



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST

## MAKING IT WORK IN LARGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

FEBRUARY 2015  
[WWW.FRAC.ORG](http://WWW.FRAC.ORG)



**FRAC**  
Food Research and Action Center

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks go to the participating school district nutrition directors and their staffs. This report would not be possible without their responsiveness and willingness to share their experiences with others. We also are grateful to state partners who provided data for this report—Maryland Hunger Solutions and the Texas Hunger Initiative.

This report was written by FRAC Senior Child Nutrition Policy Analyst Jessie Hewins.

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) gratefully acknowledges major support of its work to expand and improve the School Breakfast Program in 2014–2015 from the following:

- ConAgra Foods Foundation
- Kellogg Company Fund
- National Dairy Council/Dairy Management, Inc.
- Newman's Own Foundation
- Walmart Foundation

Additional support for our breakfast work in 2013–2014 has been provided by the following:

- General Mills Foundation
- Hillshire Brands

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of FRAC alone.

## ABOUT FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest and monthly School Breakfast Newsletter, go to: [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org). For information about the School Breakfast Program, go to: <http://bit.ly/sbprogram>

# INTRODUCTION

Research supports what educators and school officials see every day in our nation's schools: a well-nourished child who starts the day with breakfast is a better learner, more likely to be at school and participate in the classroom. For too many families, though, there are obstacles to providing a healthy morning meal each day. Tight budgets for low-income families and busy morning schedules can mean that many students arrive at school hungry and not ready to learn. Fortunately, the School Breakfast Program plays a critical role in filling this void for millions of low-income children every school day.

Despite the well-documented health and educational benefits of starting the day with breakfast, the School Breakfast Program remains seriously underutilized. In the 2013-2014 school year, just over half the number of low-income children who participated in the National School Lunch Program also participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day.

Since the 1990-1991 school year, FRAC has measured the reach and growth of the School Breakfast Program through our annual report, the School Breakfast Scorecard. That report compares participation rates among the states and examines state and national trends to identify strategies and policies that are increasing access to the School Breakfast Program.

This report, however, focuses on school breakfast participation in our nation's largest school districts and highlights school districts that are going the extra mile to ensure that their students start the day with school breakfast. Many of these districts represent the nation's most vulnerable communities with high concentrations of children living in poverty, making it all the more imperative for these students to have ready access to nutritious meals at school. This report also measures how much money is forfeited by not reaching more children with breakfast, and identifies effective expansion strategies for districts that have yet to take the necessary steps to improve participation in the School Breakfast Program.

## HOW THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM WORKS

### Who operates the School Breakfast Program:

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the School Breakfast Program. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state through the state Department of Education or Agriculture.

### Who can participate in the School Breakfast Program:

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free school meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level pay charges (referred to as "paid meals") set by the school, typically \$1.00 to \$1.50 for breakfast.

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district each year. At the same time, many children participation in other programs are "categorically eligible" (deemed eligible) for free school meals and are not required to submit a school meal application. These children include those in families participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless or runaway youth, and children enrolled in Head Start. School districts are required to "directly certify" children in SNAP participant households for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists, and have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. However, some categorically eligible children are missed through these processes and are still certified by submitting an application.

## How the School Breakfast Program is funded:

The School Breakfast Program is funded by the federal government through per-meal reimbursements. The amount the school is reimbursed for each meal depends on whether a student qualifies for free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2013-2014 school year, schools received:

- \$1.58 per free breakfast,
- \$1.28 per reduced-price breakfast, and
- \$0.28 per paid breakfast.

“Severe need” schools qualify for an additional 31 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.

## SURVEY FINDINGS

Each year, FRAC surveys large school districts from all over the country to determine the extent to which districts are reaching low-income children with school breakfast and to assess trends and best practices in expanding access to the School Breakfast Program. For our report on the 2013-2014 school year, 62 school districts are represented:

- The districts range in size from 17,000 students in the Reading School District (PA) to 1.1 million students in New York City Public Schools (NY).
- The districts represent 30 states.
- “The percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals varies from 34 percent in Montgomery County Public Schools (MD) to virtually 100 percent in Detroit Public Schools (MI) and the Syracuse City School District (NY).

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



# MEETING THE NEED

This year, 11 districts met FRAC’s ambitious but achievable goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. Compared with the national average of 53.2 low-income children eating breakfast for every 100 eating school lunch, these districts are doing an outstanding job in meeting the nutritional needs of their students. Many of the top performing districts—Los Angeles Unified School District (CA), Newark Public Schools (NJ), Detroit Public Schools (MI) and Cincinnati Public Schools (OH), for example—serve extremely high need communities and the School Breakfast Program can help families and schools meet the crucial need of a high proportion of students in the district.

## School Districts Meeting FRAC’s Goal of 70 Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast per 100 Participating in School Lunch

District	Ratio of Low-Income Children in SBP to NSLP, 2013-2014 School Year
Los Angeles Unified School District (CA)	102.0 <sup>1</sup>
Des Moines Public Schools (IA)	93.4
Newark Public Schools (NJ)	89.4
San Antonio Independent School District (TX)	88.1
Houston Independent School District (TX)	87.8
Shelby County Schools (TN)	84.4
Boise School District (ID)	81.6
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (KS)	80.0
Detroit Public Schools (MI)	79.0
Cincinnati Public Schools (OH)	74.9
Syracuse City School District (NY)	71.5

(See Table B for a full list of rankings).

<sup>1</sup> LAUSD served breakfast to 270,188 low-income children and served lunch to 264,766 low-income children on an average day, resulting in more than 100 percent of low-income children eating breakfast out of the low-income children eating lunch (see Table B).

## Making Breakfast Part of the School Day

Participating in traditional school breakfast, a means-tested program offered in the cafeteria before school, poses obstacles for many children and families. Long bus rides and commutes and busy morning schedules make getting to school early either inconvenient or impossible for overextended families. Social stigma associated with participating in school breakfast serves as another impediment for low-income children. To combat these barriers, thousands of school districts—large and small, urban, suburban, and rural—across the country have decided to move breakfast into the classroom and make it an integral part of the school day. Offering breakfast in the classroom or from “grab and go” carts in the hallway makes participation convenient and accessible for all children and allowing children to eat at their desks with their teacher and fellow students removes stigma and provides opportunities for social and emotional learning in the classroom.

