



Legislative Action Conference

2016





2016 Position Paper

Every school day, 30 million children depend on school nutrition programs to nourish their bodies and minds. School nutrition programs are expected to operate as businesses, without relying on school district funds. However, these historically under-funded programs are struggling to manage increased food and operating costs, heightened by recent regulatory mandates. As a result, the financial sustainability of these programs is threatened, to the detriment of the students, school districts and communities they serve.

The School Nutrition Association (SNA) represents 56,000 professionals committed to serving students nutritious meals while being responsible stewards of federal funds. SNA urges Congress to help restore the fiscal solvency of school nutrition programs and streamline requirements to ease administrative burdens on schools and families. SNA requests that Congress:

CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION:

- **Swiftly pass a robust Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill, including the Senate agreement on school meal standards, so school nutrition programs can responsibly plan for the upcoming school year.**

FUNDING:

- **Increase the per-meal reimbursement for school breakfast and lunch by 35 cents to ensure School Food Authorities (SFAs) can afford to meet federal requirements.** Prior to implementation of any new legislation and regulations, Congress should provide full funding to cover all related costs identified through economic analysis.
- **Provide 10 cents per breakfast in USDA Foods to support the School Breakfast Program.** Currently, SFAs only receive commodity support for school lunch.

PROGRAM SIMPLIFICATION:

- **Provide \$1 million for an independent study of federal reporting requirements for Child Nutrition Programs in an effort to develop a more efficient, unified and consolidated reporting system.** Duplicative and overly burdensome administrative mandates divert school nutrition professionals' attention from their mission of serving students.

UNPAID MEAL CHARGES:

- **Compel USDA to complete its report and implement regulations that effectively address debt arising from unpaid meal charges.** Unpaid meal charges by students continue to increase, and school nutrition programs are unable to absorb these costs. In 2010, Congress instructed USDA to report on this issue and gave USDA the authority to implement regulations to address the problem of unpaid meal charges, per Section 143 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (P.L. 111-296).



2016 Position Paper: *Talking Points*

- Every school day, 30 million children depend on school nutrition programs to nourish their bodies and minds.
- SNA represents 56,000 school nutrition professionals who plan, prepare and serve school meals.
 - We are committed to serving students healthy meals while being responsible stewards of federal funds.
- School meal programs are expected to operate as businesses, without relying on local school district funds.
- These programs are historically under-funded. We are struggling more than ever to manage increased food and operating costs, heightened by recent regulatory mandates.
 - The financial sustainability of our programs is threatened, to the detriment of the students, school districts and communities we serve.
- SNA is asking Congress to help restore the fiscal solvency of school nutrition programs and streamline requirements to ease administrative burdens on schools and families.

CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION:

Swiftly pass a robust Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill, including the Senate agreement on school meal standards, so school nutrition programs can responsibly plan for the upcoming school year.

- SNA was pleased to work alongside USDA, the White House and the Senate Agriculture Committee to reach a bipartisan agreement to improve the nutrition standards for school meals.
- The agreement preserves strong nutrition standards and provides school meal programs flexibility to plan healthy menus that appeal to students. (*Refer to Nutrition Standards Agreement one-pager for more details.*)

- School nutrition professionals are already planning for the upcoming school year. By enacting this agreement, Congress will help ease operational challenges for school nutrition programs and ensure more students come back to the cafeteria to enjoy healthy school meals.

FUNDING:

Increase the per-meal reimbursement for school breakfast and lunch by 35 cents to ensure School Food Authorities (SFAs) can afford to meet federal requirements.

- Since passage of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, new regulations and rising food and labor costs have drastically increased the cost of preparing school meals.
 - USDA estimated the updated nutrition standards will cost school districts more than \$3 billion in additional food and labor costs (*Source: [USDA's Nutrition Standards in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs; Final Rule](#)*).
- This threatens the financial solvency of meal programs and limits their ability to invest in further menu improvements to benefit students.
- When school meal programs can't cover their costs, school districts must pick up the tab, to the detriment of all students.
- Nearly eight in every ten school districts have already taken steps to offset financial losses in their meal programs, according to a [recent SNA survey](#).
 - These include reducing staff, cutting into reserve funds, deferring equipment investments and limiting menu choices.
- School meal programs want to increase scratch-preparation and invest in creative recipes using fresh, whole ingredients, but they are losing the necessary resources to achieve these goals.
- It's time for Congress to invest in healthy school meals for students.
 - To preserve the sustainability of school nutrition programs, Congress must increase the federal reimbursement rates for school breakfast and school lunch.

- Prior to implementation of any new legislation and regulations, Congress should provide full funding to cover all related costs identified through economic analysis.
- *If asked: A 35 cent increase in the reimbursement rates would cost \$2.57 billion annually, based on the number of breakfasts and lunches served in FY 2015 (Source: [USDA January Keydata Report](#)).*
 - *Refer back to the point above on the estimated \$3 billion additional food and labor costs associated with the updated regulations.*

Provide 10 cents per breakfast in USDA Foods to support the School Breakfast Program.

- With 1 in 5 children living in food insecure households, the School Breakfast Program is critical to ensuring students receive the nutrition they need to succeed at school.
- Research shows students who eat school breakfast perform better on standardized tests, and have improved classroom behavior and attendance.
- USDA estimated the updated nutrition standards would add 27 cents to the cost of preparing every school breakfast, but Congress provided no additional funds to help schools offset these costs (Source: [USDA's Nutrition Standards in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs; Final Rule](#)).
- Currently, schools receive USDA Foods support for school lunch, but there is no commodity support for school breakfast.
- Providing USDA Foods for breakfast will help offset the increased cost of meeting new breakfast requirements, assist schools in improving menus and support America's agricultural producers.
- *If asked: 10 cents in breakfast commodities would cost \$233 million annually, based on the number of breakfasts served in FY 2015 (Source: [USDA January Keydata Report](#)).*

PROGRAM SIMPLIFICATION:

Provide \$1 million for an independent study of federal reporting requirements for Child Nutrition Programs in an effort to develop a more efficient, unified and consolidated reporting system.

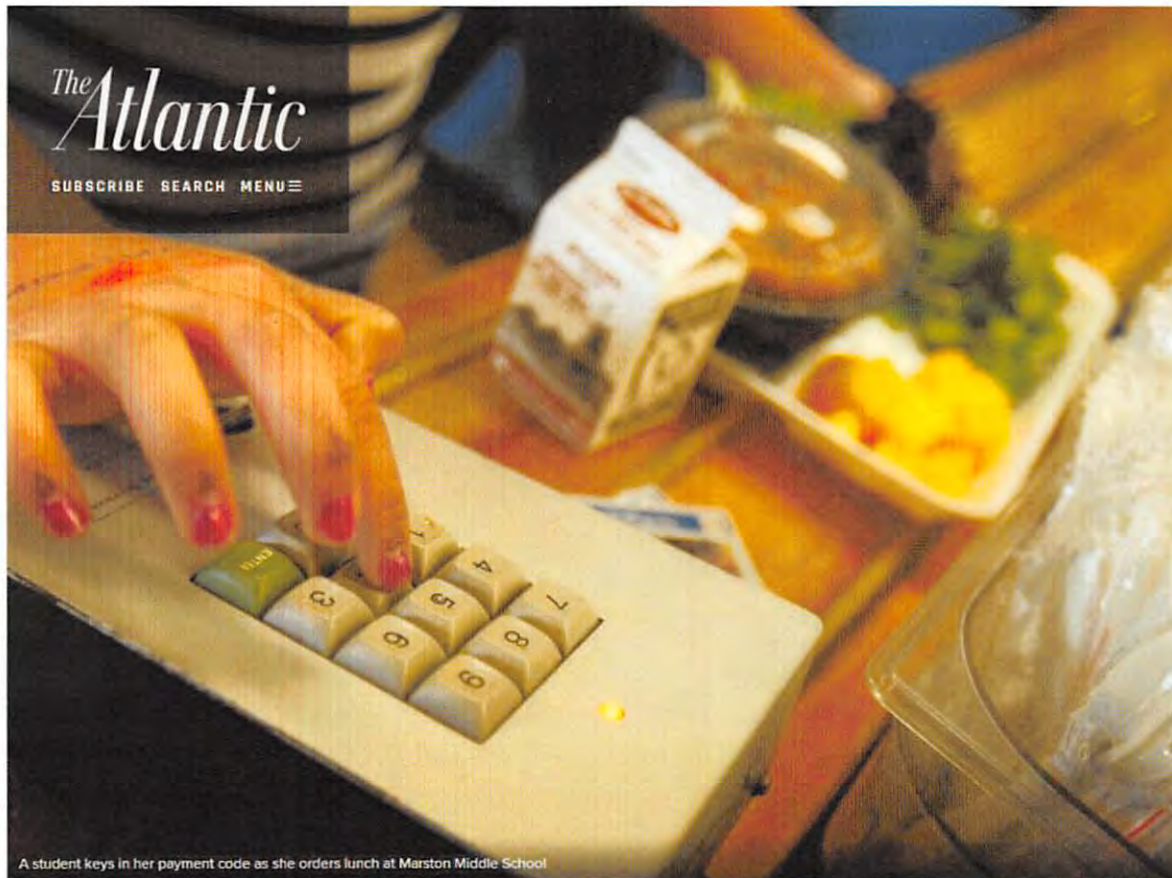
- Through the years, changes in Child Nutrition laws and regulations have resulted in multiple layers of reporting requirements for school meal programs.
- Many of the mandated reports have overlapping data requirements and arbitrary submission deadlines.
- Duplicative and overly burdensome administrative mandates make inefficient use of school nutrition directors' time, keeping them at their desks instead of in cafeterias, interacting with students and staff.
 - That time could be better utilized for program improvements, such as hosting student taste tests, planning nutrition education initiatives and improving cafeteria operations.
- Pursuing a unified and consolidated reporting system would minimize burdens on State Agencies and School Food Authorities, allowing school nutrition professionals to focus on their mission of serving students.

UNPAID MEAL CHARGES:

Compel USDA to complete its report and implement regulations that effectively address debt arising from unpaid meal charges.

- School nutrition professionals are committed to ensuring students have access to healthy school meals.
- We work diligently to enroll as many eligible students as possible in the free or reduced price meal program.
- Unfortunately, many schools have experienced an increase in the number of non-enrolled children who arrive in the cafeteria without money to pay for their school breakfast or lunch.

- Currently, schools must determine if these students can “charge” their meals or receive an alternate meal, such as a cheese sandwich and milk.
- Since school meal programs receive no federal reimbursement for alternate or charged meals, some districts have accumulated substantial unpaid meal debts that can impact the quality of the program for all students.
- In 2010 as part of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (P.L. 111-296), Congress instructed USDA to address the problem of unpaid meal charges.
 - Section 143 required USDA to examine current policies and practices regarding meal charges and alternate meals and report on the feasibility of establishing national standards. The law also instructed USDA to consider testing and implementing the standards.
- USDA has failed to report on this issue. Congress should compel USDA to complete this work and implement standards that address unpaid meal debt.



A student keys in her payment code as she orders lunch at Marston Middle School

Mike Blake / Reuters

What Do Unpaid Lunch Tabs Mean for Schools?

Some schools are tossing out the lunches of those who don't pay. Others provide free meals to all.

[MELINDA D. ANDERSON](#)

FEB 9, 2016

Like many parents of school-age children, Frances Frost tries to keep up with the papers sent home in her daughter Natalie's backpack. Sifting through permission slips, picture day fliers, field-trip notices, and other forms seems like a daily occurrence, and often somewhere lost in the pile is a reminder to send money to her fifth-grader's school cafeteria. As the mother of four, refilling school lunch accounts is second nature by now, but last week she was caught by surprise. When her youngest went through the cafeteria line to buy lunch, the cafeteria worker told Natalie she didn't have enough money to pay for her food: Her mother had forgotten to make the last deposit.

The Silver Spring, Maryland, mom says the lunch server graciously let Natalie keep her selected hot lunch with a reminder to bring money for her meal account. Still, Frost says a process that subjects children to the embarrassment of returning their lunch—one that isn't uncommon in schools across the country—just isn't sound. "There should be a way to indicate before they get into line that they don't have enough on their account to save [children] the distress of having to return their lunch," she said.

A debate on school nutrition—trading pizza, fries, and cookies for whole grains, fruits and vegetables—has raged for years, while a parallel debate has gone somewhat unnoticed and unaddressed: What should be the consequence for children with delinquent school-meal accounts? While the most pressing issue in some school cafeterias is students tossing [healthier school lunches in the trash](#), in others it is school employees dumping children's lunches in the trash for nonpayment. And the result is hungry children, stunned parents, and increasing questions about how school districts handle overdue payments.

Last year in Bedford, Kentucky, [parents complained](#) and accused the local elementary school of “bullying” after a child's lunch was confiscated and thrown away in front of her friends for running a negative balance. In Dowagiac, Michigan, Dominic Gant, a high-schooler, was [left embarrassed and hungry](#) when his lunch was taken and trashed for owing \$4.95. A 12-year-old in Dickinson, Texas had his [school breakfast dumped](#) over a 30 cent debt. And two years ago in Utah, some 40 students had their [lunches seized for unpaid meal debts](#) in a case that caused a national uproar. A parent of one of the Utah children [told the Salt Lake Tribune](#) it was a “despicable” act, and questioned why children should be “punished or humiliated for something the parents obviously need to clear up.”

The notion of taking children's lunches away and throwing them in the trash—in some cases, in front of the child and their peers—[angers parents](#) and [exposes school officials to scorn](#). But behind the outrage lurks a larger issue. Survey data from the advocacy group School Nutrition Association shows that overdrawn lunch accounts create real financial challenges for school districts, forced to weigh mounting costs against unsatisfied students and families.

Findings from the group's “[State of School Nutrition 2014](#)” offers a glimpse at the scope of the problem for school leaders. In a nationally representative survey of more than 1,100 school nutrition directors working in public-school districts, nearly 71 percent of districts reported their school nutrition program had unpaid student-meal debt at the end of the 2012-13 school year. The amount of debt varied greatly depending on the size of the district, with school-lunch debt ranging from \$2 among the smallest jurisdictions to \$4.7 million among large districts. And for more than one-third of districts (38 percent), the number of students who can't afford to pay for their lunch is growing, in part an indication of the [higher percentage of children now living in poverty](#). According to SNA, the increases are most common in mid-sized school districts, and geographically concentrated in the Northeast and Southeast.

Parents and school administrators must work together to reach a balance and develop meal policies “that respect students while preventing escalating unpaid meal debts,” said Diane Pratt-Heavner, the nutrition association's spokesperson. While federal funds cover the cost of school breakfast and lunch for low-income children, parents “[saddle] the district with a debt that impacts the quality of meals for all students,” [when they fail to enroll in the program](#) or pay for their children's full-price meals, Pratt-Heavner said, adding that school-meal programs typically operate independently of districtwide budgets and rely on sales to cover food and labor costs.

The USDA, which oversees school-nutrition programs, says unpaid meals are a matter of “local discretion,” according to Pratt-Heavner, whose organization seeks clear and firm federal guidance on how schools should manage unpaid meal debts. To strike a compromise, many districts establish policies to feed students unable to pay for a hot school meal. In the SNA survey, a majority of districts had either a formal policy (46 percent) or informal procedure (29 percent) for students who lack the funds to pay for breakfast or lunch. What's not so

easily measured, however, is the underlying stigma associated with receiving free or reduced-price meals that might force some families to opt out of the assistance.

While tossing food is not a preferred method, alternatives can be equally tricky. Substitute meals, which some districts use as a compromise, can also earn condemnation from students. Earlier this year, an Indiana student took to social media after witnessing a lunch tray taken away from a classmate at her high school and replaced with cheese and bread. In a [January 5th Facebook post](#), Sierra Feitl shared a picture of the sparse lunch, calling it “absolutely mortifying” that her classmates would receive this as their daily school meal. On the defensive, [the district superintendent countered](#) that Kokomo School Corporation had more than \$50,000 in delinquent meal fees last year, and the new policy was consistent with neighboring districts.

Understanding the impact of these responses to nonpayment is especially important given how many children suffer from food insecurity. A [2015 online survey](#) of K-8 teachers, principals, and support staff conducted by the national anti-hunger organization Share Our Strength found 75 percent of teachers and 84 percent of principals say their students are coming to school hungry, and more than half (59 percent) of educators state “a lot or most” of their students depend on school meals as a primary source of nutrition.

Similar findings on child hunger have led some urban school districts with large numbers of low-income families—including [Boston](#), [Chicago](#), and [Baltimore](#)—to bypass the bookkeeping and provide free breakfast and lunch to all students regardless of financial means. The programs, which are subsidized by the USDA’s Community Eligibility Program, replace cafeteria checkout lines and the angst of overdrawn lunch accounts with universal free breakfast and lunch.

