



Feeding Bodies. Fueling Minds.™

State School Meal Mandates and Reimbursements Report: School Year 2018-2019

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) are federally funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The purpose of the school nutrition programs is to provide nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free meals to children each school day.

Each year, the USDA sets rates to cover the cost of free and reduced meals, as well as partial support for paid meals.

Each state is also required to provide a certain matching amount based on a rate set in the 1980's. Many states provide additional reimbursement on top of the matching requirement, which can range from per meal reimbursements, to salary support, to general funds which assist with program operations. It is up to each state if participation in the federal meals programs is optional or mandated, resulting in diverse circumstances.

This report is a comprehensive summary of each state's mandates and financial support with an additional reference chart. The information reflected in this document is to the best of SNA's knowledge, collected from state agencies, and is subject to change.

State	School Meal Mandates:	State Funding/Reimbursements:	Unpaid Meal Debt Policy:	Additional Legislation:
AK	Alaska does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Alaska does not provide per meal reimbursements; however, the legislature does provide foundation formula state funds to all school districts, and the districts may choose to use some of the funds toward their school meals programs. Reimbursement is paid to sponsoring organizations based on the number of reimbursable meals or milk served to eligible children [Alaska Statute 14.17].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
AL	Alabama does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Alabama provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements.	Unpaid meal debt practices are determined at the local or district level. Alabama Department of Education provide guidelines for unpaid meal. State agencies and SFAs ensure collection efforts do not have a negative impact on the child involved, and instead focus on household responsible for providing funds for meal purchases. Policies for the collection of unpaid meal charges should be included in written meal charge policy	None.

			[Alabama Department of Education Memorandum] .	
AR	Arkansas does not mandate participation in the NSLP. However, Arkansas requires all schools with 20% or more of the students eligible for free and reduced meals to participate in SBP [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-705] .	Arkansas provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements. However, each year the Department of Education shall distribute state foundation funding aid to each school district in eleven (11) equal monthly payments. State funding is provided for districts to serve school meals without charge to all students in those schools that are implementing Provision 2 under the Community Eligibility Provision. State Funding is also provided for school meals without charge to students otherwise eligible for reduced-price meals under the NSLP and SBP [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-20-2305] .	Unpaid meal debt practices are determined at the local or district level. However, under the “Hunger-Free Students’ Bill of Rights Act”, districts are prohibited from serving an alternate meal, preventing access to meals or snacks, or taking any action that would stigmatize a student that has unpaid meal fees. Arkansas’s Department of Education requires the implementation of a system for reviewing the local practices of public school district food service programs to determine the support needed by public school districts [ARK. CODE ANN. § 6-18-714] .	None.
AZ	Arizona does not mandate participation in the SBP. All K-8 schools with an enrollment over 100 students are required to participate in NSLP. A waiver may be granted to districts with fewer than 100 students. This does not apply to charter schools [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 15-242] .	Arizona provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements.	Arizona’s Department of Education provide State specific restrictions that SFAs in Arizona must adhere to when developing and implementing SFA-level written meal charge policy. This guidance has been developed in order to ensure that all students and parents are treated in a respectful manner, regardless of their economic circumstance [Arizona Department of Education Memorandum] .	None.
CA	All county offices of education, public and charter schools must provide at least one meal that meets federal nutrition standards to all free and reduced-price meal	California provides an additional reimbursement for schools not participating in the federal programs but participating in the State Meal Program. For the 2019-20 school year, the state reimbursement rate is \$0.23 for each qualifying free or reduced-price	Under the Child Hunger Prevention and Fair Treatment Act of 2017, California prohibits school personnel and volunteers at a local educational agency from allowing any disciplinary action that is taken against a pupil to result in the	None.

	<p>eligible students [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49550 - 49564.5]. All school districts that have an Identified Student Population (ISP) above 62.5% or is deemed very high poverty must apply to a federal universal meal service provision or Community Eligibility Provision 2 to provide free school meals to all students [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49564].</p>	<p>meal (breakfast and lunch), not applicable to paid meals. [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49430-49436] In 2019, California will provide a state-matching grant to federal Equipment Assistance Grant awardees up to \$100,000 for the 2019-2020 School Year [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49571]. California Grown Fresh School Meals Grant program provides up to 2.5 million to SFAs that use locally grown produce in school meals. Each SFA may apply for multiple sites for up to \$125,000 [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 11323.2- SEC. 86]. The Department of Education shall award grants of up to \$15,000 per school site on a competitive basis to school districts, county superintendents of schools, or entities approved by the department, limited to an amount subject to budget appropriations each fiscal year, for nonrecurring expenses incurred in initiating or expanding a school breakfast program under this section or a federal summer meals program, including the summer food service program [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49547].</p>	<p>denial or delay of a nutritionally adequate meal to that pupil due to unpaid meal debt. This law requires a local educational agency to notify a parent or guardian of the negative balance of a pupil's school meal account no later than 10 days after the pupil's school meal account has reached a negative balance [CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49557.5].</p>	
<p>CO</p>	<p>Colorado does not mandate participation in NSLP. Public schools participating in the NSLP with 70% or more students eligible for free/reduced price meals in the prior school year must provide breakfast after the bell free of charge to all students [COLO. REV. STAT § 22-82.8].</p>	<p>Colorado established the Start Smart Nutrition Program which provides reimbursements of \$0.30 as the co-pay for a reduced breakfast for all Pre-K-12 students. In addition, Colorado provides \$0.40 through the Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program to cover the co-pay for reduced lunch for grades Pre-K-5 through the Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program [COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.7-105].</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>Seat Time Requirements: Each school district board of education is encouraged to adopt policies ensuring that every student has access to healthful food choices throughout the school day. This includes the provision of healthful meals in the school cafeteria made available to students with an adequate time to eat [CO. REV. STAT. § 22-32-136].</p>