### Breakfast After the Bell: How it Works

#### Delivered to the Classroom

School nutrition staff or student volunteers deliver meals to the classroom in coolers or carts that are then distributed by either school nutrition staff or teachers. Students eat at their desk in the first 10-15 minutes of class while the teacher is taking attendance or during morning announcements.

#### Grab and Go

Students can grab a bagged meal on their way to class from carts or kiosks in the hallway or other high traffic areas. Meals are eaten in a common area on the way to class, or in the classroom during the first 10-15 minutes of class.

#### Second Chance

Breakfast is served after first period during a morning nutrition break either in the cafeteria or from “grab and go” carts or kiosks in the hallway. This model works particularly well for older students who may not be hungry earlier in the morning.

Notably, the top performing districts all offer breakfast at no charge to all students in all or some schools and extensively utilize alternative school breakfast service models such as breakfast in the classroom throughout all or most of their schools. As more and more of the country’s largest school districts have moved in the past decade towards offering breakfast after the start of the school day, this type of innovative program is rapidly becoming the norm for many communities. In all, 50 districts in this study reported offering breakfast in the classroom or from “grab and go” carts or kiosks to eat in the classroom in all or some schools (see Table D for a full list of districts using alternative service models).



## Breakfast at No Charge

Another key strategy to increase access to the School Breakfast Program is to offer breakfast at no charge to all students, especially in high-poverty schools. Providing free breakfast to all students goes hand in hand with implementing alternative service models like breakfast in the classroom and helps to alleviate stigma for low-income children. Offering breakfast at no charge streamlines service because school nutrition staff no longer have to collect fees from students, which makes serving breakfast in the classroom or from “grab and go” carts more efficient. When meals are provided at no charge, schools also do not have to grapple with how to collect unpaid meal fees when hungry children cannot pay for a meal. There are several methods that school districts can use to make the finances work (see box).

The vast majority of the school districts in this report offer free breakfast to all students in all or some of their schools, a proven strategy to boost participation in the school breakfast program, especially when offering breakfast after the bell:

- 27 districts offer free breakfast to all students in all schools.
- 25 districts serve free breakfast to all students in some schools.
- 42 are using the Community Eligibility Provision to offer free breakfast and free lunch to all students in all or some schools.

(See Table E for a full list of districts offering free breakfast in all or some schools and Table F for a full list of districts using the Community Eligibility Provision, a new provision that allows high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students.)

## How Schools Can Offer Free Breakfast to All Students

### Provision 2

School districts can use Provision 2, a long-standing federal option which provides significant administrative savings, to offer free breakfast or lunch, or both. Provision 2 schools offer free meals to all students, do not have to count and claim each meal by fee category (free, reduced-price, or paid) and only collect school meal applications once every four years, at most.

### Community Eligibility Provision

This new federal option allows high-poverty schools to offer free breakfast and lunch and eliminate school meal applications. The provision streamlines operation of the school meals programs, as schools no longer collect fees for meals, do not need to count and claim meals by fee category, and often can avoid much paperwork.

### Nonpricing

Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through nonpricing, by simply not collecting fees from students but still counting and claiming meals served to each child by fee category.

# ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Too many districts are failing to provide a healthy breakfast to a majority of their low-income students, using lunch participation as a benchmark. In the 2013-2014 school year, the bottom 10 performing school districts in this report all reached fewer than 45 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.

## 10 Lowest Performing Districts

District	Ratio of Low-Income Children in SBP to NSLP, 2013-2014 School Year
Anchorage School District (AK)	44.8
Fort Worth Independent School District (TX)	44.7
Austin Independent School District (TX)	44.6
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	43.8
Waterbury Public Schools (CT)	42.3
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	41.8
San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA)	41.4
Reading School District (PA)	35.6
New York City Public Schools (NY)	35.4
Oakland Unified School District (CA)	34.8

(See Table B for a full list of rankings.)

There are a few positives here: some of these districts are taking important steps to ensure more low-income children start the day ready to learn. For example, in the 2014-2015 school year, Reading School District (PA) implemented the Community Eligibility Provision district-wide and began offering breakfast in the classroom in the district's 13 elementary schools through a grant provided by FRAC and the Newman's Own Foundation. In addition, Anchorage School District (AK), Fort Worth Independent School District (TX), Waterbury Public Schools (CT), and Oakland Unified School District (CA) all are implementing the Community Eligibility Provision in high-poverty schools in their districts this school year, and New York City Public Schools (NY) expanded the number of schools using the provision as well.

# THE COST OF LOW SCHOOL BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION

Districts that have not taken action to increase school breakfast participation not only miss out on education and health benefits for their students but also forgo the significant federal funding available through the School Breakfast Program. For districts not meeting the goal of serving 70 low-income children breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, FRAC measures the additional children who would start the day ready to learn as well as the added funding that would go to the school district if that goal were met.

## Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch

District	Additional Low-Income Students	Additional Funding, 2013-2014 School Year
Long Beach Unified School District (CA)	8,150	\$2,240,691
San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA)	7,497	\$2,737,266
Polk County Public Schools (FL)	11,224	\$3,173,825
DeKalb County Schools (FL)	14,001	\$3,777,285
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools (NC)	14,334	\$3,968,575
Orange County Public Schools (FL)	15,035	\$4,214,612
Broward County Public Schools (FL)	27,196	\$7,630,055
Chicago Public Schools (IL)	27,910	\$7,770,220
Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)	52,723	\$13,595,631
New York City Public Schools (NY)	181,672	\$51,010,225

(See Table G for a full listing of additional children and funding.)

As the table above demonstrates, some of the country's largest districts – including New York City Public Schools (NY), Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL), Chicago Public Schools (IL), and Broward County Public Schools (FL)–each could reach thousands more children each day with school breakfast.

# SUCCESS STORIES

## Big Gains in Los Angeles

Los Angeles Unified School District (CA), the second largest school district in the country, produced impressive gains in overall school breakfast participation and participation among low-income children in the 2013-2014 school year. Over the past two school years, the district phased in an extensive breakfast in the classroom program in 588 schools with crucial leadership from the school board. It has continued to expand the program in the current school year as part of a three year plan initiated by the Los Angeles Fund for Public Education. As a result, the district served an additional 65,924 low-income children each day in the 2013-2014 school year—an increase of 24 percent over the 2012-2013 school year. This amounts to a combined increase of 117,860 additional low-income children participating in school breakfast since the 2011-2012 school year. To support the program, a coalition of anti-hunger and education advocacy organizations, including California Food Policy Advocates and Share Our Strength, have worked collaboratively with the district to ensure sustainable implementation.

