399
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	MD Hunger Solutions	Anti-Hunger Program Associate	410-528-0021 x 6029 <sup>1</sup>
Reading School District	PA	Kurt Myers	Food Service Director	610-371-5611
Richmond Public Schools	VA	Susan Roberson	Director of School Nutrition Services	804-780-8240
Rochester City School District	NY	David Brown	Food Service Director	585-506-8706
Rowan-Salisbury Schools	NC	Lisa Altmann	School Nutrition Director	704-630-6048
Salt Lake City School District	UT	Kelly Orton	Director of Child Nutrition	801-974-8380
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	Dr. Jennifer Sides	Director of Support Services	210-554-2290 x 54336
San Bernardino Unified School District	CA	Joanna Nord	Interim Business Manager	909-881-8000
San Diego Unified School District	CA	Jennifer Marrone	Business Manager, Food & Nutrition Services	858-627-7332
San Francisco Unified School District	CA	Jiwon Jun	Breakfast Expansion Consultant	415-749-3604 x 13031
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	Onetha Bonaparte	School Nutrition Director	912-395-5548
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	Lori Dornbusch	Site Based Operations Manager	561-383-2035
School District of Philadelphia	PA	Amy Virus	Mrg. Admin. & Support Svcs	215-400-5972
School District U-46 (Elgin)	IL	Elena Hildreth	Director	224-735-8176
Scottsdale Unified School District	AZ	Patti Bilbrey	Director, Nutrition Services	480-484-6208
Shelby County Schools	TN	Phyllis Glover	Executive Director-Food and Nutrition	901-416-5561
Sioux City Community School District	IA	Rich Luze	Food Service Director	712-279-6860
Syracuse City School District	NY	Carrie Kane	Assistant Director	315-435-4207
Tempe Elementary School District	AZ	Linda Rider	Director of Nutrition Services	480-642-1541
Wake County Public Schools	NC	Paula De Lucca	Senior Director	919-588-3531
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	Linda Franzese	Director	203-574-8210

<sup>1</sup> Phone number for Maryland Hunger Solutions.



EMBARGOED UNTIL  
**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2020**  
12:01 a.m., Eastern

Food Research & Action Center  
1200 18th Street, NW  
Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20036

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