<p>CT</p>	<p>Connecticut does not mandate participation in the NSLP. However, any K-8 school in which 80% of the lunches served are free or reduced-price meals, that school must offer SBP [CT. GEN. STAT. Chap 172, Sec. 10-266w].</p>	<p>All public schools that participate in NSLP can receive additional reimbursement of \$0.10 per lunch if they agree to meet the state nutrition standards, under Healthy Food Certification for a la carte items. State reimbursement is provided to State-defined severe need 20% (free and reduced) breakfast eligible schools for school breakfast programs up to \$2,894 per year per school and up to \$.10 for each breakfast served [CT. GEN. STAT. Chap. 169, Sec 10-215b]. The in-classroom school breakfast pilot program allows the Department of Education to maintain a competitive grant program for the purpose of assisting up to ten severe need schools, to establish or expand in-classroom school breakfast programs [CT. GEN. STAT. Chap. 169, sec. 10-215g].</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>Seat Time Requirements: Each local and regional board of education shall require each school under its jurisdiction to offer all full day students a daily lunch period of not less than twenty minutes [CT. GEN. STAT. Chap. 170, sec. 10-221o]. The Child Nutrition Outreach Program requires the state agency to administer an outreach program to increase participation in the SBP and other child nutrition programs/ The state agency must encourage schools to participate in SBP, use alternative breakfast service methods, and apply to the in-classroom breakfast grant program [CT. GEN. STAT. Chap. 169, sec.10-215h].</p>
<p>D.C.</p>	<p>All public schools and public charter schools are required to offer free breakfast to all students. All schools with 40% or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to implement breakfast in the classroom. Middle and high schools may use alternative service</p>	<p>The Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2018 provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 for lunch and an additional reimbursement of \$0.20 per breakfast and lunch that meet the requirements of the Healthy Schools Act of 2010. The district provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.05 per breakfast or lunch each day when at least one component is comprised of locally grown, unprocessed foods in either breakfast or lunch. Any public school implementing an approved alternative</p>	<p>No formal policy, practices are decided at the local level.</p>	<p>Seat time Requirements: The Healthy Schools Act of 2018 requires schools provide students with at least 30 minutes to eat [D.C. Code § 38-822.03b].</p>

	<p>methods in addition to serving breakfast in the classroom. A waiver may be granted if the school's breakfast participation rate exceeds 75 percent of average daily attendance without offering breakfast in the classroom [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 203].</p>	<p>breakfast model will receive an annual subsidy of \$2 per student per year starting in 2020 [D.C. Code § 38-821.01 et seq. Sec. 102].</p>		
DE	<p>Delaware does not mandate participation in the NSLP or SBP. However, after 2017, all CEP schools are required to serve an alternative service model for breakfast [14 Del. Laws, C. § 4137].</p>	<p>Delaware does not provide a per meal reimbursement for breakfast or lunch but does provide up to 70% of SFAs staff salaries [14 Del. Laws, C. § 1322].</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>If a child would qualify for a no- or low-cost breakfast or lunch under a federal national school breakfast or lunch program, the charter school shall provide breakfast and lunch to the child at no or low cost to the child's family [14 Del. Laws, C. § 506f].</p>
FL	<p>Florida does not mandate participation in the NSLP. Each district school board shall implement school breakfast programs that make breakfast meals available to all students in each school that serves any combination of grades kindergarten through 5th. All schools with a student population of 80% or more certified for free or reduced-price meals are required to offer free breakfast to all</p>	<p>Under the General Appropriations Act, Florida allocates annual funding to supplement school breakfast programs. The funding is based on each school district's number of free and reduced-price meals served [FLA. STAT. § 595.404].</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>Each district school board shall annually provide information prepared by the district's food service administration regarding available school breakfast programs. The information shall be communicated through school announcements and notices sent to all parents [FLA. STAT. § 595.405].</p>