The federal program also helps prevent the [side effects of hunger on education](#), which research shows can interfere with physical and cognitive skills, from strength and coordination to concentration and problem-solving. As the Maryland state lawmaker Keith Haynes [explained to the Huffington Post](#) about Baltimore’s new meal initiative: “Students, whether they can afford to purchase food or not throughout the school year, now have the same access to balanced, nutritious meals ... it lets students focus on getting through the day without having to be hungry.”

In trying to see the issue from all perspectives, Frost, the Maryland mom, settles on what may be the most crucial consideration. “I can imagine it’s hard for the cafeteria worker that has to retrieve a lunch from a child. And yes, parents who can afford to do so should be responsible in paying their child’s lunch fees. Yet children shouldn’t be made to go the day without any lunch because of their parent’s action ... it’s the child who suffers the consequences.”



Thank you for taking the time to meet with us while we were in Washington, DC for the School Nutrition Association Legislation Action Conference. As constituents, we enjoyed sharing with you some of the issues and obstacles we face with the daily operation of our child nutrition program. We also enjoyed sharing some of our success stories.

The following pages contain some general data along with highlights of child nutrition programs in West Virginia. If you would have any questions, feel free to contact us.

- ✓ 2015-16 WV School Nutrition Association Executive Board
- ✓ 2015-16 WV Child Nutrition Director Listing / Contact Information
- ✓ Child Nutrition Programs (Yellow Tab)
 - National School Lunch Program
 - National School Breakfast Program
 - School Meals Trends and Stats
 - School Nutrition Professionals Roles & Responsibilities
- ✓ Federal Reimbursement Rates 2014-2015 & 2015-2016 (Red Tab)
- ✓ Community Eligibility Provision (White Tab)
- ✓ Individual County Profile Sheets (Green Tab)
- ✓ Report – School Breakfast Scorecard: 2014-2015 School Year (Pink Tab)

Additionally, issues from the 2016 Legislative Action Conference are located on the inside front pocket.

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School Nutrition Programs

The School Nutrition Association (SNA) was formed in 1946, the same year the National School Lunch Program was founded, and our members have been on the forefront of advocating for Child Nutrition Programs ever since. SNA represents 55,000 school nutrition professionals nationwide who are providing healthy school meals that help students succeed in the classroom and beyond. Our members include the cooks, cashiers and cafeteria managers in K through 12 schools; district level employees who oversee everything from menu planning to procurement; individuals overseeing child nutrition programs at the state agency level; and industry members working to provide healthy foods, supplies, equipment and software for school cafeterias. SNA has 49 state affiliates and thus is authority on all issues related to school meal programs.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), via the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Agency administers several programs that provide healthy food to children including the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Summer Food Service Program, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and the Special Milk Program. Administered by State agencies, each of these programs helps fight hunger and obesity by reimbursing organizations such as schools, child care centers, and after-school programs for providing healthy meals to children. Well over half of the USDA budget is dedicated to nutrition assistance programs, which includes FNS as well as SNAP and WIC.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

President Harry Truman established the National School Lunch Program in 1946. He did so largely in response to the number of WWII recruits that were rejected due to malnutrition.

NSLP is the largest of the federal child nutrition programs both in terms of spending and children served. Today, the school lunch program serves more than 31 million students per day. NSLP meals must meet the nutritional guidelines as laid out in the Healthy, Hungry-Free Kids Act of 2010.

In 2012, more than 31.6 million children each day got their lunch through NSLP and since the modern program began, more than 224 billion lunches have been served. The NSLP in FY2012 cost \$11.6 billion.

68.1% of students who participate in the school lunch program receive their lunch free or at a reduced cost. NSLP operates in 99% of all public schools and 85% of private schools.

Lunch prices are divided into the following three categories: free, reduced and paid. Students from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% are eligible for reduced price meals.

The SY2031-2014 reimbursement rates are \$2.93 for free lunches, \$2.53 for reduced-price lunches and \$.28 for paid lunches. School food programs that are certified to be in compliance with the new meal regulations will receive an additional 6 cents per school lunch meal.

The School Breakfast Program (SBP)

SBP began as a 700 school pilot under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. SBP was made permanent in 1975.

Today, 12.9 million children start their day with a school breakfast with 10.1 million receiving free or reduced breakfast. The program is operated in over 89,000 schools and institutions.

The reimbursement rates for SY2013-2014 were \$1.58 for free breakfasts, \$1.28 for reduced-price breakfasts and \$.28 for paid breakfasts. In FY2012, the SBP cost \$3.3 billion.

Seamless Summer/Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

SFSP began as part of a pilot program in 1968, but became a separate program in 1975. The Seamless Summer Option began in 2009. Summer meal sites operate in areas where at least half of children are eligible for free or reduced price meals.

Sponsors receive reimbursements from the USDA to serve free, healthy meals to children at a central site during the summer months. The rates are the same as the NSLP and in FY 2012, the program cost \$398 million.

Afterschool Snack and Supper Programs

The Afterschool Snack Program began in 1998, as an expansion of both the NSLP and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Reimbursement was made available to all states with the passage of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Eligibility standards are different and CACFP programs adhere to a different set of meal pattern guidelines. To be eligible for reimbursement from the federal government, a program must offer activities in addition to a meal.

3.3 million children receive a snack or meal through these programs. The reimbursement rates are similar to the NSLP.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) and Special Milk Program (SMP)

The FFVP is a federally assisted program providing free fresh fruits and vegetables to students in participating elementary schools during the school day. It began as a pilot program in 2002 and was made permanent in 2008 to target elementary schools with the highest free and reduced rates in states.

Elementary schools participating in the program receive between \$50-\$75 per student and the total cost in FY2012 was \$150 million.

The SMP provides milk to children in schools, child care institutions and eligible camps that do not participate in other Federal child nutrition meal service programs. In 2012, 3,647 schools and residential child care institutions participated, along with 571 summer camps and 482 non-residential child care institutions.

Schools with NSLP or SBP may also participate to provide milk to children in half-day kindergarten programs where children do not have access to the school meal programs.

In Fiscal Year 2012, over 61 million half pints of milk were served through SMP and the program cost \$12.3 million.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

1. What is the National School Lunch Program?

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in over 100,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provided nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to more than 31 million children each school day in 2012. In 1998, Congress expanded the National School Lunch Program to include reimbursement for snacks served to children in afterschool educational and enrichment programs to include children through 18 years of age.

The Food and Nutrition Service administers the program at the Federal level. At the State level, the National School Lunch Program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with school food authorities.

2. How does the National School Lunch Program work?

Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the school lunch program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the lunch program get cash subsidies and USDA foods from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve lunches that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price lunches to eligible children. School food authorities can also be reimbursed for snacks served to children through age 18 in afterschool educational or enrichment programs.

3. What are the nutritional requirements for school lunches?

School lunches must meet meal pattern and nutrition standards based on the latest *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. The current meal pattern increases the availability of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains in the school menu. The meal pattern's dietary specifications set specific calorie limits to ensure age-appropriate meals for grades K-5, 6-8, and 9-12. Other meal enhancements include gradual reductions in the sodium content of the meals (sodium targets must be reached by SY 2014-15, SY 2017-18 and SY 2022-23). While school lunches must meet Federal meal requirements, decisions about what specific foods to serve and how they are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

4. How do children qualify for free and reduced price meals?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the National School Lunch Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. (For the period July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$30,615 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$43,568 .)

Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty pay a full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent. Local school food authorities set their own prices for full-price (paid) meals, but must operate their meal services as non-profit programs.

Afterschool snacks are provided to children on the same income eligibility basis as school meals. However, programs that operate in areas where at least 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals may serve all their snacks for free.

5. How much reimbursement do schools get?

Most of the support USDA provides to schools in the National School Lunch Program comes in the form of a cash reimbursement for each meal served. The current (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015) basic cash reimbursement rates if school food authorities served less than 60% free and reduced price lunches during the second preceding school year are:

Free lunches:	Reduced-price lunches:	Paid lunches:
\$2.93	\$2.53	\$0.28
Free snacks:	Reduced-price snacks:	Paid snacks:
\$0.80	\$0.40	\$0.07

School food authorities that are certified to be in compliance with the updated meal requirements will receive an additional six cents of federal cash reimbursement for each meal served. This bonus will be adjusted for inflation in subsequent years. These above rates exclude the additional six cents. Higher reimbursement rates are also in effect for Alaska and Hawaii, and for schools with high percentages of low-income students.

For the latest reimbursement rates visit FNS website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/rates-reimbursement>

6. What other support do schools get from USDA?

In addition to cash reimbursements, schools are entitled by law to receive USDA foods, called "entitlement" foods, at a value of 23.25 cents for each meal served in Fiscal Year 2012-2013. Schools can also get "bonus" USDA foods as they are available from surplus agricultural stocks.

Through Team Nutrition USDA provides schools with technical training and assistance to help school food service staffs prepare healthful meals, and with nutrition education to help children understand the link between diet and health.

7. What types of foods do schools get from USDA?

States select entitlement foods for their schools from a list of various foods purchased by USDA and offered through the school lunch program. Bonus foods are offered only as they become available through agricultural surplus. The variety of both entitlement and bonus USDA foods schools can get from USDA depends on quantities available and market prices.

A very successful project between USDA and the Department of Defense (DoD) has helped provide schools with fresh produce purchased through DoD. USDA has also worked with schools to help promote connections with local small farmers who may be able to provide fresh produce.

8. How many children have been served over the years?

In 1946, the National School Lunch Act created the modern school lunch program, though USDA had provided funds and food to schools for many years prior to 1946. About 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program by the end of its first year, 1946-47. By 1970, 22 million children were participating, and by 1980 the figure was nearly 27 million. In 1990, over 24 million children ate school lunch every day. In Fiscal Year 2012, more than 31.6 million children each day got their lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Since the modern program began, more than 224 billion lunches have been served.

9. How much does the program cost?

The National School Lunch Program cost \$11.6 billion in FY 2012. By comparison, the lunch program's total cost in 1947 was \$70 million; in 1950, \$119.7 million; in 1960, \$225.8 million; in 1970, \$565.5 million; in 1980, \$3.2 billion; in 1990, \$3.7 billion; and in 2000, 6.1 billion.

For more information:

For information on the operation of the National School Lunch Program and all the Child Nutrition Programs, contact the State agency in your state that is responsible for the administration of the programs. A listing of all our State agencies may be found on our web site at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/office-type/child-nutrition-programs>, select your State from the drop down box and select "apply."

You may also contact us through the Communication Division at 703-305-2281, or by mail at 3101 Park Center Drive, Suite 926, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

September 2013

THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

1. What is the School Breakfast Program?

The School Breakfast Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It began as a pilot project in 1966, and was made permanent in 1975. The School Breakfast Program is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service. At the State level, the program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with local school food authorities in more than 89,000 schools and institutions.

2. How does the School Breakfast Program work?

The School Breakfast Program operates in the same manner as the National School Lunch Program. Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the School Breakfast Program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the breakfast program receive cash subsidies from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve breakfasts that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price breakfasts to eligible children.

3. What are the meal requirements for school breakfasts?

School breakfasts must meet the meal pattern and nutrition standards based on the latest *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. Most changes to the SBP's meal pattern begin in SY 2013-14 with more whole grains offered zero grams of trans fat per portion and appropriate calories for grades K-5, 6-8, and 9-12. More fruit will be offered to students beginning SY 2014-15 and the first target for reduction of sodium.

All school breakfasts must meet Federal meal requirements, though decisions about which specific foods to serve and how they are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

4. How do children qualify for free and reduced price breakfasts?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the School Breakfast Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 30 cents. (For the period July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$30,615 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$43,568)

Children from families over 185 percent of poverty pay full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent. Schools set their own prices for breakfasts served to students who pay the full meal price (paid), though they must operate their meal services as non-profit programs.

5. How much reimbursement do schools get?

Most of the support USDA provides to schools in the School Breakfast Program comes in the form of a cash reimbursement for each breakfast served. The current (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) basic cash reimbursement rates for non-severe need are:

Free breakfasts \$1.58

Reduced-price breakfasts \$1.28

Paid breakfasts \$0.28

Schools may qualify for higher "severe need" reimbursements if 40% or more of their lunches are served free or at a reduced price in the second preceding year. Severe need payments are up to 30 cents higher than the normal reimbursements for free and reduced-price breakfasts. About 77 percent of the breakfasts served in the School Breakfast Program receive severe need payments. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for Alaska and Hawaii.

For the latest reimbursement rates visit FNS website at
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/rates-reimbursement>

6. What other support do schools get from USDA?

Through Team Nutrition, USDA provides schools with technical training and assistance to help school food service staffs prepare healthy meals, and with nutrition education to help children understand the link between diet and health.

7. How many children have been served over the years?

In Fiscal Year 2012 over 12.9 million children participated every day. Of those, over 10.1 million received their meals free or at a reduced-price.

Participation has slowly but steadily grown over the years: 1970: 0.5 million children; 1975: 1.8 million children; 1980: 3.6 million children; 1985: 3.4 million children; 1990: 4.0 million children; 1995: 6.3 million children; 2000: 7.5 million children.

8. How much does the program cost?

For Fiscal Year 2012, the School Breakfast Program cost \$3.3 billion, up from \$1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2005. The cost in previous years was in 1970, \$ 10.8 million; in 1980, \$287.8 million; in 1990, \$ 599.1 million; and in 2000, \$1.39 billion.

For more information:

For information on the operation of the School Breakfast Program and all the Child Nutrition Programs, contact the State agency in your state that is responsible for the administration of the programs. A listing of all our State agencies may be found on our web site at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/office-type/child-nutrition-programs>, select your State from the drop down box and select “apply.”

You may also contact us through the Communication Division at 703-305-2281, or by mail at 3101 Park Center Drive, Suite 926, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

September 2013

School Meal Trends & Stats

Participation, Meals Served and Program Cost*

National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Average Daily Participation:

Nearly 100,000 schools/institutions serve school lunches to 30.5 million students each day, including:

- 19.8 million free lunches
- 2.2 million reduced price (student pays \$.40)
- 8.5 million full price
- 5 billion lunches are served annually

NSLP Annual Cost:

12.99 billion in federal dollars, including:

- 11.69 billion in reimbursements
- 1.3 billion in commodity costs

School Breakfast Program (SBP) Average Daily Participation:

Over 90,000 schools/institutions serve school breakfasts to 14 million students each day, including:

- 11 million free breakfasts
- 0.9 million reduced price (student pays \$.30)
- 2.1 million full price
- 2.3 billion breakfasts are served annually

SBP Annual Cost:

- 3.88 billion in federal reimbursements
- No commodity entitlement

Eligibility for Free and Reduced Price Meals

Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals. For the 2015-2016 school year, 130% of the poverty level is \$31,525 for a family of four and 185% is \$44,863.

Children from families with incomes over 185% of poverty pay full price for their meals. Local school districts set their own prices for paid meals.

School Meal Prices

School meal prices vary widely across the country. Prices are set by local school districts, usually with school board oversight. The following table lists average prices for paid meals during the 2013-14 school year. The data was collected in SNA's [State of School Nutrition 2014](#) survey, which included responses from 1,102 SNA member school districts nationwide.

	Lunch	Breakfast
Elementary	\$2.18	\$1.26
Middle	\$2.37	\$1.33
High	\$2.42	\$1.36

Unpaid meals and charge policies:

With rising school meal prices and tough economic conditions, some families struggle to cover the cost of school meals. Many school meal programs have experienced an increase in the number of children who "charge" their school meals when parents fail to pay for school breakfast or lunch. In SNA's [State of School Nutrition 2014](#) survey, nearly 71% of school districts reported that their meal program had unpaid student meal debt at the end of the 2012-13 school year.

Some schools have accumulated substantial unpaid meal debts and have been forced to establish policies to address students who cannot pay for their meal and are not enrolled in the free or reduced price meal program. Policies may limit the number of times students can charge a meal or offer an alternate meal, such as a cheese sandwich, fruit and milk.

Cost to Produce School Meals

The cost of producing a school meal differs from one community to the next due to regional variations in food, labor and fuel costs, and local variations in school equipment and infrastructure, contract agreements, etc.

In April 2008, USDA released its *School Lunch and Breakfast Cost Study-II*, which examined the cost of producing a school meal during school year 2005-06. The study found that, on average, the full cost to produce a reimbursable school lunch was \$2.91, exceeding the free lunch subsidy, then \$2.495.

To boost operational revenue, many school meal programs rely on a la carte sales, provide catering services or contract with community programs such as Head Start, child care and elder care centers to supply meals.

Breakdown in costs:

The *School Lunch and Breakfast Cost Study-II* revealed the following average breakdown in costs for producing a school lunch:

Food	37%
Labor/Benefits	48%

Supplies	5%
Other, including Indirect Costs*	10%
Total	100%

**Indirect costs are paid to the school district for shared expenses such as electricity and custodial services.*

Typical expenses:

The average school nutrition program has a number of expenses beyond food, labor, benefits and supplies that factor into the budget. These include:

- Purchased and leased equipment (kitchen, office, dining, vehicles)
- Purchased services (contracts with vendors for data processing, consultant fees, custodial, printing, advertising, legal, human resources, etc)
- Repair / maintenance
- Electricity / water / trash removal
- Transportation / fuel
- Professional development
- Marketing / promotion
- Security services and lunch room supervision

Financial challenges under the new nutrition standards:

In light of rising food costs and the increased cost of producing a school meal to meet [new nutrition standards](#), school nutrition professionals face a delicate balancing act to keep their programs in the black.