## District-wide Breakfast in the Classroom in Dallas

Dallas Independent School District (TX) also expanded its breakfast in the classroom program with great success in the 2013-2014 school year. The district offers free breakfast in all 220 schools to all 161,000 students. The vast majority of students in Dallas qualify for free or reduced-price meals—90 percent in the 2013-2014 school year. Recognizing the immense need, the district began implementing breakfast in the classroom in the 2011-2012 school year through a grant from the Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom, a collaboration among FRAC, the National Association of Elementary School Principals Foundation, National Education Association Health Information Network, and School Nutrition Foundation. Based upon the success of these pilot schools, in 2012, the school board voted to require all schools to offer breakfast in the classroom. The district rolled out the program in phases, starting in the 2013-2014 school year with all elementary schools, then implementing in all middle schools in the 2014-2015 year and all high schools in the 2015-2016 year. As a result, 22,000 more low-income children started the day with a healthy breakfast at school in the 2013-2014 school year than in 2012-2013, an increase of 30 percent over the previous year.



# THE COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION: MAKING HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS HUNGER-FREE

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a recent federal option for high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Created in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, the provision was phased in, a few states at a time, for three years beginning in the 2011-2012 school year and then became available in all states for the 2014-2015 school year. Since its inception, CEP has been a key driver of school breakfast participation in early adopting states and school districts, and will continue to spur growth as more and more schools are attracted to the many benefits of the program.

## How the Community Eligibility Provision works:

Any school, group of schools in a district, or district with 40 percent “identified students” can participate. “Identified students” are children who are certified for free school meals without an application because they participate in other means-tested programs. This includes children in SNAP, TANF, FDPIR, and, in some states, Medicaid, who are directly certified for school meals through a data matching process, as well as children who are migrant, homeless, enrolled in Head Start or in foster care who are certified by means other than an application. Reimbursements are calculated by multiplying the “identified student” percentage by 1.6 to determine the share of meals served by the school that will be reimbursed at the federal free rate. The remainder of the meals served are reimbursed at the paid rate.

## Benefits of the Community Eligibility Provision:

- Lessens administrative work – schools no longer have to collect and verify school meal applications and can focus on feeding children.
- Increases participation—in the initial pilot states, schools that implemented the provision for two years increased breakfast participation by 25 percent and lunch participation by 13 percent.
- Facilitates implementation of alternative breakfast service models—when schools don’t have to collect fees or count each meal served by fee category, it simplifies implementation of breakfast in the classroom and “grab and go” service models that can boost participation further.
- Improves the financial viability of school nutrition programs—when participation increases, school districts can take advantage of economies of scale, and reinvest additional revenue to improve nutrition quality and provide staff training.
- Eliminates unpaid meal fees—when all children eat at no charge, the school district does not have to collect unpaid fees from families.

In the first year of nationwide availability, CEP has been an unequivocal success, with most of the school districts in this report successfully implementing it and seeing the benefits:

- Nearly 14,000 schools are using CEP – about half of those eligible.
- 2,000 school districts are using CEP in one or more schools.
- 6.4 million students attend CEP schools. <sup>2</sup>

For additional information, see FRAC’s [Community Eligibility page](#)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, CEP Elections by State School Year 2014-2015.  
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/state-cep-election-data.pdf>

## The only districts in this report not using CEP last year or this year are:

- Austin Independent School District (TX)
- Baltimore City Public Schools (MD)
- Brentwood Union Free School District (NY)
- Broward County Public Schools (FL)
- Cincinnati Public Schools (OH)
- Denver Public Schools (CO)
- Durham Public Schools (NC)
- Gwinnett County Public Schools (GA)
- Hillsborough County School District (FL)
- Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (KS)
- Little Rock School District (AR)
- Long Beach Unified School District (CA)
- Los Angeles Unified School District (CA)
- Mesa Public Schools (AZ)
- Miami-Dade County Public Schools (FL)
- Montgomery County Public Schools (MD)
- Prince George's County Public Schools (MD)
- San Bernardino City Unified School District (CA)
- San Diego Unified School District (CA)
- Savannah-Chatham County Public School System (GA)

(See Table F for a full list of districts using the Community Eligibility Provision)

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## The Survey

In the summer of 2014, FRAC sent a survey regarding school year 2013-2014 school breakfast participation and practices to 87 of the largest school districts. FRAC selected the districts based on number of students and geographic representation, seeking to look not just at the nation's most populous districts but at those school districts in a substantial number of states. School food service staff in 54 districts responded between August 2014 and January 2015.

## The major goals of the survey were to:

- Determine the extent to which these districts reach low-income children with the School Breakfast Program;
- Assess trends in reaching children with the School Breakfast Program;
- Consider the additional number of low-income students who would be served if the districts achieved higher participation rates and determine the federal dollars lost to the districts as a result of not providing these meals;
- Monitor progress and examine: the effectiveness of school districts' efforts to increase school breakfast participation through the provision of "universal" breakfast (breakfast offered at no charge to all students); and the implementation of programs where breakfast is eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day; and the implementation of community eligibility; and
- Collect information on promising practices in the districts that might serve as national models for increasing school breakfast participation by low-income students.

The data were collected directly from the school districts' food and nutrition department personnel through an online survey and follow-up phone interviews. Participation data for an additional eight districts were provided by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Maryland Hunger Solutions, and the Texas Hunger Initiative.

Student participation data were based on the total number of breakfasts and lunches served during the school year, with average daily participation determined by dividing the data by the number of serving days provided by each district.

The cost estimate was based on a calculation of the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. FRAC then calculated the number of additional children who would be reached if each district reached a ratio of 70 in breakfast to 100 in lunch. FRAC then multiplied this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for the number of serving days provided by the school district. FRAC assumed each district's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumed that no additional student's meal would be reimbursed at the higher rate that "severe need" schools receive.