	students. Schools may apply for a waiver but only after public testimony concerning the proposed policy at two or more school board meetings [FLA. STAT. § 595.405].			
GA	<p>Georgia requires all public schools to participate in NSLP [GA State Bd. Of Ed. EE 160-5-6-01].</p> <p>Georgia mandates that all K-8 schools must establish and support the SBP if at least 25% of the student population is eligible for free or reduced-priced meals. In all other grades, the SBP is required if at least 40% of the student population receives free or reduced meals [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-66].</p>	Georgia provides funding to supplement base salary assistance for full-time school lunch staff; two sick days' pay assistance for school lunch staff; and a manager's supplement [GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-187].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
HI	School meals shall be made available under the school meals program (NSLP, SBP) in every school where students are required to eat meals at school [HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-404].	Public school meals are paid for by the NSLP and revenue collected through paid meals. The remainder is paid through state funds that are budgeted to subsidize the remaining portion of the school meals [HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-405].	School districts may not deny meals to students with insufficient funds during the first 21 days of school. Following the first 21 days of school, school districts must provide at least a seven-day grace period to students that cannot pay for school meals [SB 423, HAW. REV. STAT. §302A-404].	None.
IA	Iowa does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs. Iowa requires all public schools to provide lunch that meets the nutrition	Iowa appropriates funds to provide an additional reimbursement for each breakfast or lunch served between July 1 st and May 31 st of each year. During 2018-2019, schools received an additional \$0.028 per meal approximately [IOWA CODE §283A.2].	Prohibits schools from publicly stigmatizing students that cannot pay for a meal and also encourages all schools to provide reimbursable meals to those	None.

	standards for the NSLP for student that attend public school for four hours or more and would like to participate [IOWA CODE §283A.2].		students that cannot pay [IOWA CODE §8A.504 , IOWA CODE §283A.11].	
ID	Idaho does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	School districts where personnel are employed to operate the NSLP or SBP, all employer paid contributions to the social security administration for school lunch personnel shall be paid through funds received by school districts from the state general account appropriation for public school support [IDAHO CODE § 33-1015].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
IL	Illinois does not mandate participation in the NSLP or SBP but requires all schools to provide free meals to students that are certified [23 ILL. ADMIN. CODE § 3-5.10]. All schools with 40% or more free or reduced-price eligible students are required to participate in the SBP. School districts may apply for a waiver [105 ILCS. § 126/15]. All schools with 70% or more free and reduced-price eligible students must offer a breakfast after the bell meal service option [105 ILCS. § 126/16].	Illinois reimburses schools at the rate of \$.04 per free meal served. School districts that offer a summer program and have 50% free and reduced must offer a meal [105 ILCS. § 125/2 and § 125/4]. Illinois authorized an additional reimbursement of \$0.15 per free meal served [105 ILCS. § 125/0.05].	The Hunger-Free Students Bill of Rights Act requires every school to provide a federally reimbursable meal or snack to a student, regardless of whether the student has the ability to pay for the meal or snack or owes money for earlier meals or snacks. If a student owes money for meals or snacks that is in excess of the equivalent of the amount charged a student for 5 lunches, or a lower amount. A school may not publicly identify or stigmatize a student who cannot pay for a meal or snack or who owes money for a meal or snack [ILL. GEN Public Act 100-1092].	None.
IN	Indiana does not mandate participation in NLSP. However, a school with a	Indiana does not provide additional state reimbursement.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.

	student population that is 15% or more eligible for free or reduced meals, it must participate in the SBP [IND. CODE §§ 20-26-9-2 and 13].			
KS	Kansas does not mandate participation in NSLP. However, it does require that schools offer breakfast if 35% or more students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. A waiver may be granted for schools with less than 35% of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals [KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-17,145].	Kansas provides additional reimbursements of \$.04 per lunch as part of the federally required state match [Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
KY	Kentucky does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Kentucky does not provide additional state reimbursements.	Schools may not have physical segregation or other discrimination against any child because of inability to pay the full cost of a meal [702 KY. ADMIN. REG. § 6:050].	All school districts shall arrange bus schedules so that all buses arrive in sufficient time to provide breakfast prior to the beginning of the student attendance day [KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 158.070-10]. Seat Time Requirements: The school lunch period, if a part of a closed schedule, shall allow adequate time for each child to take care of his personal hygiene and enjoy a complete meal in an educational setting and the school breakfast period shall

				be a part of the school day that also allows adequate time for each child to enjoy a complete breakfast [702 KY. Admin Regs. 6:060].
LA	Louisiana requires all public schools to operate NSLP and requires schools with at least 25% eligible for free and reduced-price meals to operate SBP. A waiver may be granted if it can be demonstrated that at least 50% of the free and reduced-price eligible students refuse to participate in the breakfast program [LA. STAT. ANN. §17:192].	Louisiana does not provide additional state reimbursements.	If the governing authority of a public school district adopts a policy of denying a scheduled meal to a child who is an elementary school student, it shall implement the following procedures to provide for safeguards to the child's health and the child's ability to learn:) Provide actual notification to the child's parent or legal guardian as to the date and time after which meals may be denied, Verify with appropriate school staff that the child does not have an Individual Education Plan that requires the child to receive meals provided by the school to ensure that neither the child's health nor learning ability will be negatively affected by denying the child meals during school hours [LA. STAT. ANN. §17:192.1].	None.
MA	Massachusetts does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs; however, the state does require all public schools to have a lunch program. Severe need schools are mandated to offer breakfast. All public	Massachusetts reimburses schools \$0.06 of per lunch served. Schools are required to offer breakfast under the State Universal Breakfast mandate, schools are eligible for up to an additional \$0.10 for breakfast costs that exceed Federal Severe Need Reimbursement. The State Universal Breakfast program provides an additional reimbursement (approx. \$0.15 per	Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education issued guidance: each year unpaid meal balances on the nonprofit school lunch account must be paid off using nonfederal funds. School districts must still collect outstanding debt from households and can either deposit funds	None.