According to USDA, the new regulations added 10 cents to the cost of preparing every school lunch and 27 cents for every breakfast. To help schools meet the rules, Congress provided school meal programs only 6 additional cents for each lunch and no additional funds for breakfast.

In recent SNA [survey](#), nearly eight in every ten school districts have had to take steps to offset financial losses since the new standards were implemented. Actions include reducing staffing, deferring or cancelling equipment investments and diminishing the meal program's reserve fund, critical for investing in program improvements.

SNA is calling on Congress to provide increased funding and regulatory flexibility to help school meal programs manage higher costs.

(Source: [USDA FY 2015 preliminary data](#))

School Nutrition Professionals

Roles & Responsibilities

School Foodservice/Nutrition Directors:

Similar titles include Executive Director, Supervisor, Coordinator

In most school districts, the foodservice/nutrition director oversees all aspects of foodservice in all schools or sites, administering the school meal program in accordance to local, state and federal policies. The director reports to the superintendent, and in some districts, the director may act as an assistant superintendent with responsibilities unrelated to foodservice.

School Foodservice/Nutrition Supervisor

Similar titles include Assistant Director, Field Manager, Specialist, Dietitian, Executive Chef

Larger school districts that require greater central management may have supervisory staff who support the director. These individuals may oversee procurement, financial administration, menu planning, recipe development, nutrition education, wellness coordination, catering/vending operations, production facility or warehouse management, training coordination or more. Supervisors may also oversee several individual service sites.

School Foodservice/Cafeteria Manager/Head Cook

Managers lead the day-to-day operations at an individual school or feeding site. Foodservice managers must ensure high standards for safety/sanitation and meal quality. In addition, they supervise site employees, place food/supply orders, account for meal service and a la carte sales and ensure adequate inventory is available.

School Foodservice/Nutrition Employee

Similar titles include Assistant, Technician, Cook, Cashier

School foodservice employees in an individual school are responsible for the preparation and serving of all menu items. Additional responsibilities include cleaning and dishwashing, as well as the care of some equipment. Employees in cafeterias and kitchens include cooks, bakers, dishwashers and cashiers. School nutrition employees also may work at the district level as bookkeepers, secretaries, drivers and production/warehouse facility workers.

Child Nutrition Federal Reimbursement Rates

2014-15 and 2015-16

2015-2016						
Description	Severe Need Lunch	Regular Lunch	Regular Breakfast	Severe Need Breakfast	Severe Need Snack	Regular Snack
Free	\$ 3.09	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.99	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84
Reduced	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.67	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.69	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.42
Paid	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.07

2014-2015						
Description	Severe Need Lunch	Regular Lunch	Regular Breakfast	Severe Need Breakfast	Severe Need Snack	Regular Snack
Free	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.93	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.82
Reduced	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.58	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.41
Paid	\$ 0.30	\$ 2.98	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.07

Severe Need Lunch - Sponsors serving or more free or reduced price lunches during the previous year, earn the higher lunch reimbursement.

Severe Need Breakfast - Schools may qualify for higher "severe need" reimbursements if 40% or more of their lunches are served free or at a reduced price in the second preceding year. Severe need payments are up to 30 cents higher than the normal reimbursements for free and reduced-price breakfasts. About 77 percent of the breakfasts served in the School Breakfast Program receive severe need payments.

Certification (Additional \$0.06 reimbursement) - School food authorities that are certified to be in compliance with the updated meal requirements will receive an additional six cents of federal cash reimbursement for each meal served.

Community Eligibility Provision

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is the newest option available for allowing schools with high percentages of low-income children to provide free breakfast and lunch to all students. Community eligibility has been phased in since 2011-2012 school year and is now available nationwide, with the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year. During the 2011-2012 school year Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan implemented the provision. West Virginia, along with New York, Ohio, and the District of Columbia began implementation during the 2012-2013 school year.

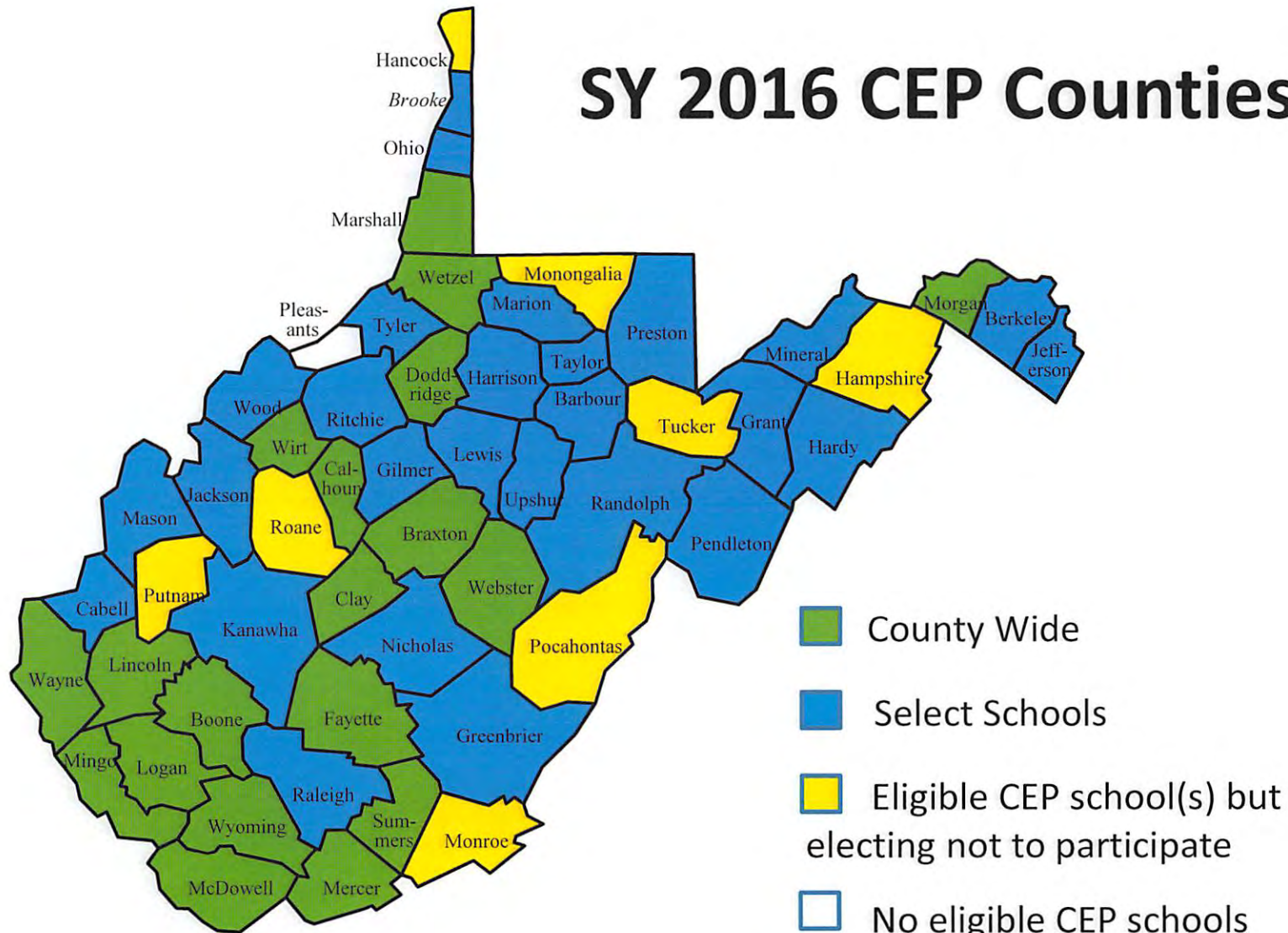
Established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, community eligibility allows schools to offer breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students by eliminating school meal applications. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more "identified students"—children eligible for free school meals who are already identified by other means than an individual household application—can choose to participate. The majority of identified students are directly certified through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR, and in some states and areas, Medicaid benefits. Identified students also include children who are certified for free meals without an application because they are homeless, migrant, enrolled in Head Start, or in foster care.

Reimbursements to the school are determined by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals eaten at the free reimbursement rate ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

During the 2012-13 school year, the CEP was implemented within 35 counties and by 283 schools. This impacted over 90,000 students. WV continues to grow the CEP participation.

Community Eligibility Provision				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Counties with at least 1 CEP Eligible School	54	52	54	54
Counties participating in CEP	35	39	40	46
Counties implementing CEP countywide	11	14	17	19
Schools Participating	283	335	374	429
Total # of Schools		688	681	686
Students impacted	90,000	110,000	128,041	145,702

SY 2016 CEP Counties



The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

What Does It Mean For Your School or Local Educational Agency?

What does it do?

- Allows schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) located in low-income areas to provide free breakfast and lunch to all students
- Eliminates the burden of collecting household applications to determine eligibility for school meal programs

Who benefits? Everyone!

- **Students**
Access to free nutritious meals for all students, no stigma, and less time spent in cashier lines and more time to eat nutritious meals
- **Parents**
No household application means less paperwork and no worries about lunch accounts
- **School staff**
Streamlined meal service operation and more time for students to consume their food
- **Administrators**
Reduced paperwork and administrative costs, no need to track unpaid meal charges, improved program integrity, and more nourished students ready to learn and grow



Who can participate?

- Schools and LEAs with a minimum Identified Student Percentage (≥ 40 percent) in the prior school year

Identified students = those certified for free meals without the use of household applications (for example those directly certified through SNAP).
- Available to:
 - All schools in an LEA
 - A group of schools in an LEA
 - An individual school in an LEA

Background

- Authorized by Congress as a part of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.
- Phased in over a period of 3 years, starting with D.C., Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts.
- Available nationwide beginning July 1, 2014 (School Year 2014-15).

What must interested schools and LEAs do?

- Meet eligibility requirements.
- Serve free breakfasts and lunches to all students during the 4-year cycle.
- Count total breakfasts and total lunches served to students daily.
- Agree not to collect household applications for school meal programs.
- Determine if non-Federal funds are needed to cover costs above USDA reimbursement.

What do interested schools and LEAs do next?

- Determine if CEP is right for you.
- Contact your State for more information: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/contacts/StateDirectory.htm>.
- If eligible, submit required documentation to your State Agency.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA**Data Year – 2014-2015****Congressional District: First, Second, & Third District**

Child Nutrition Director: Richard Goff
 Address: 1900 Kanawha Blvd E BLD 6 ROOM 248
 Charleston, WV 25305
 Phone: (304)558-2709
 Email: rjgoff@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **700** Total Enrollment PK-12: **291,629**
 Total CEP Schools: **374**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **1892** HT: **410** Percent Needy: **60.03%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	16,928,401	96,734	79.5%	Elementary	\$0.68
Reduced	832,823	4,759	42.9%	Middle	\$0.76
Paid	6,903,773	39,450	28.6%	Secondary	\$0.77
Total	24,664,997	140,943	52.1%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	20,313,213	116,076	95.4%	Elementary	\$0.97
Reduced	1,281,624	7,324	66.1%	Middle	\$1.12
Paid	10,269,475	58,683	42.6%	Secondary	\$1.22
Total	31,864,312	182,082	67.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$80,731,967.53	Labor:	\$90,827,484.95
Non-Food Supplies:	\$11,036,889.75	Equipment Deprec:	\$2,158,536.43
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$15,853,823.62	Total Costs:	\$200,608,702.28
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$105,361,471.52

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

BARBOUR COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Ashley Workman
 Address: 105 South Railroad Street
 Philippi, WV 26416
 Phone: (304)457-3030
 Email: ashley.workman@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **9** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,544**
 Total CEP Schools: **8**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **16** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **72.02%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	176,188	979	92.8%	Elementary	\$0.80
Reduced	3,145	17	29. %	Middle	\$0.80
Paid	53,275	296	23.8%	Secondary	\$0.80
Total	232,608	1,292	54.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	222,268	1,235	117. %	Elementary	\$1.10
Reduced	7,159	40	65.9%	Middle	\$1.10
Paid	79,361	441	35.4%	Secondary	\$1.25
Total	308,788	1,715	72.7%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$589,285.54	Labor:	\$640,657.07
Non-Food Supplies:	\$36,279.42	Equipment Deprec:	\$398,559.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$136,976.64	Total Costs:	\$1,801,757.67
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,088,844.49

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

BERKELEY COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Tracy Heck
 Address: 401 South Queen Street
 Martinsburg, WV 25401
 Phone: (304)267-3510
 Email: theck@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **31** Total Enrollment PK-12: **19,127**
 Total CEP Schools: **7**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **132** HT: **25** Percent Needy: **53.71%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	980,263	5,416	68.8%	Elementary	\$1.10
Reduced	112,098	619	53.7%	Middle	\$1.35
Paid	479,816	2,651	30.4%	Secondary	\$1.35
Total	1,572,177	8,686	48.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	1,173,629	6,484	82.4%	Elementary	\$1.35
Reduced	145,954	806	69.9%	Middle	\$1.60
Paid	793,710	4,385	50.3%	Secondary	\$1.60
Total	2,113,293	11,676	65.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$5,463,902.76	Labor:	\$6,626,359.97
Non-Food Supplies:	\$907,063.94	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 2,808.27
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$761,012.17	Total Costs:	\$13,761,147.11
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$6,422,043.65

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

BOONE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: DeidreKrueger
 Address: Operations Complex 5367 Daniel Boone Parkway
 Foster, WV 25081
 Phone: (304)369-8248
 Email: dkrueger@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **14** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,697**
 Total CEP Schools: **14**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **34** HT: **16** Percent Needy: **69.78%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	388,170	2,133	105.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	166,816	917	39.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	554,986	3,049	70. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	362,358	1,991	98.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	154,043	846	36.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	516,401	2,837	65.1%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,377,892.68	Labor:	\$1,854,861.66
Non-Food Supplies:	\$94,153.09	Equipment Deprec:	\$18,179.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$513,950.68	Total Costs:	\$3,859,037.11
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,960,147.54

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

BRAXTON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Morna Greene
 Address: 98 Carter Braxton Drive
 Sutton, WV 26601
 Phone: (304)765-7101
 Email: mlgreene@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **8** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,325**
 Total CEP Schools: **8**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **19** HT: **3** Percent Needy: **75.13%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	184,445	1,025	98.6%	Elementary	\$0.85
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.85
Paid	61,088	339	31. %	Secondary	\$0.85
Total	245,533	1,364	63.2%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	192,731	1,071	103. %	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	63,842	355	32.4%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	256,573	1,425	66.1%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$639,448.72	Labor:	\$800,710.39
Non-Food Supplies:	\$127,292.31	Equipment Deprec:	\$10,867.66
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$127,771.83	Total Costs:	\$1,706,090.91
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$988,946.03

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

BROOKE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: LeeWeppler
 Address: Rd #3 Cross Creek Rd
 Wellsburg, WV 26070
 Phone: (304)527-2100
 Email: lweppler@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **10** Total Enrollment PK-12: **3,230**
 Total CEP Schools: **6**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **12** HT: **18** Percent Needy: **56.21%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	116,387	643	52.8%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	7,664	42	32.4%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	68,900	381	23.1%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	192,951	1,066	35.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	170,086	940	77.2%	Elementary	\$1.40
Reduced	11,857	66	50.1%	Middle	\$1.45
Paid	101,036	558	33.9%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	282,979	1,563	52.2%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$547,346.32	Labor:	\$1,042,263.65
Non-Food Supplies:	\$54,687.02	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 8,901.45
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$127,478.35	Total Costs:	\$1,780,676.79
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$844,786.97

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

CABELL COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Rhonda McCoy
 Address: 2850 Fifth Avenue PO Box 446
 Huntington, WV 25702
 Phone: (304)528-5048
 Email: rgmccoy@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **30** Total Enrollment PK-12: **14,198**
 Total CEP Schools: **15**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **94** HT: **16** Percent Needy: **62.42%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	1,013,043	5,959	94.1%	Elementary	\$1.35
Reduced	53,850	317	43.8%	Middle	\$1.35
Paid	264,411	1,555	25.4%	Secondary	\$1.35
Total	1,331,304	7,831	59.4%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	1,022,393	6,014	94.9%	Elementary	\$1.75
Reduced	68,823	405	55.9%	Middle	\$1.75
Paid	348,727	2,051	33.5%	Secondary	\$2.00
Total	1,439,943	8,470	64.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$4,072,527.95	Labor:	\$4,464,449.71
Non-Food Supplies:	\$820,633.32	Equipment Deprec:	\$247,224.04
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$855,997.11	Total Costs:	\$10,460,832.13
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$5,565,650.92