Table A: Student Enrollment and Free and Reduced-Price Certification\*

District	State	Enrollment	Free and Reduced-Price Certified	Free and Reduced-Price % of Enrollment
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	88,226	55,051	62.4%
Anchorage School District	AK	47,337	19,581	41.4%
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	50,131	38,761	77.3%
Austin Independent School District	TX	85,921	54,363	63.3%
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	85,023	72,189	84.9%
Boise School District	ID	26,049	13,149	50.5%
Boston Public Schools	MA	57,026	40,595	71.2%
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	18,100	14,008	77.4%
Broward County Public Schools	FL	222,345	140,965	63.4%
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	144,693	78,566	54.3%
Chicago Public Schools	IL	408,461	341,137	83.5%
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	32,835	22,758	69.3%
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	OH	41,699	27,882	66.9%
Columbus City Schools	OH	51,442	40,598	78.9%
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	111,556	54,559	48.9%
Dallas Independent School District	TX	160,136	144,112	90.0%
DeKalb County Schools	GA	99,388	72,333	72.8%
Denver Public Schools	CO	88,705	59,797	67.4%
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	31,682	21,772	68.7%
Detroit Public Schools	MI	65,399	65,399	100.0%
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	47,330	35,881	75.8%
Durham Public Schools	NC	34,180	22,146	64.8%
Fort Worth Independent School District	TX	86,345	70,851	82.1%
Fulton County Schools	GA	91,312	41,619	45.6%
Guilford County Schools	NC	69,338	35,733	51.5%
Gwinnett County Public Schools	GA	169,150	93,817	55.5%
Hartford Public Schools	CT	23,675	18,180	76.8%
Hillsborough County School District	FL	203,431	122,047	60.0%
Houston Independent School District	TX	211,167	172,277	81.6%
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	30,561	25,514	83.5%

Table A: Continued

Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	100,223	67,486	67.3%
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	20,950	19,604	93.6%
Knox County Schools	TN	58,611	29,500	50.3%
Little Rock School District	AR	25,110	18,127	72.2%
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	81,849	59,134	72.2%
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	580,090	336,293	58.0%
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	64,830	39,078	60.3%
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	TN	82,000	62,073	75.7%
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	356,241	263,945	74.1%
Minneapolis Public School	MN	36,213	23,510	64.9%
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	151,873	51,842	34.1%
New York City Department of Education	NY	1,127,869	796,447	70.6%
Newark Public Schools	NJ	37,289	30,739	82.4%
Oakland Unified School District	CA	40,539	26,664	65.8%
Omaha Public Schools	NE	50,306	37,592	74.7%
Orange County Public Schools	FL	175,114	115,241	65.8%
Pinellas County Schools	FL	102,052	58,936	57.8%
Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	26,178	17,234	65.8%
Polk County Public Schools	FL	86,274	59,247	68.7%
Portland Public Schools	OR	47,693	21,441	45.0%
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	125,324	76,967	61.4%
Reading School District	PA	17,741	16,044	90.4%
Richmond Public Schools	VA	23,367	17,351	74.3%
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	55,812	50,739	90.0%
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	57,144	49,552	86.7%
San Diego Unified School District	CA	131,577	78,200	59.4%
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	38,749	24,326	62.8%
School District of Philadelphia	PA	138,814	113,685	81.9%
Shelby County Schools	TN	144,000	108,445	75.3%
Syracuse City School District	NY	20,652	20,652	100.0%
Toledo Public Schools	OH	21,440	16,555	77.2%
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	18,622	15,270	82.0%

Note: Detroit Public Schools and Syracuse City Public Schools utilize the community eligibility provision district-wide, which allows them to claim all meals in the Free category.

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) SY 2013-2014

District	Ratio of Free & Reduced-Price Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	SBP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation	NSLP Free & Reduced-Price Average Daily Participation
Albuquerque Public Schools	61.3	29	20,474	33,406
Anchorage School District	44.8	53	5,793	12,936
Atlanta Public Schools	68.3	14	19,386	28,385
Austin Independent School District	44.6	55	18,069	40,524
Baltimore City Public Schools	59.7	35	27,894	46,685
Boise School District	81.6	7	6,124	7,502
Boston Public Schools	64.4	25	25,398	39,445
Brentwood Union Free School District	64.9	22	7,104	10,938
Broward County Public Schools	43.8	56	45,341	103,623
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	46.7	49	28,677	61,444
Chicago Public Schools	58.1	36	135,891	234,002
Cincinnati Public Schools	74.9	10	13,314	17,787
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	55.3	40	15,327	27,724
Columbus City Schools	66.3	19	19,316	29,126
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	52.4	44	22,966	43,818
Dallas Independent School District	69.4	12	74,385	107,149
DeKalb County Schools	45.7	52	26,289	57,556
Denver Public Schools	59.9	34	24,573	40,997
Des Moines Public Schools	93.4	2	9,592	10,265
Detroit Public Schools	79.0	9	35,020	44,308
District of Columbia Public Schools	67.9	15	15,723	23,153
Durham Public Schools	50.3	46	7,970	15,838
Fort Worth Independent School District	44.7	54	22,985	51,456
Fulton County Schools	60.4	32	18,763	31,061
Guilford County Schools	64.8	23	22,181	34,243
Gwinnett County Public Schools	60.8	31	48,746	80,210
Hartford Public Schools	45.7	51	6,634	14,504

Table B: Continued

Hillsborough County School District	61.5	28	61,685	100,246
Houston Independent School District	87.8	5	100,842	114,884
Indianapolis Public Schools	61.2	30	13,369	21,859
Jefferson County Public Schools	65.4	21	33,379	51,067
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	80.0	8	9,807	12,258
Knox County Schools	57.6	38	11,929	20,701
Little Rock School District	66.7	18	8,682	13,012
Long Beach Unified School District	48.2	47	18,015	37,379
Los Angeles Unified School District	102.0	1	270,188	264,766
Mesa Public Schools	53.4	42	15,918	29,794
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	58.0	37	25,422	43,850
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	41.8	58	78,097	186,885
Minneapolis Public School	57.2	39	9,613	16,796
Montgomery County Public Schools	52.7	43	19,591	37,196
New York City Department of Education	35.4	61	186,295	525,667
Newark Public Schools	89.4	3	18,267	20,442
Oakland Unified School District	34.8	62	6,014	17,273
Omaha Public Schools	47.4	48	13,339	28,120
Orange County Public Schools	52.4	45	44,800	85,478
Pinellas County Schools	64.6	24	26,889	41,615
Pittsburgh Public Schools	67.8	17	9,688	14,297
Polk County Public Schools	46.5	50	22,234	47,798
Portland Public Schools	61.6	27	8,112	13,179
Prince George's County Public Schools	60.2	33	33,258	55,208
Reading School District	35.6	60	4,570	12,822
Richmond Public Schools	67.8	16	9,017	13,300
San Antonio Independent School District	88.1	4	36,002	40,870
San Bernardino City Unified School District	41.4	59	14,432	26,237
San Diego Unified School District	69.2	13	39,919	57,682
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	62.9	26	12,067	19,191
School District of Philadelphia	65.6	20	50,189	76,498
Shelby County Schools	84.4	6	63,310	74,988
Syracuse City School District	71.5	11	10,625	14,862
Toledo Public Schools	54.5	41	6,698	12,279
Waterbury Public Schools	42.3	57	4,620	10,920

