



Performance Note
HB0222 - School Breakfast
Participation Requirements
Sponsor: Rep. Johnson, Dan N.



Performance Note Report

Author: Dale Frost

Agency: State Board of Education

Funding For:

Serving a New or Larger Population

Public Benefit:

Purpose: Utah ranks last among states in school breakfast participation. In this state, fewer than 40 low-income students who receive school lunch also receive school breakfast. This compares to New Mexico with a participation rate of 72.9 and Texas at 63.1. What this lower rate translates into is more students experiencing hunger who are not ready to learn. Research shows clear improvements in student academic, health and attendance outcomes when more students receive a nutritious breakfast before they begin the school day. The purpose of this legislation is to significantly increase the number of schools already participating in the school lunch program to also offer school breakfast. Additionally, USBE needs to know the obstacles schools face that currently do not participate in school breakfast and how to help these schools overcome these obstacles. Finally, schools in high-need areas improve student outcomes even more when they participate in alternative breakfast styles (such as breakfast in the classroom, after the bell, or on the bus). This legislation should significantly increase the number of schools offering alternative breakfast styles.

Services: Of the school sites participating in the school lunch program in Utah, approximately 838 sites also participate in school breakfast. Ninety-two school sites, that fit in this category, do not participate in school breakfast. These schools will need to begin serving school breakfast in FY 2021. For schools in high need areas, they will need to offer alternative breakfast styles over a phased-in three-year period.

Expected Outcome: Research shows students receiving a nutritious breakfast before they begin school, results in improved attendance rates and ultimately, improved student outcomes such as student growth, proficiency and graduation rates. Health benefits such as obesity prevention and increased consumption of key nutrients are tied to consumption of school meals.

Implementations and Resources: The requirement to serve school breakfast begins in FY 2021. Those schools serving more than 70% of students qualifying for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL), will need to offer alternative breakfast styles. For FY 2022, this requirement applies to schools serving 60% or more students qualifying for FRPL. Finally, for FY 2023 and thereafter, schools serving 50% or more students qualifying for FRPL will need to offer alternative breakfast styles.

How: Local Education Agencies (LEAs) with schools participating in school lunch but not participating in school breakfast may need to change systems and programs to offer school breakfast for FY 2021. To assist in this effort, USBE's Child Nutrition Program (CNP) offers schools training and resources

to support them start school breakfast programs and/or alternative breakfast style programs. Program training and oversight will be provided by CNP staff.

Performance Measures

Goal

Title: Schools Participating in School Breakfast.

Description: This metric (as a percentage) compares the number of schools participating in the school lunch program with the number of these schools that also participate in school breakfast.

Collection Method: LEAs report directly to CNP the number of meals, the types of services offered and the pricing for meals. CNP conducts reviews and evaluations to make sure the data reported is accurate.

	2020	2021	2022
100	0.00	100.00	100.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00

Goal

Title: Alternative Breakfast Styles for Schools in High Need Areas.

Description: The percentage of high need schools (those serving students where more than 50% qualify for FRPL) offering alternative breakfast styles.

Collection Method: LEAs report directly to CNP the number of meals, the types of services offered and the pricing for meals. CNP conducts reviews and evaluations to make sure the data reported is accurate.

	2020	2021	2022
100	70.00	85.00	100.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00

By rule, performance notes are provided by the governmental entity that will supervise the new agency or administer the new program. Performance notes are not written by the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.