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

CALHOUN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Christopher Melonas
 Address: 540 Allan B. Mollohan Drive
 Mount Zion, WV 26151
 Phone: (304)354-7011
 Email: cmelonas@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **3** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,101**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **8** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **73.30%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	88,380	491	113.5%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	32,192	179	30.3%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	120,572	670	65.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	109,436	608	140.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	39,864	221	37.6%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	149,300	829	81.2%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$326,147.87	Labor:	\$322,088.26
Non-Food Supplies:	\$64,772.58	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 3,500.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$75,990.34	Total Costs:	\$792,499.05
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$528,812.36

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

CLAY COUNTY SCHOOLS**Data Year – 2014-2015****Congressional District: Second District**

Child Nutrition Director: Michael Mullins
 Address: PO Box 120
 Clay, WV 25043
 Phone: (304)587-4266
 Email: mwmullin@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **6** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,048**
 Total CEP Schools: **6**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **0** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **100.00%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	264,518	1,470	123.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid			.0%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	264,518	1,470	77.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	286,155	1,590	133.7%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid			.0%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	286,155	1,590	83.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$690,381.03	Labor:	\$695,710.67
Non-Food Supplies:	\$65,018.61	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$194,023.11	Total Costs:	\$1,645,133.42
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,371,188.08

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Bonnie Allman
 Address: 103 Sistersville Pike
 West Union, WV 26456
 Phone: (304)873-2322
 Email: ballman@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **4** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,248**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **12** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **50.73%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	36,235	201	37.2%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	3,490	19	20.3%	Middle	\$1.20
Paid	14,516	81	15.5%	Secondary	\$1.20
Total	54,241	301	26. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	70,525	392	72.4%	Elementary	\$1.20
Reduced	12,109	67	70.4%	Middle	\$1.45
Paid	47,780	265	50.9%	Secondary	\$1.70
Total	130,414	725	62.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$263,505.16	Labor:	\$514,972.78
Non-Food Supplies:	\$61,399.47	Equipment Deprec:	\$10,275.83
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$77,730.23	Total Costs:	\$927,883.47
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$355,582.01

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

FAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: David Seay
 Address: 111 Fayette Avenue
 Fayetteville, WV 25840
 Phone: (304)574-1176
 Email: dseay@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **19** Total Enrollment PK-12: **7,201**
 Total CEP Schools: **17**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **54** HT: **6** Percent Needy: **75.83%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	563,351	3,435	111.4%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	179,715	1,096	30.8%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	743,066	4,531	67.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	605,152	3,690	119.7%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	193,030	1,177	33.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	798,182	4,867	72.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,418,173.49	Labor:	\$2,116,572.08
Non-Food Supplies:	\$433,794.42	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 6,082.56
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$454,822.30	Total Costs:	\$5,429,444.85
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$3,098,244.55

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

GILMER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Joe Frashure
 Address: 201 North Court Street
 Glenville, WV 26351
 Phone: (304)462-7386
 Email: jfrashur@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **5** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,015**
 Total CEP Schools: **4**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **9** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **69.34%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	81,603	451	103.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	3,865	21	46. %	Middle	\$0.75
Paid	27,974	155	33.6%	Secondary	\$0.75
Total	113,442	627	66.5%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	85,044	470	108. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	4,671	26	55.6%	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	35,093	194	42.1%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	124,808	690	73.2%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$309,096.35	Labor:	\$289,624.21
Non-Food Supplies:	\$52,854.85	Equipment Deprec:	\$32,942.12
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$75,616.03	Total Costs:	\$760,133.56
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$454,423.28

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

GRANT COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Tamera Gossard
 Address: 204 Jefferson Avenue
 Petersburg, WV 26847
 Phone: (304)257-1011
 Email: tgossard@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **4** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,852**
 Total CEP Schools: **1**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **14** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **58.57%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	111,147	607	81.9%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	17,175	94	73.8%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	92,642	506	59.6%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	220,964	1,207	70.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	127,446	696	93.9%	Elementary	\$1.65
Reduced	18,420	101	79.2%	Middle	\$1.65
Paid	99,101	542	63.7%	Secondary	\$1.65
Total	244,967	1,339	77.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$751,183.07	Labor:	\$636,578.68
Non-Food Supplies:	\$42,370.95	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 1,493.42
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$109,964.79	Total Costs:	\$1,541,590.91
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$742,002.66

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

GREENBRIER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Jenny Curry
 Address: 202 Chestnut Street P. O. Box 987
 Lewisburg, WV 24901
 Phone: (304)647-6462
 Email: jncurry@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **13** Total Enrollment PK-12: **5,296**
 Total CEP Schools: **4**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **39** HT: **9** Percent Needy: **58.01%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	213,056	1,184	49.7%	Elementary	\$0.70
Reduced	17,458	97	29.5%	Middle	\$0.70
Paid	64,132	356	16.2%	Secondary	\$0.70
Total	294,646	1,637	33.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	330,084	1,834	77. %	Elementary	\$1.50
Reduced	38,200	212	64.6%	Middle	\$1.75
Paid	180,297	1,002	45.4%	Secondary	\$1.75
Total	548,581	3,048	62. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,538,451.65	Labor:	\$1,734,641.71
Non-Food Supplies:	\$262,551.52	Equipment Deprec:	\$33,550.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$227,887.69	Total Costs:	\$3,797,082.57
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,639,479.82

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Amy Haines
 Address: 111 School Street
 Romney, WV 26757
 Phone: (304)822-3528
 Email: ajhaines@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **9** Total Enrollment PK-12: **3,491**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **21** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **60.64%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	190,362	1,058	61.5%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	29,485	164	54.5%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	87,120	484	39.7%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	306,967	1,705	52.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	235,353	1,308	76. %	Elementary	\$1.75
Reduced	39,213	218	72.5%	Middle	\$2.00
Paid	127,013	706	57.9%	Secondary	\$2.00
Total	401,579	2,231	68.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,084,352.90	Labor:	\$996,707.56
Non-Food Supplies:	\$31,810.78	Equipment Deprec:	\$69,104.03
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$153,249.10	Total Costs:	\$2,335,224.37
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,312,064.23

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

HANCOCK COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Nancy Karavolos
 Address: 90 Red Rider Road
 Weirton, WV 26062
 Phone: (304)748-6870
 Email: nkaravol@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **7** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,260**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **16** HT: **13** Percent Needy: **51.79%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	179,019	995	56. %	Elementary	\$1.55
Reduced	21,920	122	41. %	Middle	\$1.55
Paid	77,139	429	22.8%	Secondary	\$1.55
Total	278,078	1,545	39.1%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	223,281	1,240	69.8%	Elementary	\$1.70
Reduced	31,705	176	59.3%	Middle	\$1.75
Paid	103,344	574	30.5%	Secondary	\$1.75
Total	358,330	1,991	50.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$917,873.18	Labor:	\$890,381.32
Non-Food Supplies:	\$150,115.76	Equipment Deprec:	\$11,157.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$200,826.24	Total Costs:	\$2,170,353.50
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,207,614.19

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

HARDY COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Sherry Barb
 Address: 510 Ashby Street
 Moorefield, WV 26836
 Phone: (304)530-2348
 Email: sbarb@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **6** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,446**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **22** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **60.93%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	122,561	681	58.6%	Elementary	\$0.80
Reduced	18,794	104	46.1%	Middle	\$0.80
Paid	62,151	345	39.2%	Secondary	\$0.80
Total	203,506	1,131	49.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	167,721	932	80.2%	Elementary	\$1.55
Reduced	30,311	168	74.4%	Middle	\$1.55
Paid	111,005	617	70. %	Secondary	\$1.55
Total	309,037	1,717	75.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$765,684.17	Labor:	\$855,832.86
Non-Food Supplies:	\$97,376.77	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$141,191.23	Total Costs:	\$1,860,085.03
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$925,237.45

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

HARRISON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Tiffany Curran
 Address: 408 E.B. Saunders Way PO Box 1370
 Clarksburg, WV 26302
 Phone: (304)326-7322
 Email: tcurran@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **24** Total Enrollment PK-12: **11,415**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **74** HT: **4** Percent Needy: **49.53%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	437,052	2,415	53.8%	Elementary	\$0.75
Reduced	43,367	240	39.6%	Middle	\$0.85
Paid	279,456	1,544	28.1%	Secondary	\$0.85
Total	759,875	4,198	39.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	662,386	3,660	81.5%	Elementary	\$1.15
Reduced	77,412	428	70.7%	Middle	\$1.40
Paid	525,193	2,902	52.8%	Secondary	\$1.40
Total	1,264,991	6,989	66. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,713,725.00	Labor:	\$3,117,658.44
Non-Food Supplies:	\$319,929.27	Equipment Deprec:	\$69,305.33
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$629,520.39	Total Costs:	\$6,850,138.43
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$3,375,444.45

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Debra Harper
 Address: P. O. Box 770
 Ripley, WV 25271
 Phone: (304)372-7300
 Email: dharper@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **12** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,979**
 Total CEP Schools: **10**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **33** HT: **8** Percent Needy: **62.40%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	289,176	1,607	84.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	2,656	15	22.4%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	123,248	685	25.8%	Secondary	\$0.45
Total	415,080	2,306	49.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	361,060	2,006	105.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	6,145	34	51.8%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	184,884	1,027	38.7%	Secondary	\$0.85
Total	552,089	3,067	66.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,153,763.14	Labor:	\$1,464,536.34
Non-Food Supplies:	\$149,791.59	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$304,619.44	Total Costs:	\$3,072,710.51
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,797,164.86

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

KANAWHA COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Diane Miller
 Address: 200 Elizabeth St
 Charleston, WV 25311
 Phone: (304)348-6660
 Email: dmmiller@mail.kana.k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **70** Total Enrollment PK-12: **28,967**
 Total CEP Schools: **53**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **215** HT: **41** Percent Needy: **61.99%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	1,606,808	7,954	63.8%	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	29,084	144	22.3%	Middle	\$1.65
Paid	587,331	2,908	21.1%	Secondary	\$1.65
Total	2,223,223	11,006	40.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	2,379,426	11,779	94.4%	Elementary	\$1.85
Reduced	55,879	277	42.8%	Middle	\$2.00
Paid	1,032,584	5,112	37.1%	Secondary	\$2.25
Total	3,467,889	17,168	63.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$7,761,333.66	Labor:	\$8,926,012.23
Non-Food Supplies:	\$580,226.23	Equipment Deprec:	\$283,041.99
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$1,785,160.56	Total Costs:	\$19,335,774.67
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$11,213,320.07

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

LEWIS COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Christopher Derico
 Address: 239 Court Avenue
 Weston, WV 26452
 Phone: (304)269-8300
 Email: cderico@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **7** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,807**
 Total CEP Schools: **2**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **22** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **56.24%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	168,201	934	75. %	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	21,630	120	66.4%	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	94,296	524	44.5%	Secondary	\$1.25
Total	284,127	1,578	60.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	170,300	946	75.9%	Elementary	\$1.50
Reduced	22,624	126	69.5%	Middle	\$1.75
Paid	96,614	537	45.6%	Secondary	\$1.75
Total	289,538	1,609	61.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$816,625.17	Labor:	\$909,810.63
Non-Food Supplies:	\$106,897.11	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$150,050.91	Total Costs:	\$1,983,383.82
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,005,703.17

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Angela Pritchard
 Address: 10 Marland Avenue
 Hamlin, WV 25523
 Phone: (304)824-3033
 Email: aspritch@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **10** Total Enrollment PK-12: **3,827**
 Total CEP Schools: **8**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **30** HT: **5** Percent Needy: **82.32%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	399,042	2,217	117.7%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	85,754	476	28.6%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	484,796	2,693	75.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	398,453	2,214	117.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	85,624	476	28.5%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	484,077	2,689	75.7%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,185,277.61	Labor:	\$1,257,262.70
Non-Food Supplies:	\$209,123.94	Equipment Deprec:	\$35,410.74
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$273,112.42	Total Costs:	\$2,960,187.41
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,044,254.64

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

LOGAN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Anita Sedlock
 Address: P.O. Box 477 506 Holly Avenue
 Logan, WV 25601
 Phone: (304)792-2064
 Email: aksedloc@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **17** Total Enrollment PK-12: **6,355**
 Total CEP Schools: **17**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **0** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **68.74%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	439,981	2,431	89.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	200,256	1,106	34.7%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	640,237	3,537	60. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	461,463	2,550	94. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	210,034	1,160	36.4%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	671,497	3,710	62.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,810,380.55	Labor:	\$2,195,539.75
Non-Food Supplies:	\$309,589.94	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$322,366.41	Total Costs:	\$4,637,876.65
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,393,217.59

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Terri Atha
 Address: 100 Naomi Street
 Fairmont, WV 26554
 Phone: (304)367-2106
 Email: tlrchar@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **19** Total Enrollment PK-12: **8,482**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **56** HT: **19** Percent Needy: **55.13%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	309,041	1,670	47.7%	Elementary	\$0.85
Reduced	27,418	148	31.1%	Middle	\$0.85
Paid	116,269	628	16.1%	Secondary	\$0.85
Total	452,728	2,447	31.1%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	504,517	2,727	77.9%	Elementary	\$1.50
Reduced	59,369	321	67.3%	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	334,016	1,805	46.4%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	897,902	4,854	61.7%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,092,152.85	Labor:	\$2,482,517.15
Non-Food Supplies:	\$350,289.91	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 3,345.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$368,440.32	Total Costs:	\$5,296,745.23
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,477,742.58

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MARSHALL COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Debbie Derico
 Address: 214 Middle Grave Creek Road
 Moundsville, WV 26041
 Phone: (304)843-4448
 Email: dkderico@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **13** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,869**
 Total CEP Schools: **13**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **37** HT: **7** Percent Needy: **65.88%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	300,125	1,658	94.3%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	155,376	858	31.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	455,501	2,517	55.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	400,818	2,214	125.9%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	207,504	1,146	41.5%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	608,322	3,361	74.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,409,778.19	Labor:	\$1,492,906.69
Non-Food Supplies:	\$130,302.63	Equipment Deprec:	\$22,831.32
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$357,905.23	Total Costs:	\$3,413,724.06
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,927,330.27

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MASON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Cristi Rulen
 Address: 1200 Main Street
 Point Pleasant, WV 25550
 Phone: (304)675-4540
 Email: cutterba@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **10** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,396**
 Total CEP Schools: **8**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **28** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **67.04%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	427,605	2,376	127. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	12,446	69	71. %	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	197,985	1,100	52.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	638,036	3,545	86.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	345,868	1,921	102.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	9,860	55	56.2%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	140,167	779	36.9%	Secondary	\$1.45
Total	495,895	2,755	67.5%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,474,573.49	Labor:	\$1,107,042.62
Non-Food Supplies:	\$200,298.72	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$294,744.91	Total Costs:	\$3,076,659.74
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,039,757.19

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MCDOWELL COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: BonitaMiano
 Address: 30 Central Avenue 30 Central Ave.
 Welch, WV 24801
 Phone: (304)436-8441
 Email: bmiano@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **10** Total Enrollment PK-12: **3,615**
 Total CEP Schools: **10**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **28** HT: **5** Percent Needy: **100.00%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	432,769	2,378	116.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid			.0%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	432,769	2,378	70.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	467,721	2,570	126.3%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid			.0%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	467,721	2,570	76.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,339,034.41	Labor:	\$1,270,426.09
Non-Food Supplies:	\$108,798.92	Equipment Deprec:	\$63,027.24
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$116,354.66	Total Costs:	\$2,897,641.32
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,276,999.23

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MERCER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Krista Kessinger
 Address: 1403 Honaker Avenue
 Princeton, WV 24740
 Phone: (304)487-1551
 Email: kmessinger@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **27** Total Enrollment PK-12: **10,433**
 Total CEP Schools: **26**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **86** HT: **21** Percent Needy: **72.41%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	992,616	5,515	121.5%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	359,033	1,995	38.8%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	1,351,649	7,509	77.6%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	885,982	4,922	108.4%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	323,758	1,799	35. %	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	1,209,740	6,721	69.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$3,195,122.16	Labor:	\$4,017,429.78
Non-Food Supplies:	\$348,437.62	Equipment Deprec:	\$152,013.71
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$811,379.46	Total Costs:	\$8,524,382.73
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$4,844,056.46

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MINERAL COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Becky Schneider
 Address: One Baker Place
 Keyser, WV 26726
 Phone: (304)788-4200
 Email: rschneider@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **12** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,364**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **25** HT: **24** Percent Needy: **51.43%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	141,262	785	44.6%	Elementary	\$1.20
Reduced	23,740	132	33.4%	Middle	\$1.20
Paid	66,580	370	19.5%	Secondary	\$1.20
Total	231,582	1,287	31.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	247,786	1,377	78.2%	Elementary	\$1.60
Reduced	54,586	303	76.9%	Middle	\$1.60
Paid	196,194	1,090	57.5%	Secondary	\$1.85
Total	498,566	2,770	68.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,355,030.60	Labor:	\$1,551,961.04
Non-Food Supplies:	\$212,504.34	Equipment Deprec:	\$21,575.35
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$211,042.98	Total Costs:	\$3,352,114.31
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,279,048.36