Table C: Change in Low-Income Student Participation School Year 2012-2013 to School Year 2013-2014

District	Average Daily Participation in the School Breakfast Program Free & Reduced-Price		School Year 2012-2013 to School Year 2013-2014	
	SY 2013-2014	SY 2012-2013	Increase in Number of Students	Percent change in Number of Students
Albuquerque Public Schools	20,474	20,372	103	0.5%
Anchorage School District	5,793	5,754	39	0.7%
Atlanta Public Schools	19,386	18,426	960	5.0%
Austin Independent School District	18,069	16,413	1,656	9.2%
Baltimore City Public Schools	27,894	27,769	125	0.4%
Boise School District	6,124	6,941	-817	-13.3%
Boston Public Schools	25,398	22,762	2,636	10.4%
Brentwood Union Free School District	7,104	6,468	636	9.0%
Broward County Public Schools	45,341	44,183	1,158	2.6%
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	28,677	27,615	1,062	3.7%
Chicago Public Schools	135,891	138,743	-2,851	-2.1%
Cincinnati Public Schools	13,314	13,266	48	0.4%
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	15,327	16,002	-675	-4.4%
Columbus City Schools	19,316	20,399	-1,083	-5.6%
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	22,966	22,414	552	2.4%
Dallas Independent School District	74,385	51,701	22,684	30.5%
DeKalb County Schools	26,289	26,339	-51	-0.2%
Denver Public Schools	24,573	20,505	4,068	16.6%
Des Moines Public Schools	9,592	8,285	1,307	13.6%
Detroit Public Schools	35,020	38,337	-3,318	-9.5%
District of Columbia Public Schools	15,723	17,136	-1,413	-9.0%
Durham Public Schools	7,970	7,550	420	5.3%
Fort Worth Independent School District	22,985	20,615	2,370	10.3%
Fulton County Schools	18,763	17,704	1,060	5.6%
Guilford County Schools	22,181	21,017	1,164	5.2%
Gwinnett County Public Schools	48,746	48,429	317	0.7%
Hartford Public Schools	6,634	6,018	616	9.3%
Hillsborough County School District	61,685	51,776	9,909	16.1%
Houston Independent School District	100,842	99,473	1,370	1.4%
Indianapolis Public Schools	13,369	13,156	213	1.6%
Jefferson County Public Schools	33,379	32,247	1,133	3.4%
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	9,807	9,927	-120	-1.2%

Table C: Continued

Knox County Schools	11,929	12,191	-262	-2.2%
Little Rock School District	8,682	8,418	264	3.0%
Long Beach Unified School District	18,015	17,947	69	0.4%
Los Angeles Unified School District	270,188	204,263	65,924	24.4%
Mesa Public Schools	15,918	15,734	184	1.2%
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	25,422	22,989	2,433	9.6%
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	78,097	71,601	6,496	8.3%
Minneapolis Public School	9,613	9,685	-72	-0.8%
Montgomery County Public Schools	19,591	19,097	493	2.5%
New York City Department of Education	186,295	192,322	-6,027	-3.2%
Newark Public Schools	18,267	19,631	-1,363	-7.5%
Oakland Unified School District	6,014	6,671	-657	-10.9%
Omaha Public Schools	13,339	13,365	-26	-0.2%
Orange County Public Schools	44,800	43,086	1,715	3.8%
Pinellas County Schools	26,889	18,790	8,100	30.1%
Pittsburgh Public Schools	9,688	9,357	331	3.4%
Polk County Public Schools	22,234	20,944	1,291	5.8%
Portland Public Schools	8,112	8,448	-336	-4.1%
Prince George's County Public Schools	33,258	30,214	3,043	9.2%
Reading School District	4,570	591	3,979	87.1%
Richmond Public Schools	9,017	8,155	861	9.6%
San Antonio Independent School District	36,002	31,913	4,089	11.4%
San Bernardino City Unified School District	14,432	14,897	-465	-3.2%
San Diego Unified School District	39,919	40,458	-539	-1.4%
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	12,067	9,275	2,792	23.1%
School District of Philadelphia	50,189	47,900	2,289	4.6%
Shelby County Schools	63,310	47,015	16,296	25.7%
Syracuse City School District	10,625	10,344	281	2.6%
Toledo Public Schools	6,698	6,402	296	4.4%
Waterbury Public Schools	4,620	3,968	653	14.1%

Table D: Breakfast Service Models\*

District	Total Schools	Number of Schools Using Alternative Service Models					
		Cafeteria before school	Served in the classroom	Grab and go to the classroom	"Second Chance" or brunch	Vending machine	Other
Albuquerque Public Schools	139	85	54	2			
Anchorage School District	84	49	16	4			
Atlanta Public Schools	79	31	30	18			
Boise School District	48	46	32	4	15		
Boston Public Schools	134	108	44	26			
Brentwood Union Free School District	17	6	11	8	2		
Broward County Public Schools	231	231	3	12		20	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	158	158		40			
Chicago Public Schools	537	24	334	461			
Cincinnati Public Schools	53	53	1	20	14	14	
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	96	96		10			
Columbus City Schools	111	107	2	2			
Dallas Independent School District	220	67	152				
DeKalb County Schools	124	124					
Des Moines Public Schools	57	42	15	26			
Detroit Public Schools	131	10	121		1		
District of Columbia Public Schools	109	74	58	21	109		
Durham Public Schools	55	52	3				