	schools that have 50% or more of students certified for free or reduced-price meals must participate in the SBP [69 MASS. GEN. LAWS § 1C].	breakfast) for schools that have at least 60% of their student population qualified for free and reduced price and offer breakfast at no charge after the instructional day has begun and after the tardy bell rings [69 MASS. GEN. LAWS § 1C].	collected after June in nonfederal accounts or contribute towards nonprofits school food service account [MASS. DESE. B.S. 256, Sec 5-7].	
MD	The State Board shall require each county board to provide in each elementary school a free and reduced-price breakfast, meals shall meet the standards of the USDA, unless the school is exempted for having 15% or less certified students [MD. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 7-701 and 7-702]. All public schools are required to operate a free and reduced-price lunch program [MD. EDUC. CODE ANN. 7-601].	The Maryland Meals for Achievement in Classroom Breakfast Program is funded by the state legislature and in participating schools, no child pays for breakfast. Those schools with a least 40% of students eligible for federal free or reduced price meals may apply to receive funding [MD. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 7-704]. The State Free Feeding Program provides the money to cover subsidized and free feeding programs meaning, Maryland provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee for school breakfast and lunch over a four-year period. [MD. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 7-602]. Starting in 2019, Maryland will increase its coverage by \$0.10 per year until breakfast (\$0.30) and lunch (\$0.40) fees are completely covered by 2022 [MD. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 7-602 (2018)].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
ME	Maine mandates that public schools must participate in NSLP. Secondary schools may request waivers. All public schools in which at least 50% of students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches shall operate a federal summer food service program during the following summer vacation if that public school operates a summer educational or recreational	Maine shall provide funding equal to the difference between the federal reimbursement to eliminate the reduced-price category for breakfast (\$0.30) and lunch (\$0.40) for all public schools [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602]. The Local Produce Fund provides funds from the state for grants for the purchase of fruits and vegetables for schools with more than 50% of students that qualify for free or reduced meals and provides \$1 of reimbursement for every \$3 spent on local produce, which is capped at \$1,000 per district per year if funding is available [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602].	A public school that provides free and reduced-price meals or other meals to students or otherwise provides to students meals eligible for reimbursement under a federal program shall provide a meal to any student who requests the meal and is otherwise eligible for the meal regardless of the student's inability to pay for the school meal or failure in the past to pay for school meals. A public school may not throw away a meal after it has been served to the student, undertake chores	None.

	<p>program. The school is required to operate the federal summer food service program only on days that the public school operates the summer educational or recreational program. A school may collaborate with a service institution to operate federal summer food service program [20-A ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § 6602].</p>	<p>Maine provides additional reimbursements of \$.04 per lunch as part of the federally required state match [Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010].</p>	<p>or work as a means of paying for one or more meals or as punishment for not paying for one or more meals; refuse a meal to a student as a form of or as part of disciplinary action due to a student's inability to pay for a meal or make payments for meals served previously to the student [20-A MRSA c. 223, sub-c. 11].</p>	
MI	<p>All Michigan public schools' grades K-12 are required to participate in NSLP. In schools with 20% or more students eligible for free or reduced meals are required to participate in the SBP. Any school not required to participate must hold an annual public hearing to determine participate. School districts may also apply for a waiver [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272a].</p>	<p>Michigan provides state funding to assist schools in the operation of the NSLP. Payments are made to provide each school district with up to 6.0127% of the necessary costs of operating the NSLP. Schools that are not required to participate in the NSLP are paid up to \$10.00 per student federally eligible for meals. Michigan also provides an additional reimbursement to cover costs for the providing breakfast. A per-meal rate equal to the difference between a district's reported costs and revenues up to the statewide average cost of serving breakfast [MI HB 5291, Sec. 31d. 2016]. In addition, Michigan provides \$0.05 per free lunch served and \$0.02 per reduced-price lunch served [MICH. COMP. LAWS § 380.1272d]. The 10 Cents a Meal For School Kids and Farms provides funding for Michigan-grown fruits, vegetables, and legumes that satisfy the requirements for reimbursements shall be made in an amount not to exceed \$0.10 for every school meal that is served as part of the</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>None.</p>