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MINGO COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Paula Maynard
 Address: Route 2 , Box 310
 Williamson, WV 25661
 Phone: (304)235-7141
 Email: pkmaynar@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **11** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,597**
 Total CEP Schools: **11**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **34** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **89.69%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	468,752	2,576	107.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	53,861	296	15.8%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	522,613	2,872	67.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	487,398	2,678	112.1%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	56,005	308	16.4%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	543,403	2,986	70. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,321,014.41	Labor:	\$1,448,973.60
Non-Food Supplies:	\$156,046.46	Equipment Deprec:	\$19,249.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$424,377.30	Total Costs:	\$3,369,660.77
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,434,752.16

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MONONGALIA COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Karen Ghiardi
 Address: 13 South High Street
 Morgantown, WV 26501
 Phone: (304)291-9210
 Email: kghiardi@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **17** Total Enrollment PK-12: **11,817**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **72** HT: **3** Percent Needy: **35.41%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	287,107	1,535	45. %	Elementary	\$1.10
Reduced	44,803	240	40.7%	Middle	\$1.10
Paid	300,017	1,604	23. %	Secondary	\$1.10
Total	631,927	3,379	30.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	443,350	2,371	69.5%	Elementary	\$1.85
Reduced	77,346	414	70.3%	Middle	\$1.85
Paid	628,513	3,361	48.3%	Secondary	\$1.85
Total	1,149,209	6,146	56. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,900,529.41	Labor:	\$3,484,481.04
Non-Food Supplies:	\$419,823.81	Equipment Deprec:	\$262,283.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$407,557.78	Total Costs:	\$7,474,675.04
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,458,128.93

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MONROE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Sherry Baker
 Address: P. O. Box 330
 Union, WV 24983
 Phone: (304)772-3094
 Email: sjbaker@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **4** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,894**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **15** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **56.39%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	94,814	527	63.8%	Elementary	\$0.90
Reduced	19,506	108	60.5%	Middle	\$0.90
Paid	59,170	329	43.7%	Secondary	\$0.90
Total	173,490	964	54.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	97,570	542	65.6%	Elementary	\$1.35
Reduced	20,110	112	62.4%	Middle	\$1.60
Paid	65,451	364	48.3%	Secondary	\$1.60
Total	183,131	1,017	57.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$499,830.35	Labor:	\$652,204.75
Non-Food Supplies:	\$81,357.20	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$55,873.90	Total Costs:	\$1,289,266.20
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$609,977.04

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Kristie Randall
 Address: 247 Harrison Avenue
 Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
 Phone: (304)258-2430
 Email: krandall@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **8** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,750**
 Total CEP Schools: **7**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **17** HT: **5** Percent Needy: **67.77%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	136,132	752	69. %	Elementary	\$3.00
Reduced				Middle	\$3.00
Paid	65,004	359	24.6%	Secondary	\$3.00
Total	201,136	1,111	43.5%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	224,280	1,239	113.7%	Elementary	\$4.00
Reduced				Middle	\$4.00
Paid	106,371	588	40.2%	Secondary	\$4.00
Total	330,651	1,827	71.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$879,815.77	Labor:	\$854,348.72
Non-Food Supplies:	\$98,866.24	Equipment Deprec:	\$10,463.81
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$160,583.21	Total Costs:	\$2,004,077.75
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,005,530.41

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

NICHOLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: ErnieJarvis
 Address: 400 Old Main Drive
 Summersville, WV 26651
 Phone: (304)872-3611
 Email: ejarvis@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **14** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,080**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **26** HT: **16** Percent Needy: **65.01%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	195,296	1,085	53. %	Elementary	\$0.80
Reduced	20,572	114	39.5%	Middle	\$0.80
Paid	58,804	327	22.5%	Secondary	\$0.80
Total	274,672	1,526	40.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	283,896	1,577	77.1%	Elementary	\$1.40
Reduced	34,858	194	66.9%	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	110,643	615	42.4%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	429,397	2,386	63. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,322,861.87	Labor:	\$1,281,402.34
Non-Food Supplies:	\$73,913.97	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 4,543.24
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$191,325.18	Total Costs:	\$2,874,046.60
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,431,003.60

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

OHIO COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Renee Griffin
 Address: 1976 Park View Road
 Wheeling, WV 26003
 Phone: (304)243-0477
 Email: regriffin@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **13** Total Enrollment PK-12: **5,585**
 Total CEP Schools: **7**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **20** HT: **20** Percent Needy: **53.03%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	328,052	1,812	86.7%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	10,512	58	42.3%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	166,654	921	31.2%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	505,218	2,791	53.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	352,143	1,946	93.1%	Elementary	\$1.10
Reduced	12,655	70	50.9%	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	201,185	1,112	37.6%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	565,983	3,127	60.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,802,251.02	Labor:	\$1,353,327.77
Non-Food Supplies:	\$205,223.07	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 8,725.11
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$345,051.87	Total Costs:	\$3,714,578.84
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,895,889.37

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

PENDLETON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Lorna Judy
 Address: P. O. Box 888
 Franklin, WV 26807
 Phone: (304)358-2207
 Email: ljudy@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **4** Total Enrollment PK-12: **988**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **6** HT: **4** Percent Needy: **64.53%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	45,180	251	53.6%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	10,586	59	47.3%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	14,456	80	24.8%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	70,222	390	42.5%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	67,799	377	80.4%	Elementary	\$2.00
Reduced	17,591	98	78.6%	Middle	\$2.00
Paid	37,769	210	64.8%	Secondary	\$2.00
Total	123,159	684	74.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$334,963.31	Labor:	\$412,976.21
Non-Food Supplies:	\$34,481.82	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$40,696.55	Total Costs:	\$823,117.89
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$376,471.36

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

PLEASANTS COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Kristie Venderlic
 Address: 202 Fairview Ave
 St. Marys, WV 26170
 Phone: (304)684-3047
 Email: kvenderl@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **3** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,317**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **11** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **51.13%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	43,336	241	47.1%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	9,484	53	41.7%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	36,098	201	34.3%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	88,918	494	40.4%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	66,343	369	72.1%	Elementary	\$1.30
Reduced	16,161	90	71.1%	Middle	\$1.30
Paid	68,295	379	64.9%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	150,799	838	68.5%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$380,274.45	Labor:	\$500,843.05
Non-Food Supplies:	\$42,531.30	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$84,959.54	Total Costs:	\$1,008,608.34
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$377,095.16

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: LisaDennison
 Address: 926 Fifth Avenue
 Marlinton, WV 24954
 Phone: (304)799-4505
 Email: ldenniso@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **5** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,134**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **10** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **67.24%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	64,240	357	65.7%	Elementary	\$0.40
Reduced	16,408	91	57.1%	Middle	\$0.40
Paid	32,087	178	51. %	Secondary	\$0.40
Total	112,735	626	59.5%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	70,609	392	72.3%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	18,848	105	65.6%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	35,534	197	56.4%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	124,991	694	66. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$305,236.43	Labor:	\$413,458.39
Non-Food Supplies:	\$30,705.49	Equipment Deprec:	\$34,873.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$76,642.43	Total Costs:	\$860,915.74
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$439,211.64

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

PRESTON COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: DylanBeitz
 Address: 731 Preston Drive
 Kingwood, WV 26537
 Phone: (304)329-0580
 Email: dbeitz@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **11** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,795**
 Total CEP Schools: **6**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **24** HT: **6** Percent Needy: **57.17%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	254,276	1,405	76.4%	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	9,741	54	23. %	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	105,042	580	24.4%	Secondary	\$1.25
Total	369,059	2,039	45.8%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	240,765	1,330	72.3%	Elementary	\$1.45
Reduced	17,653	98	41.7%	Middle	\$1.45
Paid	125,181	692	29.1%	Secondary	\$1.60
Total	383,599	2,119	47.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$836,999.34	Labor:	\$1,012,405.55
Non-Food Supplies:	\$96,321.98	Equipment Deprec:	\$18,908.94
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$138,527.74	Total Costs:	\$2,103,163.55
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,364,805.31

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

PUTNAM COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Stella Young
 Address: 9 Courthouse Drive
 Winfield, WV 25213
 Phone: (304)586-0500
 Email: sryoung@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **22** Total Enrollment PK-12: **10,039**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **50** HT: **23** Percent Needy: **39.57%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	300,054	1,622	52.1%	Elementary	\$1.45
Reduced	54,228	293	43. %	Middle	\$1.45
Paid	265,450	1,435	26. %	Secondary	\$1.45
Total	619,732	3,350	36. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	422,418	2,283	73.4%	Elementary	\$1.90
Reduced	85,141	460	67.6%	Middle	\$2.05
Paid	482,409	2,608	47.2%	Secondary	\$2.05
Total	989,968	5,351	57.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,515,426.42	Labor:	\$2,769,397.66
Non-Food Supplies:	\$405,976.06	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$360,551.90	Total Costs:	\$6,051,352.04
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,389,343.26

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

RALEIGH COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Teresa Baker
 Address: 2001 S. Kanawha St.
 Beckley, WV 25801
 Phone: (304)256-4660
 Email: tdbaker@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **28** Total Enrollment PK-12: **12,879**
 Total CEP Schools: **19**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **106** HT: **10** Percent Needy: **62.42%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	962,313	5,259	94.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	36,161	198	44.3%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	435,124	2,378	40. %	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	1,433,598	7,834	65.5%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	895,920	4,896	88.1%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	46,558	254	57. %	Middle	\$1.40
Paid	457,660	2,501	42. %	Secondary	\$1.40
Total	1,400,138	7,651	64. %		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$3,914,394.41	Labor:	\$4,520,843.83
Non-Food Supplies:	\$676,263.54	Equipment Deprec:	\$85,333.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$728,135.80	Total Costs:	\$9,924,970.58
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$5,127,716.87

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

RANDOLPH COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: LaDonnaRosencrance
 Address: 40 Eleventh Street
 Elkins, WV 26241
 Phone: (304)636-9150
 Email: lrosencr@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **15** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,225**
 Total CEP Schools: **14**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **41** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **61.25%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	315,330	1,752	110.6%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	5,624	31	41.6%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	172,970	961	42.5%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	493,924	2,744	70. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	327,342	1,819	114.8%	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	7,697	43	56.9%	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	193,086	1,073	47.4%	Secondary	\$1.25
Total	528,125	2,934	74.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,377,125.62	Labor:	\$1,481,574.64
Non-Food Supplies:	\$140,793.39	Equipment Deprec:	\$26,582.25
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$218,959.39	Total Costs:	\$3,245,035.29
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,762,958.02

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

RITCHIE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: David Weekley
 Address: 134 South Penn Avenue
 Harrisville, WV 26362
 Phone: (304)643-2991
 Email: dbweekle@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **6** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,553**
 Total CEP Schools: **4**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **12** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **60.54%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	88,042	481	78. %	Elementary	\$0.40
Reduced	4,232	23	36.6%	Middle	\$0.90
Paid	41,562	227	29.8%	Secondary	\$0.90
Total	133,836	731	50.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	115,425	631	102.2%	Elementary	\$1.15
Reduced	8,248	45	71.4%	Middle	\$1.40
Paid	69,730	381	50.1%	Secondary	\$1.40
Total	193,403	1,057	73.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$560,751.77	Labor:	\$451,775.89
Non-Food Supplies:	\$71,238.16	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 1,821.37
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$78,120.43	Total Costs:	\$1,163,707.62
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$588,699.56

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

ROANE COUNTY SCHOOLS

Data Year – 2014-2015

Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Bill Chapman
Address: 813 Capitol Street
Spencer, WV 25276
Phone: (304)927-6406
Email: wchapman@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **6** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,412**
Total CEP Schools: **0**
Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **22** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **65.66%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	163,528	908	70.7%	Elementary	\$1.15
Reduced	22,143	123	62.8%	Middle	\$1.15
Paid	65,589	364	48.1%	Secondary	\$1.15
Total	251,260	1,396	62.4%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	163,523	908	70.7%	Elementary	\$1.50
Reduced	22,535	125	63.9%	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	60,960	339	44.7%	Secondary	\$1.75
Total	247,018	1,372	61.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$658,395.50	Labor:	\$871,522.01
Non-Food Supplies:	\$78,702.49	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 5,883.88
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$131,269.01	Total Costs:	\$1,745,772.89
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$959,568.75

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

SUMMERS COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Kimberly Rodes
 Address: 116 Main Street
 Hinton, WV 25951
 Phone: (304)466-6006
 Email: kroles@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **5** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,713**
 Total CEP Schools: **5**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **9** HT: **3** Percent Needy: **78.36%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	158,986	883	112.4%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	43,864	244	30.3%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	202,850	1,127	70.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	176,801	982	125. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	48,775	271	33.7%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	225,576	1,253	78.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$653,245.09	Labor:	\$455,571.92
Non-Food Supplies:	\$45,617.74	Equipment Deprec:	\$25,376.65
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$136,393.80	Total Costs:	\$1,316,205.20
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$877,694.96

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: DonetteNines
 Address: 71 Utt Drive
 Grafton, WV 26354
 Phone: (304)265-2497
 Email: donnette.nines@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **5** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,472**
 Total CEP Schools: **2**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **16** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **56.97%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	118,471	651	65.4%	Elementary	\$1.20
Reduced	7,302	40	36.6%	Middle	\$1.20
Paid	49,314	271	22.8%	Secondary	\$1.20
Total	175,087	962	41.9%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	160,931	884	88.9%	Elementary	\$1.50
Reduced	12,793	70	64.2%	Middle	\$1.70
Paid	88,113	484	40.7%	Secondary	\$1.90
Total	261,837	1,439	62.7%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$489,122.64	Labor:	\$690,951.46
Non-Food Supplies:	\$89,269.29	Equipment Deprec:	\$26,286.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$146,638.41	Total Costs:	\$1,442,267.80
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$814,205.51

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

TUCKER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Jonathan Hicks
 Address: 100 Education Ln.
 Parsons, WV 26287
 Phone: (304)478-2771
 Email: jrhicks@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **3** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,065**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **10** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **55.70%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	57,603	318	71.6%	Elementary	\$1.05
Reduced	15,064	83	65.5%	Middle	\$1.05
Paid	38,806	214	51.5%	Secondary	\$1.05
Total	111,473	616	62.3%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	60,141	332	74.7%	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	16,117	89	70. %	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	40,826	226	54.1%	Secondary	\$1.65
Total	117,084	647	65.5%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$436,813.66	Labor:	\$282,627.02
Non-Food Supplies:	\$16,425.49	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 4,422.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$45,108.12	Total Costs:	\$785,396.29
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$388,193.83

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

TYLER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: Amanda Kimble
 Address: P.O. Box 25
 Middlebourne, WV 26149
 Phone: (304)758-2145
 Email: akimble@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **4** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,344**
 Total CEP Schools: **2**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **11** HT: **1** Percent Needy: **59.85%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	75,002	417	80.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	4,097	23	35.5%	Middle	\$1.25
Paid	34,732	193	28.9%	Secondary	\$1.25
Total	113,831	632	50.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	102,480	569	110.3%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced	8,976	50	77.9%	Middle	\$1.75
Paid	72,499	403	60.4%	Secondary	\$1.75
Total	183,955	1,022	81.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$501,182.21	Labor:	\$466,899.74
Non-Food Supplies:	\$23,942.20	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 5,959.45
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$110,592.61	Total Costs:	\$1,108,576.21
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$562,525.99

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

UPSHUR COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Cynthia Nesselroade
 Address: 102 Smithfield Street
 Buckhannon, WV 26201
 Phone: (304)472-5480
 Email: cnesselr@k12,ww.us

Total Schools: **9** Total Enrollment PK-12: **3,895**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **28** HT: **5** Percent Needy: **60.56%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	243,241	1,351	78.1%	Elementary	\$1.00
Reduced	19,865	110	52.4%	Middle	\$1.00
Paid	112,248	624	37.2%	Secondary	\$1.00
Total	375,354	2,085	57.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	276,566	1,536	88.8%	Elementary	\$1.35
Reduced	24,574	137	64.8%	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	136,802	760	45.4%	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	437,942	2,433	67.3%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,059,105.57	Labor:	\$1,139,250.05
Non-Food Supplies:	\$114,555.59	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 7,295.95
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$227,560.86	Total Costs:	\$2,547,768.02
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$1,505,032.12