Table D: Continued

Fulton County Schools	94	94		13			
Guilford County Schools	127	55	23	70			2
Gwinnett County Public Schools	129	89	3	58		1	
Hartford Public Schools	49	49	8	5			
Houston Independent School District	281	42	239				
Indianapolis Public Schools	63	57		17			
Jefferson County Public Schools	148	118	30				
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	56	20	36				
Knox County Schools	86	66	15	4	1	1	
Little Rock School District	46	30	16	1			
Long Beach Unified School District	86	81	1		11		
Los Angeles Unified School District	692	87	570	2	33		
Mesa Public Schools	77	47	19				
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	138	111	27				
Minneapolis Public School	62	36		26			
New York City Department of Education	2,447	2,326	282	62			
Newark Public School	62	12	50				
Oakland Unified School District	87	82	2	1	3		2
Omaha Public Schools	87	87	45	27			
Orange County Public Schools	196	196					171
Pinellas County Schools	137	137		93	93	17	
Pittsburgh Public Schools	54	54	25	2			2
Polk County Public Schools	136	125	8	20			
Portland Public Schools	82	59		23			
Prince George's County Public Schools	205	96	85	24			
Reading School District	22	9	14	14			
Richmond Public Schools	44	44	5				
San Bernardino City Unified School District	72	72					
San Diego Unified School District	212	212	68	29	6		
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	53	26	15	12			
School District of Philadelphia	260	260	145	60			
Shelby County Schools	228	103	105	20			
Syracuse City School District	32	7	16	6		5	
Toledo Public Schools	47	41		6			
Waterbury Public Schools	30	26	4				

Note: Data not reported for Austin, Baltimore, Cypress-Fairbanks, Denver, Fort Worth, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Montgomery County, and San Antonio.  
Some schools utilize multiple service methods.

Table E: Districts Offering Free Breakfast to All Students\*

District	Total Schools	Does the District Serve Breakfast in All Schools?	If "No," the Number of Schools Without Breakfast	Does the District Offer Free Breakfast in All or Some Schools?	If "Some," How Many Schools Offer Free Breakfast?
Albuquerque Public Schools	139	Yes		Some	74
Anchorage School District	84	No	15	Some	30
Atlanta Public Schools	79	Yes		Some	56
Boise School District	48	Yes		Some	18
Boston Public Schools	134	Yes		All	
Brentwood Union Free School District	17	Yes		All	
Broward County Public Schools	231	Yes		Some	81
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	158	No	2	All	
Chicago Public Schools	537	Yes		All	
Cincinnati Public Schools	53	Yes		All	
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	96	Yes		All	
Columbus City Schools	111	Yes		All	
Dallas Independent School District	220	Yes		All	
DeKalb County Schools	124	No	2	Some	18
Denver Public Schools	176	No	14	All	
Des Moines Public Schools	57	Yes		Some	20
Detroit Public Schools	131	Yes		All	
District of Columbia Public Schools	109	Yes		All	
Durham Public Schools	55	Yes		Some	22
Fulton County Schools	94	Yes		Some	40
Guilford County Schools	127	Yes		Some	79
Gwinnett County Public Schools	129	No	1	Some	22
Hartford Public Schools	49	Yes		Some	29
Houston Independent School District	281	Yes		All	
Indianapolis Public Schools	63	Yes		Some	57
Jefferson County Public Schools	148	Yes		Some	95

Table E: Continued

Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	56	Yes		Some	26
Knox County Schools	86	Yes		Some	52
Little Rock School District	46	Yes		Some	33
Long Beach Unified School District	86	No	2	Some	20
Los Angeles Unified School District	692	Yes		Some	572
Mesa Public Schools	77	No	11	Some	27
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	138	Yes		All	
Minneapolis Public School	62	Yes		All	
New York City Department of Education	2447	No	40	All	
Newark Public School	62	Yes		All	
Oakland Unified School District	87	No	5	All	
Omaha Public Schools	87	Yes		All	
Orange County Public Schools	196	Yes		Some	105
Pinellas County Schools	137	Yes		All	
Pittsburgh Public Schools	54	Yes		All	
Polk County Public Schools	136	Yes		Some	77
Portland Public Schools	82	No	2	Some	35
Prince George's County Public Schools	205	Yes		Some	109
Reading School District	22	Yes		All	
Richmond Public Schools	44	Yes		All	44
San Bernardino City Unified School District	72	Yes		No	
San Diego Unified School District	212	Yes		Some	74
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	53	Yes		All	
School District of Philadelphia	260	Yes		All	
Shelby County Schools	228	Yes		All	

Table E: Continued

Syracuse City School District	32	Yes		All	
Toledo Public Schools	47	Yes		Some	42
Waterbury Public Schools	30	Yes		All	

Note: Data not reported for Austin, Baltimore, Cypress-Fairbanks, Denver, Fort Worth, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Montgomery County, and San Antonio.

Table F: Districts Using Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

District	Number of CEP Schools in SY 2013-2014 Schools (if applicable)	CEP in SY 2014-2015?	Number of CEP Schools in SY 2014-2015	Enrollment in CEP Schools for SY 2014-2015
Albuquerque Public Schools		Yes	74	NA
Anchorage School District		Yes	30	14,982
Atlanta Public Schools	57	Yes	54	27,188
Austin Independent School District		No		
Baltimore City Public Schools		No		
Boise School District		Yes	17	5,960
Boston Public Schools	128	Yes	134	59,932
Brentwood Union Free School District		No		
Broward County Public Schools		No		
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools		Yes	74	59,669
Chicago Public Schools	415	Yes	548	363,000
Cincinnati Public Schools		No		
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	96	Yes	96	37,954
Columbus City Schools		Yes	107	52,040
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District		Yes	NA	NA
Dallas Independent School District		Yes	220	160,136
DeKalb County Schools	9	Yes	16	12,317
Denver Public Schools		No		
Des Moines Public Schools		Yes	35	17,336
Detroit Public Schools	131	Yes	131	65,385
District of Columbia Public Schools	75	Yes	77	30,983
Durham Public Schools		No		
Fort Worth Independent School District		Yes	NA	NA
Fulton County Schools		Yes	2	1,302
Guilford County Schools		Yes	56	28,335
Gwinnett County Public Schools		No		
Hartford Public Schools		Yes	35	16,977
Hillsborough County School District		No		
Houston Independent School District		Yes	166	111,750
Indianapolis Public Schools		Yes	62	31,383