		USDA's child nutrition programs and that uses Michigan-grown produce [MICH. ACT No. 265.31j].		
MN	Minnesota does not mandate participation in the NSLP or SBP. However, the state does require that any school participating in the NSLP, must offer a school breakfast program in every school building in which at least 33% of the school lunches served during the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price [MINN. STAT. § 124D.117].	Each school year, the state must pay participants in the national school lunch program the amount of \$0.12 for each full paid and free student lunch and \$0.52 for each reduced-price lunch served to students [MINN. STAT. § 124D.111]. The Minnesota Kindergarten Milk Program (MKMP) also provides \$.20 per half pint of milk served to Kindergarten students during a milk break period [MINN. STAT. § 124D.118]. Each school year, the state must reimburse each participating school \$0.30 for each reduced-price breakfast, \$0.55 for each fully paid breakfast served to students in grades 1 st to 12 th , and \$1.30 for each fully paid breakfast served to a prekindergarten student enrolled in an approved voluntary prekindergarten program [MINN. STAT. § 124D.1158].	In 2014, Minnesota passed legislation that addressed school meal payment reminders. Specifically, School Food Authorities (SFAs) must ensure that any reminders for payment of outstanding student meal balances do not demean or stigmatize any child participating in the school lunch program. In addition, the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) stated that districts are in the best position to understand their school community's attitudes, beliefs and cultural sensitivities on methods of reminding and collecting payments. What may work for one district's community may not work for another. However, at no time should a meal policy target or shame students for financial considerations beyond their control. Districts should exhaust all options to ensure students are not denied a nutritious meal [Minn. Stat. § 124D.111, subd. 4 (2015)].	None.
MO	Missouri does not mandate participation in the NSLP. However, all public schools with 35% or more free and reduced-price certified students during the previous school year, are required to participate in the SBP. A	The Hardship Grant Program provides state supplemental funding for the SBP. Hardship grants are awarded to schools based on the highest need factor. Any school that participates, or is eligible to participate, in the federal SBP may apply. The combined amount received by a school from the federal SBP and the hardship grant shall not exceed the cost of the actual operation of the school	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Agencies responsible for administering emergency and supplemental food programs shall collaborate in designing and implementing outreach programs focused on populations at risk of hunger, that effectively describe the

	school shall receive a waiver from the requirements if the school board of the school district by majority vote adopts a resolution requesting a waiver [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.803].	breakfast program [MO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 191.805].		programs, their purposes and how to apply for them. Programs include food stamps, school breakfast, summer food service programs and the special supplemental food program for women, infants and children [MO. REV. STAT. § 191.813].
MS	Mississippi does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Mississippi provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Seat Time Requirements: Schools shall schedule a minimum of 24 minutes to ensure an adequate eating time for school lunch. Since school breakfast is not factored into the regular school day, schools should take into consideration the recommended time of 10 minutes for a child to eat school breakfast after they have received the meal [MS. Title 7, Part 3, Chap. 38. § 38.11. j].
MT	Montana does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Montana does not provide additional state reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
NC	North Carolina mandates participation in the NSLP, but there is no mandate for the SBP [NC G.S § 115C-264]. Public schools are required to provide school food services	North Carolina uses a portion of the required state revenue match to cover the \$0.30 copay for all students that receive a reduced-price breakfast [NC SL 2011-342 (SB 415), sec.2].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Seat Time Requirements: SFA's are required to provide sufficient meal periods that give all students adequate time to consume breakfast and lunch meals or a

	to the extent practicable [NC G.S § 115C-263].			minimum of 15 minutes of seat time to consume breakfast and a minimum of 20 minutes of seat time to consume lunch [Board of Education, NC. Pub. Instr. 7 CFR Part 245].
ND	North Dakota does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	North Dakota provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price category for breakfast (\$0.30) for students [N.D CENT Code § 15-54-03, 7 CFR 210.11].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
NE	Nebraska does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	The Nebraska Department of Education shall reimburse each qualified public school in Nebraska a portion of the cost of such school's SBP in the amount of \$0.05 per school breakfast served by such school in the second preceding school year. To qualify, a school district shall operate a school lunch program and shall submit information regarding the number of breakfasts. The Legislature shall appropriate money from the General Fund to carry out this section [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10, 138]. To encourage participation in the Summer Food Service Program, Nebraska offers award grants of up to \$15,000 on a competitive basis to approved sponsors. Grants may be used for nonrecurring expenses incurred in initiating or expanding services under the Summer Food Service Program [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10. 141].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Each year, Nebraska shall collect data regarding the number of sponsors, the number of sites utilized by sponsors, and the number of children served as a result of the grants provided for the Summer Food Service Program. The department shall submit a report electronically to the Education Committee of the Legislature on this data not later than December 1 st of each year [NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-10. 142].
NH	New Hampshire does not mandate participation in Federal school meal programs. However, all schools are required to make a healthy meal available to every student during school hours.	If schools that provide breakfast meet or exceed the USDA's child nutrition criteria, then these schools may apply for and receive an additional \$0.03 reimbursement for each breakfast meal, in turn, the state will provide an additional \$0.27 reimbursement for each meal served. Therefore New Hampshire provides state funding to eliminate	A school lunch meal payment policy which is implemented by a school board either before or after the effective date of this section shall ensure that all students have access to a healthy school lunch, that the school district will make every reasonable effort to inform parents	Seat time Requirements: Students shall be provided with an adequate time to consume meals in each elementary school. Students shall be provided with an adequate time to consume