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Brenda Arrowood
 Address: P.O. Box 70 212 North Court Street
 Wayne, WV 25570
 Phone: (304)272-5116
 Email: barrowoo@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **22** Total Enrollment PK-12: **7,729**
 Total CEP Schools: **20**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **0** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **69.49%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	398,121	2,428	75.8%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	174,772	1,066	27.4%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	572,893	3,493	48.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	526,152	3,208	100.2%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	230,966	1,408	36.3%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	757,118	4,617	64.4%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,099,601.20	Labor:	\$2,268,458.08
Non-Food Supplies:	\$346,932.10	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$363,768.92	Total Costs:	\$5,078,760.30
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,510,482.57

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WEBSTER COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: TammyHolcomb
 Address: 315 S. Main Street
 Webster Springs, WV 26288
 Phone: (304)847-5638
 Email: tholcomb@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **6** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,475**
 Total CEP Schools: **4**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **9** HT: **2** Percent Needy: **89.23%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	112,835	940	127.3%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	13,639	114	18.1%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	126,474	1,054	77. %		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	159,101	1,326	179.5%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	19,229	160	25.5%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	178,330	1,486	108.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$366,977.66	Labor:	\$348,455.10
Non-Food Supplies:	\$82,908.80	Equipment Deprec:	\$11,954.86
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$28,341.26	Total Costs:	\$838,637.68
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$715,688.33

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WETZEL COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District

Child Nutrition Director: Amanda McPherson
 Address: 333 Foundry Street
 New Martinsville, WV 26155
 Phone: (304)455-2441
 Email: amcphers@k12.wv.us



Total Schools: **9** Total Enrollment PK-12: **2,874**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **21** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **51.45%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	106,889	594	46.5%	Elementary	\$0.80
Reduced	13,788	77	46.6%	Middle	\$0.80
Paid	63,801	354	28.9%	Secondary	\$0.80
Total	184,478	1,025	38.4%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	159,336	885	69.3%	Elementary	\$1.25
Reduced	21,284	118	72. %	Middle	\$1.50
Paid	105,843	588	48. %	Secondary	\$1.50
Total	286,463	1,591	59.7%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$769,072.15	Labor:	\$794,075.45
Non-Food Supplies:	\$218,509.36	Equipment Deprec:	\$25,007.80
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$163,803.72	Total Costs:	\$1,970,468.48
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$825,623.61

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WIRT COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Second District



Child Nutrition Director: Christopher Melonas
 Address: P.O Box 189
 Elizabeth, WV 26143
 Phone: (304)275-4279
 Email: cmelonas@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **3** Total Enrollment PK-12: **1,061**
 Total CEP Schools: **3**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **9** HT: **0** Percent Needy: **73.82%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	83,316	463	102.2%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	29,565	164	31. %	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	112,881	627	63.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	99,098	551	121.6%	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced			.0%	Middle	\$0.00
Paid	35,159	195	36.9%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	134,257	746	75.8%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$382,575.45	Labor:	\$341,786.46
Non-Food Supplies:	\$30,749.72	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 3,500.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$71,145.86	Total Costs:	\$829,757.49
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$484,975.20

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WOOD COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: First District



Child Nutrition Director: HollieBest
 Address: 1210 13th Street
 Parkersburg, WV 26101
 Phone: (304)420-9663
 Email: hbest@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **27** Total Enrollment PK-12: **13,725**
 Total CEP Schools: **0**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **70** HT: **40** Percent Needy: **51.09%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	481,016	2,643	43.4%	Elementary	\$1.15
Reduced	34,730	191	30.8%	Middle	\$1.15
Paid	173,572	954	15.8%	Secondary	\$1.15
Total	689,318	3,787	29.7%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	769,734	4,229	69.4%	Elementary	\$1.65
Reduced	68,961	379	61.2%	Middle	\$1.80
Paid	402,718	2,213	36.7%	Secondary	\$1.80
Total	1,241,413	6,821	53.6%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$2,950,973.03	Labor:	\$3,595,352.93
Non-Food Supplies:	\$483,507.23	Equipment Deprec:	\$30,928.06
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$548,440.23	Total Costs:	\$7,609,201.48
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$3,759,014.62

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.

WYOMING COUNTY SCHOOLS
Data Year – 2014-2015
Congressional District: Third District



Child Nutrition Director: Becky Yost
 Address: PO Box 69
 Pineville, WV 24874
 Phone: (304)732-6262
 Email: byost@k12.wv.us

Total Schools: **14** Total Enrollment PK-12: **4,340**
 Total CEP Schools: **13**
 Number of Cafeteria Workers: FT: **43** HT: **4** Percent Needy: **75.62%**

BREAKFAST INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	373,181	2,235	119. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	120,394	721	33.5%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	493,575	2,956	73.4%		

LUNCH INFORMATION

	Total Meals Served	Average Daily Participation	% Participation		Price Students Pay
Free	426,533	2,554	136. %	Elementary	\$0.00
Reduced				Middle	\$0.00
Paid	137,594	824	38.3%	Secondary	\$0.00
Total	564,127	3,378	83.9%		

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Purchased Food:	\$1,484,625.94	Labor:	\$1,701,209.30
Non-Food Supplies:	\$211,838.38	Equipment Deprec:	\$ 0.00
Indirect Costs Earned:	\$346,957.07	Total Costs:	\$3,744,630.69
		Total Federal Revenue:	\$2,116,882.67

ADDITIONAL NOTES

*Data is preliminary.



School Breakfast Scorecard

2014-2015 School Year

February 2016 ■ www.FRAC.org



School Breakfast Scorecard

2014-2015 School Year

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

About FRAC

The Food Research & 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.



I. Introduction

Since the 1960s, the School Breakfast Program has helped to fill nutritional gaps and help families stretch limited budgets so all students can start the day ready to learn. As the economy slowly recovers from the depths of the recession, many families are being left behind. Wages have remained low and a growing number of working families are relying on the federally funded school meal programs to provide the nutrition their children need throughout the school day to learn and thrive.

School breakfast participation has steadily grown again this year, continuing a trend of rapid expansion over the last decade, driven by increased need and the proliferation of best practice models like breakfast in the classroom and offering free meals to all students in high-poverty schools. In the 2014–2015 school year, 54.3 low-income children participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, an increase from 53.2 to 100 in the previous school year. On an average day in the 2014–2015 school year, 11.7 million students eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals participated in school breakfast, an increase of 4.2 percent or nearly 475,000 children over the previous year.

Study after study shows that when children participate in the School Breakfast Program, it leads to improved dietary intake, reduced food insecurity, better test performance, and fewer distractions in the classroom throughout the morning (See FRAC's [*Breakfast for Learning*](#) and [*Breakfast for Health*](#) for a summary of research on the health and learning benefits of school breakfast).

In recent years, educators and administrators have come to recognize the power of this simple and common sense educational intervention. More and more schools offer breakfast as well as lunch. School districts around the country have shifted from providing breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day, to proven strategies that boost participation like breakfast in the classroom, that make breakfast a part of the school day and allow the program to reach more children. State, school district, and school officials in many of the top performing states in this year's report have taken the step of implementing in high-poverty schools alternative service models where meals are delivered to the classroom or served from "grab and go" kiosks in the hallway.

This year, another key driver of growth was the incredibly successful nationwide rollout of the Community Eligibility Provision, a federal option for high-poverty schools to offer breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. Phased in a few states at a time beginning in the 2011–2012 school year, 2014–2015 marked the first school year that the provision was available to eligible schools in all states and takeup of the provision was widespread. With more than 14,000 schools participating in the 2014–2015 school year, the impact is clear — community eligibility has significantly increased breakfast participation among low-income students.

Still, there is much room for growth. Federal and state agencies, school districts, educators, and advocates must continue to build on the momentum gained in recent years to ensure that more low-income children start the school day with a healthy meal.

About the Scorecard

This report measures the reach of the School Breakfast Program in the 2014–2015 school year — nationally and in each state — based on a variety of metrics, and examines the impact of trends and policies on program participation. First, we look at free and reduced-price school breakfast participation to determine how many low-income students school breakfast is reaching nationally and in each state, using free and reduced-price lunch participation as a benchmark. Because there is broad participation in the lunch program by low-income students across the states,

it is a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from school breakfast each day. Second, we compare the number of schools offering the School Breakfast Program to the number of schools operating the National School Lunch Program, as this is an important indicator of access to the program for low-income children in the states. Finally, we set an ambitious, but achievable, goal of reaching 70 free and reduced-price eligible students with breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch and calculate the federal dollars lost in each state that is not meeting this goal.

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 and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 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 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 FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”) which are set by the school.

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 categorically eligible children are missed through these processes and can still be certified by submitting an application.

School districts around the country have shifted from providing breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day, to proven strategies that boost participation like breakfast in the classroom, that make breakfast a part of the school day and allow the program to reach more children.

How Are School Districts Reimbursed?

The federal reimbursement amount the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student is certified to receive free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2014–2015 school year, schools received:

- \$1.62 per free breakfast;
- \$1.32 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.28 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe need” schools received 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.

Offering Breakfast Free to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma associated with means-tested school breakfast, opens the program to children from families that 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 offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not 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 do not have 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 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 reimbursements for the meals served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

II. Key National Findings

Student Participation

Participation among free and reduced-price eligible children across the country continued to rise at a steady rate in the 2014–2015 school year:

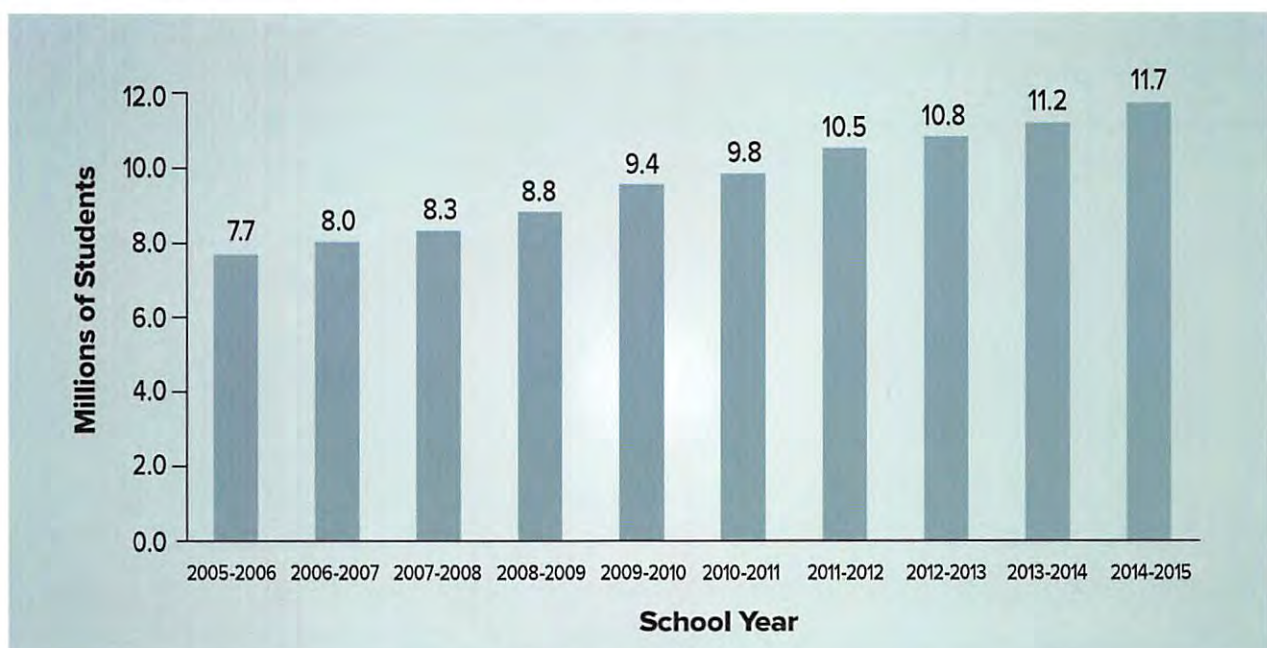
- 11.7 million low-income children — those certified for free and reduced-price school meals — participated in school breakfast on an average day.
- 475,000 more low-income children participated each day than in the previous school year, an increase of 4.2 percent.
- 54.3 low-income children participated in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch, up from 53.2 to 100 in the previous school year.

School Participation

The number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program rose again this year:

- 89,771 schools offered the School Breakfast Program, an increase of 1,114 schools over the prior year.
- 91.2 percent of schools offering the National School Lunch Program also offered the School Breakfast Program, slightly higher than the 90.2 percent that did in the previous year.

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



III. State Findings

Earning the top spot in last year's Scorecard as well, West Virginia continued to increase participation steeply. The state grew to serving 82.3 children free and reduced-price school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch in the 2014–2015 school year, up from 73.8 to 100 in the 2013–2014 school year and 55.6 to 100 just five years prior in the 2009–2010 school year.¹ State legislation passed in 2013 requiring all schools to offer alternative breakfast service models has been the primary driver of participation increases in recent years. In addition, wide usage of the Community Eligibility Provision and strong state leadership have contributed significantly to the precipitous rise in West Virginia's participation in recent years.

This year's top three states — West Virginia, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia — all demonstrate the power of linking alternative breakfast service models with offering free school breakfast through the Community Eligibility Provision. All three states require all or some schools to offer free breakfast through alternative models and implement community eligibility widely in qualifying high-poverty schools.

Overall, 44 states increased their free and reduced-price school breakfast participation in the 2014–2015 school year. A number of states that robustly implemented the Community Eligibility Provision showed remarkable growth in school breakfast participation — well above the national average of 4.2 percent, including Pennsylvania (9.6 percent), Alaska (21.4 percent), Delaware (21.9 percent), and Tennessee (11.0 percent). (See page 11 for community eligibility take-up data by state).

Top 10 States: Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast to Lunch Participation

State	Ratio of F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
West Virginia	82.3
New Mexico	70.6
District of Columbia	66.6
Maryland	64.2
Texas	62.4
Kentucky	62.2
Arkansas	61.8
Tennessee	61.6
South Carolina	61.6
Vermont	61.1

Other states demonstrated notable progress precipitated by state legislative efforts, advocacy, and outreach campaigns. In Massachusetts, a statewide campaign to increase participation in school breakfast led to a solid 8.2 percent increase in free and reduced-price participation. New Jersey continued to build on strong multi-year growth, rising to be the 23rd ranking state this year from 48th just four years ago, due to the efforts of a strong school breakfast expansion coalition bringing together a broad range of education, children's, anti-hunger, and health stakeholders. Free and reduced-price participation in Colorado jumped nearly 10 percent in the first year of a two-year implementation of the state's new law requiring high-poverty schools to offer free breakfast to all students

¹ See FRAC's *School Breakfast Scorecard School Year 2009–2010*.

Top 10 States Based on Percentage Growth in Free and Reduced-Price Participation, 2013-2014 to 2014-2015

State	Percent Increase in F&RP Students in SBP
Delaware	21.9%
Alaska	21.4%
West Virginia	14.3%
New Jersey	11.2%
Tennessee	11.0%
Maryland	10.5%
Colorado	9.9%
Pennsylvania	9.6%
Massachusetts	8.2%
Minnesota	8.1%

through alternative service models, including “grab and go” and breakfast delivered to the classroom.

Just seven states experienced decreases in breakfast participation among free and reduced-price eligible children. The largest decreases by percentage were in New Hampshire, down 4.6 percent, and the District of Columbia, which fell by 3.1 percent. Although the District of Columbia remains a top performer in this report, training and enforcement to support the District’s robust breakfast in the classroom mandate for high-poverty schools has slipped, causing a dip in participation in the last year.

Several states continued to struggle to reach low-income children with school breakfast, leaving significant room for growth. The 10 lowest-performing states in this report served breakfast to 46 or less free or reduced-price eligible students for every 100 participating in school lunch — far below the national average of 54.3 to 100 and FRAC’s goal of 70 to 100.

Bottom 10 States: Ratio of Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast to Lunch Participation

State	Ratio of F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP
Illinois	46.0
Massachusetts	45.9
South Dakota	44.2
Washington	43.9
Hawaii	43.3
Iowa	42.1
Wyoming	41.0
Nebraska	40.8
New Hampshire	38.7
Utah	34.8

The Cost of Low Participation

In the 2014–2015 school year, just two states — West Virginia and New Mexico — met FRAC’s challenging, but attainable, goal of reaching 70 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. As a result, many states left a significant amount of money on the table by not reaching more children that were eligible. Large states with average-to-low participation rates such as 24th-ranked California, 33rd-ranked Florida, and 39th-ranked New York, have the most to gain by meeting FRAC’s goal. These states would have brought in an additional \$107.9 million, \$74.5 million, and \$76.5 million respectively, if they had met the 70 to 100 goal. States that are not maximizing school breakfast participation not only miss out on the student academic and health benefits associated with the program, but also on significant potential economic activity that comes with millions of dollars’ worth of additional federal resources coming into the state and local communities.