Table F: Continued

Jefferson County Public Schools		Yes	95	NA
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools		No		
Knox County Schools		Yes	52	28,280
Little Rock School District		No		
Long Beach Unified School District		No		
Los Angeles Unified School District		No		
Mesa Public Schools		No		
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools		Yes	138	84,000
Miami-Dade County Public Schools		No		
Minneapolis Public School		Yes	4	2,806
Montgomery County Public Schools		No		
New York City Department of Education	443	Yes	687	217,693
Newark Public School		Yes	16	10,463
Oakland Unified School District		Yes	8	2,617
Omaha Public Schools		Yes	6	NA
Orange County Public Schools	10	Yes	10	4,765
Pinellas County Schools	58	Yes	65	41,160
Pittsburgh Public Schools		Yes	54	26,237
Polk County Public Schools	48	Yes	77	38,624
Portland Public Schools		Yes	25	13,976
Prince George's County Public Schools		No		
Reading School District		Yes	22	18,000
Richmond Public Schools		Yes	44	23,367
San Antonio Independent School District		Yes	NA	NA
San Bernardino City Unified School District		No		
San Diego Unified School District		No		
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System		No		
School District of Philadelphia		Yes	260	138,814
Shelby County Schools		Yes	228	115,000
Syracuse City School District	32	Yes	32	20,981
Toledo Public Schools		Yes	41	15,427
Waterbury Public Schools		Yes	30	18,797

Note: CEP was available in 10 states (FL, GA, IL, KY, MA, MD, MI, NY, OH, and WV) and the District of Columbia in SY 2013-2014. The provision became available nationwide in SY 2014-2015.

Table G: Additional Participation and Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Students Were Served Breakfast per 100 Receiving Lunch

District	Additional Low-Income Students in Breakfast if 70 per 100 in Lunch	Additional Federal Funding if 70 Low-Income Breakfast Students per 100 Receiving Lunch
Albuquerque Public Schools	2,910	\$811,606
Anchorage School District	3,263	\$862,709
Atlanta Public Schools	484	\$135,054
Austin Independent School District	10,298	NA
Baltimore City Public Schools	4,785	\$1,240,898
Boise School District	met goal	met goal
Boston Public Schools	2,213	\$629,331
Brentwood Union Free School District	553	\$150,499
Broward County Public Schools	27,196	\$7,630,055
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	14,334	\$3,968,575
Chicago Public Schools	27,910	\$7,770,220
Cincinnati Public Schools	met goal	met goal
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	4,080	\$1,095,919
Columbus City Schools	1,072	\$280,616
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	7,707	NA
Dallas Independent School District	619	\$171,907
DeKalb County Schools	14,001	\$3,777,285
Denver Public Schools	4,125	\$1,102,468
Des Moines Public Schools	met goal	met goal
Detroit Public Schools	met goal	met goal
District of Columbia Public Schools	484	\$140,420
Durham Public Schools	3,117	\$867,086
Fort Worth Independent School District	13,034	NA
Fulton County Schools	2,980	\$795,329
Guilford County Schools	1,789	\$493,187
Gwinnett County Public Schools	7,401	\$2,006,358
Hartford Public Schools	3,519	\$988,998
Hillsborough County School District	8,487	\$2,200,864
Houston Independent School District	met goal	met goal
Indianapolis Public Schools	1,933	\$536,303
Jefferson County Public Schools	2,367	\$632,470
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	met goal	met goal
Knox County Schools	2,562	\$686,077

Table G: Continued

Little Rock School District	426	\$117,791
Long Beach Unified School District	8,150	\$2,240,691
Los Angeles Unified School District	met goal	met goal
Mesa Public Schools	4,938	\$1,381,728
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	5,273	\$1,395,853
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	52,723	\$13,595,631
Minneapolis Public School	2,144	\$589,610
Montgomery County Public Schools	6,447	\$1,893,389
New York City Department of Education	181,672	\$51,010,225
Newark Public School	met goal	met goal
Oakland Unified School District	6,077	\$1,704,985
Omaha Public Schools	6,345	\$1,641,245
Orange County Public Schools	15,035	\$4,214,612
Pinellas County Schools	2,241	\$637,285
Pittsburgh Public Schools	320	\$89,929
Polk County Public Schools	11,224	\$3,173,825
Portland Public Schools	1,113	\$297,104
Prince George's County Public Schools	5,388	\$1,486,386
Reading School District	4,406	\$1,239,747
Richmond Public Schools	293	\$78,016
San Antonio Independent School District	met goal	met goal
San Bernardino City Unified School District	9,953	\$2,737,266
San Diego Unified School District	458	\$123,292
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	1,367	\$378,707
School District of Philadelphia	3,360	\$929,647
Shelby County Schools	met goal	met goal
Syracuse City School District	met goal	met goal
Toledo Public Schools	1,898	\$457,933
Waterbury Public Schools	3,024	\$819,368

NA=data not reported

Table H: School District Contacts

District	State	Contact	Title	Phone	Email
Albuquerque Public Schools	NM	Sandra Kemp	Interim Executive Director Food & Nutrition Services	505-345-5661	kemp_s@aps.edu
Anchorage School District	AK	Alden Thern	Director Student Nutrition	907-348-5140	thern_alden@asdk12.org
Atlanta Public Schools	GA	Marilyn Hughes	Director, Nutrition Department	404-802-1599	mhhughes@atlanta.k12.ga.us
Austin Independent School District	TX	Chris Carrillo-Spano	Director	512-414-0228	chriscar@austinisd.org
Baltimore City Public Schools	MD	Elizabeth Marchetta	Office of the CFO	410-396-8768	eamarchetta@bcps.k12.md.us
Boise School District	ID	Peggy Bodnar	Food & Nutrition Services Director	208-854-4104	peggy.bodnar@boiseschools.org
Boston Public Schools	MA	Deborah Ventricelli	Deputy Director	617-635-9158	dventricelli@bostonpublicschools.org
Brentwood Union Free School District	NY	Nancy Ann Padrone	Coordinator School Food Service	631-434-2316	npadrone@bufsd.org
Broward County Public Schools	FL	Mary Mulder	Food and Nutrition Services Director	754-321-0215	mary.mulder@browardschools.com
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	NC	Cindy Hobbs	Executive Director	980-344-0221	c.hobbs@cms.k12.nc.us
Chicago Public Schools	IL	Leslie Fowler	Executive Director	773-553-2833	lafowler@cps.edu
Cincinnati Public Schools	OH	Jessica Shelly	Food Service Director	513-363-0800	shellyj@cps-k12.org
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	OH	Regis Balaban	Executive Director	216-838-0434	Regis.Balaban@ClevelandMetroSchools.org
Columbus City Schools	OH	Joseph Brown	Director	614-365-5671	jbrown@columbus.k12.oh.us
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	TX	Darrin Crawford	Director	281-897-4541	jeffery.crawford@cfisd.net