	<p>Schools must also provide free and reduced-price meals to any “needy” children. A waiver may be granted by the school board [N.H. REV. STAT. § 189.11-A].</p>	<p>the reduced-price category for breakfast (\$0.30) [N.H. REV. STAT. § 189.11-A, N.H. SB 82-FN].</p>	<p>of the policy, and that no student will be subject to different treatment from the standard school lunch meal or school cafeteria procedures. The department of education or the state board of education, upon request of the local school board, may provide communication assistance to school districts and parents of school children regarding the school lunch meal payment policy [N.H. REV. STAT. § 189.11-A].</p>	<p>meals in each middle and high school [Public Law 108-26, Ed. 306.11 (d), (e)].</p>
<p>NJ</p>	<p>New Jersey mandates that all public schools with 5% or more students eligible for free or reduced-price meals must offer a lunch program that meets USDA standards, and they must offer free and reduced-price meals to those that qualify. The program does not have to be NSLP [N.J STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-4]. All public schools with 20% or more certified students for free or reduced-price meals are required to participate in SBP. A waiver may be granted to schools that lack sufficient resources or facilities [N.J STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-10]. All public schools with 70% or more free and reduced-price certified students are required to offer a Breakfast After the</p>	<p>New Jersey provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.055 per free or reduced-price lunch and \$0.050 per paid lunch served [N.J DOA. Form No. 163, Aug. 2019]. All public schools that do not participate in Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) but are eligible must report reasons for not participating to USDA [N.J STAT. ANN. § 18A:14.1]. School Districts with 50% or more students eligible for free/reduced meals shall participate in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) unless waiver is granted [N.J STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-24].</p>	<p>A district shall contact a student’s parent or guardian if the student is unable to pay for school meal. If the student’s parent or guardian has not made full payment by the end of the 10 school days, then the district shall provide notice that school breakfast or school lunch, as applicable, shall not be served to the student beginning one week from the date of the second notice unless payment is made in full. A school district shall report at least biannually to the Department of Agriculture the number of students who are denied school breakfast or school lunch pursuant to this section [N.J STAT. ANN. § 18A:33-21].</p>	<p>The New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDOA) must provide encouragement for schools that participate in SMP, to expand or improve kitchen facilities to allow for producing meals that incorporate fresher, locally grown or produced farm produce. NJDOA shall establish a "New Jersey Farm to School" website to provide opportunities for farmers, distributors, and schools to create purchasing networks, to develop and refine promotional events for "Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week,". In conjunction with the NJ Department of Education (NJDOE), shall develop a training program with the emphasis on "Farm</p>

	Bell program starting in 2019. School districts that qualify for the program must provide an implementation plan or may apply for a waiver [N.J STAT. ANN. § C.18A:33-11.2 to 18A:33-11.6].			to School" and shall offer this program to schools and other providers [N.J STAT. ANN. § 4:10-25.2 (2013)].
NM	New Mexico does not mandate participation in Federal school meal programs. However, all public elementary schools with 85% or more students certified for free or reduced-priced meals are required to establish a "breakfast before or after the bell" program, unless the school is granted a waiver [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-13-13.2].	The department shall award funding to each school district that establishes a breakfast after the bell program under the provisions of this section for providing free breakfast to students on a per-meal basis at the federal maximum rate of reimbursement for educational grants awarded under the authority of the secretary. School districts and charter schools do not need to demonstrate their expenses to receive funding pursuant to this section [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-13-13.2].	A school shall not publicly identify or stigmatize a student who cannot pay for a meal or who owes a meal debt by, for example, requiring that a student wear a wristband or hand stamp or require a student who cannot pay for a meal or who owes a meal debt to do chores or other work to pay for meals; provided that chores or work required of all students regardless of a meal debt is permitted. A school shall direct communications about a student's meal debt to a parent or guardian and not the student. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a school from sending a student home with a letter addressed to a parent or guardian [N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-3C-5].	Seat Time Requirements: The student lunch period each day shall be at least 30 minutes. Lunch recess shall not be counted as part of the instructional day [Title 6, Chapter 29, part 1.9 J(6)].
NV	Nevada does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs. However, Nevada has a mandated Breakfast After the Bell Program for schools with 70% students eligible for free or reduced-price meals [NV.NRS 387.1145].	Nevada does not provide additional state reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Seat Time Requirements: The Nevada School Wellness Policy requires each school district to provide at least 15 minutes for each student to consume the breakfast meal (Proving the schools offer breakfast); and provide at least 20 minutes for each student to consume the

				lunch meal [Nevada School Wellness Policy].
NY	New York does not mandate participation in the NSLP. However, New York requires all elementary and secondary schools with 70% of students certified for free or reduced-price meals are required to establish a breakfast after the bell program starting in 2019 [8 N.Y. CODES. R. & REGS. § 114.1].	New York Provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price category for breakfast and lunch [NY EDUC. DEPT. Program Description Handbook 2018-19]. The New York State Education Department (SED) has been provided funding in the amount of \$7,000,000 to be distributed to eligible public schools in New York State through a noncompetitive grant. These funds will allow eligible schools to purchase food service equipment that will assist in the implementation and success of a Breakfast After the Bell program. Each eligible school may receive funding up to a maximum of \$5,000 [8 N.Y. CODES. R. & REGS. § 114.1]. New York provides an additional reimbursement of \$0.1013 per free breakfast, \$0.1566 per reduced-price breakfast, \$0.0599 per paid and free lunch, and \$0.1981 per reduced-price lunch served for school year 2018-2019. Schools who purchase at least 30% of food for lunch in the 2018-19 school year that was grown, harvested, produced or processed in NYS can receive additional State subsidy for lunch for school year 2019 [NY EDUC. DEPT. Program Description Handbook 2018-19].	All public school districts and charter schools that participate in the national school lunch program or school breakfast program in which there is a school at which all pupils are not eligible to be served breakfast and lunch under CEP shall develop a plan to ensure that a pupil whose parent or guardian has unpaid school meal fees is not shamed or treated differently than a pupil whose parent or guardian does not have unpaid school meal fees. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements: make every attempt to determine if a student is directly certified to be eligible for free meals, no school district shall publicly identify or stigmatize a student that unable to pay for a meal or owes a meal debt [N.Y. Educ. Law § 908].	Seat Time Requirements: Allows time spent consuming breakfast in the classroom to be considered instructional time [NY EDUC. LS. 813].
OH	Ohio does not mandate participation in the NSLP. Instead, Ohio requires each school district to establish and maintain a breakfast, lunch, and summer food service program. The SBP is required in schools where at least 20%	Ohio requires all public schools that participate in the SBP to provide free breakfast to all students that qualify for reduced-price meals [OHIO REV. CODE § 3314.18].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.