School Participation

This year, five states offered the School Breakfast Program in virtually all schools that operate the National School Lunch Program. In Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Hawaii, 99 percent or more of all schools that serve school lunch also serve school breakfast. This is an important indicator of access to the School Breakfast Program. In addition, two states — Connecticut and Delaware — showed strong growth in schools offering the School Breakfast Program, increasing by 7.7 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. By contrast, in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, about one out of every five schools that offers lunch does not offer school breakfast, denying the many low-income children attending those schools the opportunity to start their day with a healthy breakfast.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization

Every five years, Congress has an opportunity to reexamine and make changes to the School Breakfast Program and other vital child nutrition programs through Child Nutrition Reauthorization. In September of 2015, the latest legislation — the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 — expired, and policy makers and advocates have been hard at work to put together a bipartisan bill. FRAC will continue to advocate for smart investments that support access to the School Breakfast Program and effective strategies like breakfast in the classroom and offering breakfast free to all students to increase participation as it moves through the legislative process.



IV. Trends and Best Practices in the 2014–2015 School Year

Community Eligibility Rolls Out Nationwide

In its first year of nationwide availability, the Community Eligibility Provision proved to be a very effective tool for increasing participation in the school meal programs, and school breakfast in particular. By spring of 2015, there were more than 14,000 high-poverty schools, serving 6.8 million children, offering breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students. For the 2015–2016 school year, the total increased to more than 17,000 schools and 8 million children.

Particularly successful in improving school breakfast participation among low-income children were the states where the Community Eligibility Provision was implemented most broadly. Top performers in overall adoption among all eligible schools in the 2014–2015 school year were Montana, West Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Tennessee, all with more than 70 percent of all eligible schools in the state participating.

In the aggregate, average daily participation among low-income children, in the 10 states with the highest percentage of eligible schools participating, increased at a considerably higher rate than in the remaining states. In these states, average daily School Breakfast Program participation among low-income children grew by 7.9 percent, compared to 3.9 percent for the remaining states. Overall breakfast participation — including free, reduced-price, and paid — grew at a higher rate in these states, too, with 4.9 percent growth in the top 10 community eligibility states compared with 3.6 percent in the remaining states.

Of the states with strong community eligibility implementation a couple saw overall school breakfast participation decrease. Most significantly, the District of Columbia dropped 2.4 percent overall (and 3.1 percent among free and reduced-price eligible students). Community eligibility has been available to high-poverty

School Breakfast Participation Growth in Top 10 Community Eligibility States

State	SY 2013-2014	SY 2014-2015	F&RP Percent Change	SY 2013-2014	SY 2014-2015	Total Percent Change
	F&RP SBP Students	F&RP SBP Students		Total SBP Students	Total SBP Students	
Alaska	17,034	20,684	21.4%	20,214	24,512	21.3%
Connecticut	75,370	79,410	5.4%	91,149	93,709	2.8%
Delaware	31,870	38,861	21.9%	40,159	47,171	17.5%
District of Columbia	31,301	30,320	-3.1%	34,934	34,084	-2.4%
Kentucky	235,642	242,449	2.9%	274,763	277,819	1.1%
Montana	22,257	23,885	7.3%	28,353	30,657	8.1%
New Mexico	121,195	126,283	4.2%	147,781	147,313	-0.3%
North Dakota	14,314	14,976	4.6%	23,710	24,544	3.5%
Tennessee	294,362	326,765	11.0%	354,058	371,475	4.9%
West Virginia	93,433	106,787	14.3%	128,357	148,057	15.3%
Top 10 CEP states	936,778	1,010,420	7.9%	1,143,478	1,199,342	4.9%
All Remaining States	10,243,718	10,644,675	3.9%	12,075,298	12,508,243	3.6%

Community Eligibility Takeup School Year 2014–2015

State	Schools Adopting CEP	Schools Eligible for CEP	Percentage of Eligible Adopting Schools
Alabama	347	818	42%
Alaska	123	168	73%
Arizona	73	237	31%
Arkansas	4	401	1%
California	208	1,106	19%
Colorado	34	236	14%
Connecticut	133	208	64%
Delaware	96	128	75%
District of Columbia	125	168	74%
Florida	548	2,070	26%
Georgia	589	1,075	55%
Hawaii	6	81	7%
Idaho	50	179	28%
Illinois	1,041	1,877	55%
Indiana	214	447	48%
Iowa	78	234	33%
Kansas	18	258	7%
Kentucky	611	889	69%
Louisiana	335	897	37%
Maine	21	NA	NA
Maryland	25	396	6%
Massachusetts	294	729	40%
Michigan	625	1,018	61%
Minnesota	56	358	16%
Mississippi	257	539	48%
Missouri	298	695	43%
Montana	93	119	78%
Nebraska	2	95	2%
Nevada	13	158	8%
New Hampshire	0	53	0%
New Jersey	197	570	35%
New Mexico	343	551	62%
New York	1,246	2,252	55%
North Carolina	648	1,265	51%
North Dakota	23	36	64%
Ohio	739	NA	NA
Oklahoma	100	NA	NA
Oregon	262	675	39%
Pennsylvania	646	1,036	62%
Rhode Island	1	98	1%
South Carolina	226	588	38%
South Dakota	142	231	61%
Tennessee	862	1,205	72%
Texas	1,477	3,591	41%
Utah	22	68	32%
Vermont	32	64	50%
Virginia	87	444	20%
Washington	122	393	31%
West Virginia	369	475	78%
Wisconsin	348	688	51%
Wyoming	5	9	56%
Totals	14,214	30,736	45%

Table Data Source: Neuberger, Z., Segal, B., Nchako, C., & Masterson, K. (2015). Take Up of Community Eligibility This School Year. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at: <http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/2-25-15fa.pdf>. Accessed on December 29, 2015. Note: For SY 2014–2015, Maine, Ohio, and Oklahoma did not publish a list of eligible schools.

What is the Community Eligibility Provision?

Authorized in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 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 eligible for free school meals who already are identified by other means than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

Identified students include:

- Children directly certified through data matching because their households receive SNAP, TANF, or FDPIR, and in some states and areas, 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.

Reimbursements to the school are calculated by multiplying the percentage of identified students by 1.6 to determine the percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free rate. For example, a school with 50 percent identified students would be reimbursed for 80 percent of the meals eaten at the free reimbursement rate ($50 \times 1.6 = 80$), and 20 percent at the paid rate.

schools in the District of Columbia since the 2012-2013 school year and the jurisdiction experienced strong growth in prior years immediately following implementation of community eligibility. The decreases in participation seen in this year's report were due primarily to the need for renewed training and enforcement by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education to support the district's comprehensive breakfast in the classroom mandate for high-poverty schools.

What about School Lunch?

Overall this year, school lunch participation increased modestly by 0.6 percent, with free and reduced-price participation rising by 2.1 percent. Notably, the top five states in terms of overall school lunch participation growth all saw robust community eligibility implementation. Alaska, Tennessee, Delaware, and the District of Columbia were all at the top for the percentage of eligible schools adopting community eligibility and increased overall lunch participation by between 3.2 to 6.1 percent. Illinois, after participating as a pilot community eligibility state since the 2011-2012 school year, saw a large increase in community eligibility schools in the 2014-2015 school year and corresponding strong growth in free and reduced-price — as well as overall — lunch participation.

Top Five States: Overall School Lunch Participation Growth from SY 2013-2014 to SY 2014-2015

State	F&RP Increase	F&RP % Change	Overall Increase	Overall % Change
Alaska	2,652	7.1%	3,052	6.1%
Tennessee	56,659	12.0%	32,583	5.1%
Illinois	33,518	4.1%	45,344	4.3%
Delaware	6,270	10.5%	3,061	3.3%
District of Columbia	810	1.8%	1,588	3.2%

Breakfast After the Bell Legislation

In many of the top performing states, in this report and in previous years, the adoption of breakfast after the bell legislation has been the key catalyst for growth and maintaining high breakfast participation rates. Since 2010, four states and the District of Columbia have all adopted legislation requiring all or some schools to offer breakfast after the bell.

District of Columbia

In 2010, the District of Columbia became the first to legislate breakfast in the classroom. The D.C. Healthy Schools Act requires all public and public charter

Breakfast After the Bell:

Implementing an alternative service model has proven to be the most successful strategy for schools to increase breakfast participation.

Options include:

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals can either be delivered to the classroom or be served from the cafeteria or carts in the hallway, to be eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.
- **"Grab and Go":** Children (particularly older students) can easily grab the components of their breakfast quickly from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line, to eat in their classroom.
- **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 them breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class on time or socialize before school, while still providing them with a nutritious start early in the day.

schools in the District to offer free breakfast to all students. Elementary schools with more than 40 percent of the students qualifying for free or reduced-price meals must serve it in the classroom. In addition to traditional breakfast served in the cafeteria before the start of school, middle and high schools must serve breakfast through an alternative model such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go” carts, or second chance breakfast.

New Mexico

In 2011, the New Mexico legislature passed a mandate requiring all elementary schools with 85 percent or more of students eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals during the prior school year to implement free breakfast after the bell.

Colorado

In July 2013, the Colorado state legislature passed a law requiring schools with 80 percent free and reduced-price eligible children to offer free breakfast after the bell starting in the 2014–2015 school year. The mandate extended to all schools with 70 percent free and reduced-price certified students in the 2015–2016 school year.

West Virginia

The Feed to Achieve Act, passed in 2013, requires all schools to adopt a delivery system approved by the state agency that ensures all students be given an adequate opportunity to eat breakfast, including but not limited to, “grab and go,” breakfast in the classroom, or second chance breakfast.

Nevada

This past summer, the Nevada State Assembly passed a bill that requires schools with 70 percent or more free or reduced-price eligible students to offer breakfast after the bell, provided there is state funding to support implementation. The bill currently provides \$2 million in funding over two years (SY 2015–2016 and SY 2016–2017).

State School Breakfast Legislation Resources

- [*FRAC's School Breakfast State Legislation Table*](#) provides more details on legislation in other states.
- For more information about school breakfast in your state, check out FRAC's interactive [*School Breakfast Map*](#).

The School Day is Starting Healthier

Since the 2012–2013 school year, new, stronger nutrition standards for school meals rolled out in phases. The first phase of the new breakfast standards began in the 2013–2014 school year and required that half of all grains served be whole grain-rich, put in place new calorie limits, and eliminated trans-fats. The second phase began in the 2014–2015 school year and required schools to double the amount of fruits and vegetables offered at breakfast, required all grains served to be whole grain-rich, and implemented limitations on overall sodium levels.

Throughout this transition, school breakfast participation among students eligible for free and reduced-price meals continued to grow rapidly, and participation among paid students has remained stable, indicating widespread acceptance of the new, healthier meals. To learn more about school breakfast participation trends before and after the standards went into effect, check out FRAC's 2015 report [*School Breakfast Program: Trends and Factors Affecting Student Participation*](#).

V. Conclusion



The results described in this year's report underscores again what works with school breakfast. The increases in school breakfast participation were linked to the proliferation of best practice strategies like offering free breakfast through the Community Eligibility Provision and serving meals through models like breakfast in the classroom to encourage participation. Momentum has been building for several years as community eligibility has phased in, and the tremendous growth in the 2014–2015 school year proved the power of this new program in high-poverty schools. Looking ahead to the 2015–2016 school year,

additional growth is anticipated as nearly 3,000 additional schools have adopted the provision. Similarly, USDA, state agencies, legislators, and education and anti-hunger advocates continue to push for expansion of breakfast after the bell models to help schools maximize gains from offering free meals to all students. Still, with just over half of low-income children that eat lunch at school starting the day with a healthy breakfast, there is much more progress to be made and many opportunities for growth to seize in this school year and coming years. The findings of this report show what's working and what is a clear path for success.

Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an annual survey conducted by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) of state child nutrition officials. This report does not include students or schools that participate in school meal programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or Department of Defense schools.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent. In Table 1, Georgia increased free and reduced-price school breakfast participation by 256 students. However, due to rounding and the size of the state this appears as 0.0 percent growth. We have included Georgia among the 44 states with free and reduced-price school breakfast participation increases, as the number of free and reduced-price students increased from the 2013-2014 to 2014-2015 school year.

Student participation data for the 2014-2015 school year and prior years are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served during the nine months from September through May of each year, as provided by USDA. States report to USDA the number of meals they serve each month. These numbers may undergo later revisions by states as accounting procedures find errors or other estimates become confirmed.

For consistency, all USDA data used in this report are from the states' 90-day revisions of the monthly reports. The 90-day revisions are the final required reports from the states, but states have the option to change numbers at any time after that point. FRAC applies a formula (divide by 0.938 for 2013-2014 and 2014-2015) to adjust numbers upwards as an attendance factor to account for participation by different students in a month.

The number of participating schools is reported by states to USDA in October of the relevant school year. The number includes not only public schools but also private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meal programs. FRAC's School Breakfast Scorecard uses the October number, which is verified by FRAC with state officials and provides an opportunity for state officials to update or correct the school numbers.

For each state, FRAC calculates the average daily number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts for every 100 children who were receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the same school year. Based on the top states' performance, FRAC has set an attainable benchmark of every state reaching a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch. FRAC then calculates the number of additional children who would be reached if each state reached this 70 to 100 ratio. FRAC multiplies this unserved population by the reimbursement rate for breakfast. While some states served breakfast for more or fewer days during the 2014-2015 school year, 166 was the national average. FRAC assumes each state's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants, and conservatively assumes that no additional student's meal is reimbursed at the somewhat higher rate that severe need schools receive. Severe need schools are those where more than 40 percent of lunches served in the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

Table 1:**Low-Income Student Participation In School Lunch (NSLP) And School Breakfast (SBP)
School Years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015**

State	School Year 2013–2014				School Year 2014–2015				Change in Ratio of SBP to NSLP Participation	Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in SBP
	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank	Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) SBP Students	F&RP NSLP Students	F&RP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	Rank		
Alabama	203,270	383,736	53.0	22	219,735	396,684	55.4	22	2.4	8.1%
Alaska	17,034	37,316	45.6	39	20,684	39,968	51.8	29	6.2	21.4%
Arizona	252,436	496,365	50.9	27	260,098	499,312	52.1	28	1.2	3.0%
Arkansas	146,709	246,560	59.5	10	150,887	244,281	61.8	7	2.3	2.8%
California	1,386,366	2,630,987	52.7	24	1,442,886	2,648,028	54.5	24	1.8	4.1%
Colorado	131,905	243,488	54.2	20	144,932	244,534	59.3	11	5.1	9.9%
Connecticut	75,370	159,046	47.4	32	79,410	166,050	47.8	37	0.4	5.4%
Delaware	31,870	59,613	53.5	21	38,861	65,883	59.0	12	5.5	21.9%
District of Columbia	31,301	44,743	70.0	3	30,320	45,553	66.6	3	-3.4	-3.1%
Florida	652,267	1,327,401	49.1	30	678,109	1,369,679	49.5	33	0.4	4.0%
Georgia	536,344	929,364	57.7	13	536,600	937,840	57.2	18	-0.5	0.0%
Hawaii	29,480	70,954	41.5	46	29,638	68,379	43.3	46	1.8	0.5%
Idaho	57,615	103,408	55.7	17	58,674	102,440	57.3	17	1.6	1.8%
Illinois	371,232	817,404	45.4	40	391,350	850,922	46.0	42	0.6	5.4%
Indiana	213,444	454,027	47.0	34	223,614	457,840	48.8	34	1.8	4.8%
Iowa	71,549	178,337	40.1	48	76,959	182,874	42.1	47	2.0	7.6%
Kansas	95,485	202,014	47.3	33	97,102	202,750	47.9	36	0.6	1.7%
Kentucky	235,642	375,945	62.7	5	242,449	389,919	62.2	6	-0.5	2.9%
Louisiana	228,795	405,204	56.5	16	235,403	412,217	57.1	19	0.6	2.9%
Maine	34,956	61,659	56.7	15	35,881	62,473	57.4	16	0.7	2.6%
Maryland	176,127	294,150	59.9	9	194,577	303,112	64.2	4	4.3	10.5%
Massachusetts	134,409	304,490	44.1	44	145,451	316,583	45.9	43	1.8	8.2%
Michigan	328,973	602,928	54.6	18	334,677	591,459	56.6	20	2.0	1.7%
Minnesota	136,113	282,312	48.2	31	147,200	287,113	51.3	30	3.1	8.1%
Mississippi	188,130	318,421	59.1	11	187,674	320,622	58.5	13	-0.6	-0.2%
Missouri	216,384	380,127	56.9	14	223,000	386,816	57.7	15	0.8	3.1%
Montana	22,257	48,494	45.9	37	23,885	47,790	50.0	32	4.1	7.3%
Nebraska	49,349	123,537	39.9	49	49,642	121,592	40.8	49	0.9	0.6%
Nevada	81,177	173,946	46.7	35	81,569	175,683	46.4	41	-0.3	0.5%
New Hampshire	16,374	41,204	39.7	50	15,615	40,367	38.7	50	-1.0	-4.6%
New Jersey	226,924	446,315	50.8	28	252,420	456,120	55.3	23	4.5	11.2%
New Mexico	121,195	169,438	71.5	2	126,283	178,975	70.6	2	-0.9	4.2%
New York	556,848	1,227,025	45.4	40	575,455	1,234,112	46.6	39	1.2	3.3%
North Carolina	361,136	662,085	54.5	19	388,168	693,450	56.0	21	1.5	7.5%
North Dakota	14,314	30,979	46.2	36	14,976	31,672	47.3	38	1.1	4.6%
Ohio	351,108	679,081	51.7	25	370,094	689,655	53.7	25	2.0	5.4%
Oklahoma	185,031	313,972	58.9	12	183,701	314,243	58.5	13	-0.4	-0.7%
Oregon	112,028	211,658	52.9	23	118,752	222,004	53.5	26	0.6	6.0%
Pennsylvania	272,503	602,297	45.2	42	298,565	642,529	46.5	40	1.3	9.6%
Rhode Island	27,149	53,872	50.4	29	26,811	53,064	50.5	31	0.1	-1.2%
South Carolina	228,043	355,603	64.1	4	225,008	365,558	61.6	8	-2.5	-1.3%
South Dakota	21,892	50,819	43.1	45	23,063	52,152	44.2	44	1.1	5.3%
Tennessee	294,362	474,076	62.1	6	326,765	530,735	61.6	8	-0.5	11.0%
Texas	1,556,343	2,511,074	62.0	7	1,596,202	2,556,356	62.4	5	0.4	2.6%
Utah	59,787	172,538	34.7	51	60,605	174,160	34.8	51	0.1	1.4%
Vermont	17,038	27,783	61.3	8	17,157	28,068	61.1	10	-0.2	0.7%
Virginia	221,414	428,904	51.6	26	228,562	435,572	52.5	27	0.9	3.2%
Washington	160,112	362,009	44.2	43	163,257	371,831	43.9	45	-0.3	2.0%
West Virginia	93,433	126,533	73.8	1	106,787	129,817	82.3	1	8.5	14.3%
Wisconsin	136,557	298,687	45.7	38	144,908	300,502	48.2	35	2.5	6.1%
Wyoming	10,916	26,788	40.7	47	10,672	26,019	41.0	48	0.3	-2.2%
TOTAL	11,180,496	21,028,716	53.2		11,655,095	21,465,354	54.3		1.1	4.2%