Table H: Continued

Dallas Independent School District	TX	Bonnie Cheung	Director of Business & Finance	214-932-5566	cheung@dallasisd.org
DeKalb County Schools	GA	Joyce R. Wimberly	Executive Director	678-676-0156	Joyce_R_Wimberly@fc.dekalb.k12.ga.us
Denver Public Schools	CO	Thersa Hafner	Executive Director	720-423-5611	theresa_hafner@dpsk12.org
Des Moines Public Schools	IA	Sandy Huisman	Director, Food and Nutrition Management	515-242-7636	sandy.huisman@dmschools.org
Detroit Public Schools	MI	Betti Wiggins	Executive Director	313-408-5723	betti.wiggins@detroitk12.org
District of Columbia Public Schools	DC	Kate Wobbekind	Program Coordinator	202-821-6548	kate.wobbekind@dc.gov
Durham Public Schools	NC	James Keaten	Executive Director, School Nutrition Services	919-560-2370	James.Keaten@dpsnc.net
Fort Worth Independent School District	TX	Glenn Headlee	Director	817-814-3500	roy.headlee@fwisd.org
Fulton County Schools	GA	Alyssia Wright	Executive Director of School Nutrition	404-669-8960	wrightal@fultonschools.org
Guilford County Schools	NC	James Faggione	Director, School Nutrition	336-370-3266	faggioj@gcsnc.com
Gwinnett County Public Schools	GA	Ken Yant	Director of School Nutrition	678-301-6246	ken_yant@gwinnett.k12.ga.us
Hartford Public Schools	CT	Lonnie Burt	Food Service Director	860-695-8490	burty001@hartfordschools.org
Hillsborough County School District	FL	Mary Kate Harrison	Director	813-840-7092	marykate.harrison@sdhc.k12.fl.us
Houston Independent School District	TX	Mark Welch	General Manager of Operations	713.491.5849	mwelch@houstonisd.org
Indianapolis Public Schools	IN	Jane Cookson	Director of Foodservice	317/226-4772	cooksonj@myips.org
Jefferson County Public Schools	KY	Hannah Lehman	Coordinator, Records and reports	502-485-3198	hannah.lehman@jefferson.kyschools.us

Table H: Continued

Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools	KS	Josh Mathiasmeier	Director of Nutritional Services	913 627 3914	joshua.mathiasmeier@kckps.org
Knox County Schools	TN	Wanda McCown	Senior Field Supervisor	865 594 3654	Wanda.mccown@knoxschools.org
Little Rock School District	AR	Lilly Bouie, Ph.D.	Child Nutrition Director	501 447 2450	lilly.bouie@lrsd.org
Long Beach Unified School District	CA	Darlene Martin	Nutrition Svices Director	562-427-7923	dmartin@lbschools.net
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	Laura Benavidez	Deputy Director, Food Services	213-241-2999	laura.benavidez@lausd.net
Mesa Public Schools	AZ	Loretta Zullo	Director	480-472-0910	lzullo@mpsaz.org
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools	TN	Spencer Taylor	Executive Director	615 259-8472	spencer.taylor@mnps.org
Miami-Dade County Public Schools	FL	Susan Rothstein	Coordinator, Nutritional Wellness	786-275-0438	srothstein@dadeschools.net
Minneapolis Public School	MN	Bertrand Weber	Director Culinary and Nutrition Services	612-668-2820	bertrand.weber@mpls.k12.mn.us
Montgomery County Public Schools	MD	Marla R. Caplon	Director	301-840-8170	Marla_R_Caplon@mcpsmd.org
New York City Department of Education	NY	Robert Sanft	Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Office of School Support Services	718-707-4334	rdeschak@schools.nyc.gov
Newark Public School	NJ	Tonya Riggins	Director	973-733-7172	triggins@nps.k12.nj.us
Oakland Unified School District	CA	Zenaida Perea	Financial Accountant II	510-434-2252	zenaida.perea@ousd.k12.ca.us
Omaha Public Schools	NE	Tammy Yarmon	Director	402-557-2230	tammy.yarmon@ops.org
Orange County Public Schools	FL	Mark Watson	Area Manager	407-317-3700	mark.watson@ocps.net
Pinellas County Schools	FL	Art Dunham	Food Service Director	727-547-7154	dunhama@pcsb.org

Table H: Continued

Pittsburgh Public Schools	PA	Curtistine Walker	Food Service Director	412-488-3302	cwalker2@pghboe.net
Polk County Public Schools	FL	Susan Ehrhart	School Nutrition Director	863-534-0590	susan.ehrhart@polk-fl.net
Portland Public Schools	OR	Gitta Grether-Sweeney	Director, Nutrition Services	503-916-3399	gsweeney@pps.net
Prince George's County Public Schools	MD	Joan Shorter	Director, Food & Nutrition Services	301-952-6580	jshorter@pgcps.org
Reading School District	PA	Kurt D. Myers	Food Service Director	610-371-5607	myersk@readingsd.org
Richmond Public Schools	VA	Susan Roberson	Director, School Nutrition Services	804-780-8240	sroberso@richmond.k12.va.us
San Antonio Independent School District	TX	Sally Cody	Director	210-227-3522 x122	scody1@saisd.net
San Bernardino City Unified School District	CA	Rhonda Whittaker	Interim Nutrition Services Business Manager	909-881-8000	rhonda.whittaker@sbcusd.com
San Diego Unified School District	CA	Gary Petil	Director of Food and Nutrition Services	858-627-7301	gpetill@sandi.net
Savannah-Chatham County Public School System	GA	Lydia Martin	School Nutrition Programs Director	912395-1130	lydia.martin@sccpps.com
School District of Philadelphia	PA	Wayne Grasela	Sr. Vice President, Food Services	215-400-5534	wgrasela@philasd.org
Shelby County Schools	TN	Anthony Geraci	Director	901-416-5561	piatcheka@scsk12.org
Syracuse City School District	NY	Ken Warner	Director of Food and Nutrition Services	315-435-4207	kwarne61@sccd.us
Toledo Public Schools	OH	Ann Cipriani	Health Services Coordinator	419-671-8477	aciprian@tps.org
Waterbury Public Schools	CT	Linda Franzese	Food Service Director	203-574-8210	LFranzese@Waterbury.k12.ct.us