	of the students are eligible for free meals, or where 50% or more of the students' parents have requested the SBP [OHIO REV. CODE § 3314.18], [OHIO REV. CODE § 3313.813].			
OK	Oklahoma does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Oklahoma's legislature approves a state-match appropriation each year to reimburse school lunches, with the amount varying yearly [70 OK Stat § 70-3-119 (2014)].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	The Oklahoma Legislature encourages participation and recognizes that Farm to School Programs link schools and farms in order to provide schools with fresh and minimally processed farm commodities for inclusion in school meals and snacks, to help children develop healthy eating habits, and to improve Oklahoma farmers' incomes and direct access to markets [Okla. Stat. tit. 2, § 5-60.2].
OR	Oregon does not mandate participation in the NSLP. However, all schools with 25% or more free and reduced-price certified students to participate in SBP. All schools with 70% or more free or reduced-price certified students are required to establish a breakfast after the bell program by 2021 [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535].	Oregon provides funding to eliminate the reduced-price fee of \$0.30 for breakfast and \$0.40 for lunch [2017 OR. REV. STAT. 327.531]. In 2020, Oregon will provide \$40 million in funding from the Hunger-Free Schools Account to expand the number of schools providing free breakfast and lunch to all students through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and to increase the income eligibility for free meals to 300% over the poverty line at non-CEP schools. The Department of Education (DOE) shall reimburse schools \$0.05 for every breakfast or lunch served during the summer as a part USDA's Summer Food Service Program or summer meals program through the NSLP. The DEO	A school district that makes meals accessible to students at school sites under the NSLP or SBP must provide a reimbursable meal to a student who requests a meal regardless of whether the student has money to pay for the meal or owes money for meals. Schools cannot require that a student throw away a meal after the meal has been served because of the student's inability to pay for the meal or because money is owed for meals [2017 OR. REV. STAT. 327.537.1].	Seat Requirements: Time spent by students consuming breakfast is considered instructional time when students consume breakfast in the students' classroom and instruction is being provided while students are consuming breakfast. No more than 15 minutes may be considered instructional time when students are consuming breakfast [OR. REV. STAT. §327.535].

		also provides \$20,000 to upgrade equipment and services to meet requirements. The DOE may award grants or enter into contracts to enable school districts to make breakfast accessible, grants may not excite \$5,000 [HB 3427-32 § 9-30] .		
PA	Pennsylvania does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	Pennsylvania provides an additional \$0.10 per breakfast or lunch served. All schools that participate in the NSLP or SBP may receive an additional \$0.02 per lunch and schools with more than 20% of their students participating in the SBP may receive an additional \$0.04 per lunch. [22 PA. CONSOL. STAT. § 13-1337.1] .	Pennsylvania schools are prohibited from denying a meal to any student who requests one but does not have the money to pay at the time of service. Schools cannot publicly identify or stigmatize students because they have a school meal debt. Communication about a student’s school meal debt must be directed to the parent/guardian. Such communication must occur when the student owes money for five or more meals [HB 178 2017, P.L. 1142, No. 55] .	None.
RI	Rhode Island requires all public schools to participate in the NSLP and SBP [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10] .	Rhode Island provides additional reimbursement per breakfast served, which is determined based on each district’s proportion of the number of breakfasts served in the prior school year. Rhode Island currently provides up to \$270,000 in reimbursements [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.1] .	All public schools are prohibited from stigmatizing child that are unable to pay for meals [R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-8-10.2] .	None.
SC	South Carolina requires all public schools to participate in the NSLP and SBP [S.C CODE ANN. § 59-63-710] . However, a waiver may be given by the under certain circumstances [S.C CODE ANN. § 59-63-800] .	The state does not provide additional per meal reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	Seat Time Requirements: Each elementary school shall provide students a minimum of 20 minutes to eat lunch once they have received their food. In determining the total length of the lunch period, time to and from the cafeteria, time to go through the line, and time to bus trays at the end of lunch

				must be considered [S.C. CODE. ANN. § 59-10-350].
SD	South Dakota does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.	The state pays freight and storage of USDA Foods for public schools out of the state match and then prorates distribution of the balance to public schools based on the number of NSLP lunches served [S. DAKOTA LAWS §13-13-10.1].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
TN	Tennessee does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs. However, Tennessee does require all public-school districts to provide a school lunch program. Every school that hosts K-8 students in which 25% or more participated in the school lunch program at a free or reduced price. Every school that does not host K-8 students in which 40% or more students participated in the school lunch program at a free or reduced price [TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2302].	The state does not offer additional per meal reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
TX	Texas does not mandate participation in the NSLP or SBP. Schools with 10% or more of the students eligible for free or reduced-price meals must make a reimbursable breakfast available to all students. Schools with 80% or	The state does not offer additional per meal reimbursements.	Students must be given a grace period for charging meals when the no longer have funds in their student account. Each district sets the grace period. During the grace period, the student must receive a meal. Parents must be notified of grace period policy in writing. Parents must be notified when a student has unpaid meal charges and must be given the	Texas Department of Agriculture shall develop a five-year plan with Baylor University's Texas Hunger Initiative and implement no-cost provisions to increase outcomes in the summer food service program [TEX. AG. CODE. § 12.00291].