Table 2:**School Participation In School Lunch (NSLP) And School Breakfast (SBP)
School Years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015**

State	School Year 2013–2014				School Year 2014–2015				Percent Change in Number of SBP Schools
	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	SBP Schools	NSLP Schools	SBP Schools as % of NSLP Schools	Rank	
Alabama	1,439	1,495	96.3%	15	1,436	1,483	96.8%	15	-0.2%
Alaska	362	441	82.1%	44	368	434	84.8%	45	1.7%
Arizona	1,620	1,756	92.3%	28	1,650	1,775	93.0%	29	1.9%
Arkansas	1,076	1,077	99.9%	2	1,071	1,072	99.9%	1	-0.5%
California	8,836	10,159	87.0%	36	8,829	10,101	87.4%	37	-0.1%
Colorado	1,388	1,741	79.7%	46	1,401	1,673	83.7%	46	0.9%
Connecticut	804	1,077	74.7%	51	866	1,075	80.6%	47	7.7%
Delaware	222	228	97.4%	11	252	257	98.1%	11	13.5%
District of Columbia	223	225	99.1%	5	226	229	98.7%	7	1.3%
Florida	3,674	3,784	97.1%	13	3,747	3,823	98.0%	12	2.0%
Georgia	2,264	2,364	95.8%	17	2,341	2,416	96.9%	14	3.4%
Hawaii	289	294	98.3%	6	287	290	99.0%	5	-0.7%
Idaho	655	694	94.4%	21	655	691	94.8%	23	0.0%
Illinois	3,331	4,245	78.5%	47	3,400	4,225	80.5%	48	2.1%
Indiana	1,913	2,140	89.4%	33	1,894	2,110	89.8%	33	-1.0%
Iowa	1,311	1,418	92.5%	27	1,346	1,455	92.5%	31	2.7%
Kansas	1,406	1,529	92.0%	29	1,433	1,510	94.9%	22	1.9%
Kentucky	1,308	1,389	94.2%	23	1,298	1,365	95.1%	17	-0.8%
Louisiana	1,545	1,634	94.6%	20	1,563	1,644	95.1%	18	1.2%
Maine	597	628	95.1%	18	609	641	95.0%	20	2.0%
Maryland	1,503	1,530	98.2%	7	1,487	1,512	98.3%	9	-1.1%
Massachusetts	1,710	2,217	77.1%	48	1,752	2,190	80.0%	49	2.5%
Michigan	3,078	3,499	88.0%	35	3,031	3,501	86.6%	41	-1.5%
Minnesota	1,684	2,021	83.3%	43	1,727	2,021	85.5%	44	2.6%
Mississippi	861	917	93.9%	24	858	912	94.1%	25	-0.3%
Missouri	2,292	2,495	91.9%	30	2,306	2,492	92.5%	30	0.6%
Montana	689	817	84.3%	39	714	821	87.0%	40	3.6%
Nebraska	792	966	82.0%	45	836	960	87.1%	39	5.6%
Nevada	533	584	91.3%	31	567	606	93.6%	27	6.4%
New Hampshire	403	447	90.2%	32	410	456	89.9%	32	1.7%
New Jersey	2,008	2,635	76.2%	49	2,077	2,659	78.1%	50	3.4%
New Mexico	791	825	95.9%	16	833	883	94.3%	24	5.3%
New York	5,745	6,172	93.1%	26	5,858	6,248	93.8%	26	2.0%
North Carolina	2,444	2,491	98.1%	9	2,476	2,517	98.4%	8	1.3%
North Dakota	360	407	88.5%	34	361	410	88.0%	35	0.3%
Ohio	3,158	3,782	83.5%	42	3,203	3,741	85.6%	42	1.4%
Oklahoma	1,816	1,864	97.4%	11	1,793	1,844	97.2%	13	-1.3%
Oregon	1,274	1,343	94.9%	19	1,267	1,335	94.9%	21	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	3,140	3,663	85.7%	38	3,116	3,518	88.6%	34	-0.8%
Rhode Island	363	376	96.5%	14	362	377	96.0%	16	-0.3%
South Carolina	1,202	1,205	99.8%	3	1,207	1,211	99.7%	3	0.4%
South Dakota*	606	719	84.3%	39	808	944	85.6%	43	33.3%
Tennessee	1,769	1,802	98.2%	7	1,752	1,784	98.2%	10	-1.0%
Texas	8,218	8,251	99.6%	4	8,245	8,265	99.8%	2	0.3%
Utah	803	961	83.6%	41	818	939	87.1%	38	1.9%
Vermont	333	353	94.3%	22	325	342	95.0%	19	-2.4%
Virginia	1,920	1,968	97.6%	10	2,003	2,010	99.7%	4	4.3%
Washington	1,970	2,110	93.4%	25	1,970	2,110	93.4%	28	0.0%
West Virginia	742	742	100.0%	1	743	751	98.9%	6	0.1%
Wisconsin	1,905	2,510	75.9%	50	1,918	2,470	77.7%	51	0.7%
Wyoming	282	325	86.8%	37	276	315	87.6%	36	-2.1%
TOTAL	88,657	98,315	90.2%		89,771	98,413	91.2%		1.3%

* During SY2014-2015, the South Dakota Department of Education changed the way schools report their claim information. As a result, this report will show a large increase in participating school counts compared to SY 2013-2014.

Table 3:**Average Daily Student Participation In School Breakfast Program (SBP)
School Year 2014-2015**

State	Free (F) SBP Students		Reduced Price (RP) SBP Students		Total F&RP SBP Students		Paid SBP Students		Total SBP Students
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	208,386	83.3%	11,349	4.5%	219,735	87.8%	30,576	12.2%	250,312
Alaska	19,639	80.1%	1,045	4.3%	20,684	84.4%	3,829	15.6%	24,512
Arizona	237,773	78.3%	22,325	7.4%	260,098	85.7%	43,461	14.3%	303,559
Arkansas	134,040	75.4%	16,848	9.5%	150,887	84.9%	26,772	15.1%	177,659
California	1,276,200	76.6%	166,686	10.0%	1,442,886	86.6%	223,194	13.4%	1,666,080
Colorado	125,535	68.6%	19,397	10.6%	144,932	79.2%	38,115	20.8%	183,047
Connecticut	74,229	79.2%	5,181	5.5%	79,410	84.7%	14,299	15.3%	93,709
Delaware	37,560	79.6%	1,301	2.8%	38,861	82.4%	8,310	17.6%	47,171
District of Columbia	29,129	85.5%	1,191	3.5%	30,320	89.0%	3,764	11.0%	34,084
Florida	637,943	81.6%	40,165	5.1%	678,109	86.7%	103,794	13.3%	781,903
Georgia	501,075	81.1%	35,526	5.7%	536,600	86.8%	81,408	13.2%	618,008
Hawaii	26,003	69.3%	3,635	9.7%	29,638	79.0%	7,869	21.0%	37,507
Idaho	50,882	66.9%	7,791	10.2%	58,674	77.1%	17,386	22.9%	76,059
Illinois	384,086	91.6%	7,264	1.7%	391,350	93.3%	28,149	6.7%	419,499
Indiana	203,835	76.1%	19,779	7.4%	223,614	83.5%	44,260	16.5%	267,875
Iowa	70,076	72.3%	6,883	7.1%	76,959	79.3%	20,028	20.7%	96,987
Kansas	85,173	74.6%	11,928	10.4%	97,102	85.0%	17,124	15.0%	114,226
Kentucky	233,856	84.2%	8,593	3.1%	242,449	87.3%	35,371	12.7%	277,819
Louisiana	223,346	84.6%	12,057	4.6%	235,403	89.2%	28,482	10.8%	263,885
Maine	31,689	66.1%	4,192	8.7%	35,881	74.8%	12,067	25.2%	47,948
Maryland	174,211	67.1%	20,366	7.8%	194,577	74.9%	65,179	25.1%	259,755
Massachusetts	138,225	83.4%	7,227	4.4%	145,451	87.7%	20,352	12.3%	165,803
Michigan	312,596	79.2%	22,081	5.6%	334,677	84.8%	59,875	15.2%	394,552
Minnesota	124,867	59.0%	22,332	10.5%	147,200	69.5%	64,561	30.5%	211,760
Mississippi	177,369	87.8%	10,305	5.1%	187,674	92.9%	14,382	7.1%	202,056
Missouri	202,193	73.4%	20,807	7.6%	223,000	81.0%	52,300	19.0%	275,300
Montana	21,695	70.8%	2,190	7.1%	23,885	77.9%	6,772	22.1%	30,657
Nebraska	42,182	61.3%	7,460	10.8%	49,642	72.2%	19,129	27.8%	68,771
Nevada	73,002	80.7%	8,567	9.5%	81,569	90.2%	8,900	9.8%	90,469
New Hampshire	14,099	68.9%	1,516	7.4%	15,615	76.3%	4,852	23.7%	20,467
New Jersey	234,393	79.0%	18,027	6.1%	252,420	85.1%	44,232	14.9%	296,652
New Mexico	119,655	81.2%	6,629	4.5%	126,283	85.7%	21,029	14.3%	147,313
New York	540,943	81.4%	34,513	5.2%	575,455	86.6%	89,133	13.4%	664,588
North Carolina	363,525	80.8%	24,643	5.5%	388,168	86.3%	61,703	13.7%	449,870
North Dakota	13,182	53.7%	1,795	7.3%	14,976	61.0%	9,568	39.0%	24,544
Ohio	349,602	80.2%	20,493	4.7%	370,094	84.9%	65,607	15.1%	435,701
Oklahoma	164,155	73.6%	19,546	8.8%	183,701	82.4%	39,252	17.6%	222,952
Oregon	110,073	78.4%	8,679	6.2%	118,752	84.6%	21,623	15.4%	140,376
Pennsylvania	285,580	82.1%	12,985	3.7%	298,565	85.9%	49,109	14.1%	347,674
Rhode Island	24,648	76.9%	2,163	6.7%	26,811	83.6%	5,247	16.4%	32,058
South Carolina	211,630	80.7%	13,378	5.1%	225,008	85.8%	37,326	14.2%	262,334
South Dakota	21,045	74.8%	2,018	7.2%	23,063	82.0%	5,057	18.0%	28,120
Tennessee	314,104	84.6%	12,661	3.4%	326,765	88.0%	44,710	12.0%	371,475
Texas	1,487,245	79.3%	108,958	5.8%	1,596,202	85.1%	278,947	14.9%	1,875,150
Utah	53,152	71.3%	7,453	10.0%	60,605	81.3%	13,922	18.7%	74,527
Vermont	14,934	66.9%	2,223	10.0%	17,157	76.8%	5,174	23.2%	22,331
Virginia	203,503	72.7%	25,059	9.0%	228,562	81.7%	51,363	18.3%	279,925
Washington	144,287	77.0%	18,970	10.1%	163,257	87.2%	24,055	12.8%	187,312
West Virginia	101,778	68.7%	5,009	3.4%	106,787	72.1%	41,269	27.9%	148,057
Wisconsin	134,649	74.5%	10,259	5.7%	144,908	80.2%	35,782	19.8%	180,689
Wyoming	8,783	60.6%	1,889	13.0%	10,672	73.6%	3,824	26.4%	14,496
TOTAL	10,771,760	78.6%	883,335	6.4%	11,655,095	85.0%	2,052,490	15.0%	13,707,585

Table 4:**Additional Participation And Funding If 70 Low-Income Students Were Served School Breakfast (SBP) Per 100 Served School Lunch (NSLP) School Year 2014-2015**

State	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Total F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional F&RP Students if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 70 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	219,735	277,679	57,943	\$15,402,411
Alaska	20,684	27,978	7,294	\$1,939,258
Arizona	260,098	349,518	89,420	\$23,617,696
Arkansas	150,887	170,996	20,109	\$5,285,390
California	1,442,886	1,853,619	410,734	\$107,876,936
Colorado	144,932	171,174	26,241	\$6,868,290
Connecticut	79,410	116,235	36,825	\$9,763,785
Delaware	38,861	46,118	7,258	\$1,935,746
District of Columbia	30,320	31,887	1,567	\$417,470
Florida	678,109	958,775	280,667	\$74,500,822
Georgia	536,600	656,488	119,888	\$31,781,704
Hawaii	29,638	47,865	18,227	\$4,780,747
Idaho	58,674	71,708	13,034	\$3,412,180
Illinois	391,350	595,645	204,295	\$54,641,586
Indiana	223,614	320,488	96,874	\$25,573,668
Iowa	76,959	128,012	51,053	\$13,474,900
Kansas	97,102	141,925	44,823	\$11,756,312
Kentucky	242,449	272,943	30,495	\$8,130,715
Louisiana	235,403	288,552	53,149	\$14,129,238
Maine	35,881	43,731	7,850	\$2,061,215
Maryland	194,577	212,178	17,602	\$4,632,439
Massachusetts	145,451	221,608	76,156	\$20,251,271
Michigan	334,677	414,021	79,344	\$21,034,572
Minnesota	147,200	200,979	53,779	\$14,028,090
Mississippi	187,674	224,435	36,761	\$9,765,900
Missouri	223,000	270,771	47,771	\$12,599,675
Montana	23,885	33,453	9,568	\$2,524,285
Nebraska	49,642	85,114	35,472	\$9,255,307
Nevada	81,569	122,978	41,409	\$10,897,392
New Hampshire	15,615	28,257	12,642	\$3,331,943
New Jersey	252,420	319,284	66,864	\$17,708,140
New Mexico	126,283	125,282	0	\$0
New York	575,455	863,878	288,423	\$76,549,054
North Carolina	388,168	485,415	97,247	\$25,792,942
North Dakota	14,976	22,171	7,194	\$1,888,022
Ohio	370,094	482,759	112,665	\$29,927,542
Oklahoma	183,701	219,970	36,270	\$9,542,438
Oregon	118,752	155,403	36,651	\$9,703,364
Pennsylvania	298,565	449,770	151,206	\$40,254,663
Rhode Island	26,811	37,145	10,334	\$2,732,071
South Carolina	225,008	255,891	30,883	\$8,197,194
South Dakota	23,063	36,506	13,443	\$3,549,559
Tennessee	326,765	371,515	44,750	\$11,923,981
Texas	1,596,202	1,789,449	193,246	\$51,209,074
Utah	60,605	121,912	61,307	\$16,079,276
Vermont	17,157	19,648	2,490	\$652,377
Virginia	228,562	304,900	76,338	\$20,072,102
Washington	163,257	260,281	97,025	\$25,479,722
West Virginia	106,787	90,872	0	\$0
Wisconsin	144,908	210,351	65,444	\$17,333,943
Wyoming	10,672	18,213	7,541	\$1,957,542
TOTAL	11,655,095	15,025,748	3,387,570	\$896,416,518



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