	<p>more of the students are eligible for a free or reduced-price must offer a free breakfast to all students [TEX EDUC. CODE ANN § 33.901].</p> <p>Texas does mandate that schools with 50% of NSLP participants receiving free or reduced lunch must offer a summer meal program [TEX. AG. CODE. § 12.0029].</p>		<p>opportunity to set up a payment plan. Grace period restarts each school year [TEX. EDUC. CODE § 33.908].</p>	
UT	<p>Utah does not mandate participation in federal school meal programs.</p>	<p>There are no additional per meal reimbursements. Instead, Utah uses proceeds from its liquor tax (vary yearly) to provide reimbursement for school meal programs [Utah State Board of Education].</p>	<p>No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.</p>	<p>Schools are required to review the reasons for a school's nonparticipation in SBP at least every three years. After two reviews, a local school board may waive any further reviews of the nonparticipating schools [UTAH CODE ANN. § 53G-9-205].</p>
VA	<p>Virginia does not mandate participation in NSLP. However, participation in SBP is required in any public school in which 25% or more enrolled students are free or reduced price eligible [VA. CODE ANN. § 22.2-207.3].</p>	<p>Virginia has two different state funding streams to incentivize schools to increase breakfast participation. The funds are available to any school division as a per meal reimbursement for each breakfast served in excess of the participation baseline set in school year 2003–2004. Schools annually received \$0.22 per additional breakfast served over the baseline participation rate [VA. FY 2017 Budget, EDI. CODE. 240347]. In addition, elementary schools with 45% or more students qualifying for free and reduced-price meals</p>	<p>Virginia prohibits school board employees from requiring a student who cannot pay for a meal to work to pay for meals or to be physically identified as owing for school meals. Virginia also requires school board employees to communicate directly with the parent regarding student debt and permit this communication to be sent home with the student. School board employees should inform the parent of the amount of debt no later than 20 days after it accrues. The policy and procedure related to unpaid</p>	<p>Each local school board that collects information to determine eligibility for participation in the SBP or the NSLP administered by the USDA shall establish and post prominently on its website a web-based application for student participation in such program and shall continue to provide a paper-based application [VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-207.2:1].</p>

		are eligible to apply for a reimbursement of \$0.05 per breakfast, if breakfast is served after the bell. For fiscal year 2018, \$5.4 million was appropriated in the state budget [VA. FY 2018 Budget, CODE. APE40620].	debt includes the student may be served an alternative meal or the meal will be disposed of, while the debt is unpaid [VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-79.7].	
VT	Vermont requires all schools to participate in the NSLP and SBP, unless the school board votes to exempt the district. If the district is exempt, the school board must vote on this issue every year. All schools shall offer a summer snack or meal program funded by the SFSP or NSLP if at least 50% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals [VT. STAT. ANN. 16 § 1264].	Vermont has eliminated the reduced-price co-pay by providing the \$.40 to cover costs for lunch and \$.30 for breakfast. The State shall be responsible for the student share of the cost of breakfasts provided to all students eligible for a reduced-price breakfast under the federal school breakfast program and for the student share of the cost of lunches provided to all students eligible for a reduced-price lunch under the federal school lunch program [VT. STAT. ANN. 16 § 1264]. In 2019, Vermont's legislature appropriated an additional \$75,000 for the state-match payment for lunches based on last year's meals served. This will provide approximately an additional \$0.023 reimbursement per lunch served between July-December 2019 [Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act 2010].	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.
WA	Washington mandates participation in the NSLP and SBP in specific circumstances. However, public schools must implement a lunch program where 25% or more of the enrolled students in schools with any grades from. + K-4 would meet eligibility guidelines for free or reduced-price meals. SBP is mandated	Washington provides reimbursement for all K-3 reduced price lunches, eliminating the reduced-price fee of \$0.40 and provides monetary support for breakfast for all students, eliminating the reduced-price co-pay of \$0.30. The state provides an additional reimbursement of approximately \$0.18 for each free and reduced-price breakfast served. In addition, \$201,000 is available through a competitive grant process to public schools who plan to start or expand breakfast and \$70,000 is available to all sponsors of the SFSP who are starting	Washington prohibits any school district personnel from taking any action that would publicly identify a student who cannot pay for a school meal or for meals previously served to the student, including requiring the student to wear a wristband, hand stamp, or other identifying marker, or by serving the student an alternative meal. [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.270].	Seat Time Requirements: The school breakfast and school lunch periods shall allow a reasonable amount of time for each child to take care of personal hygiene and enjoy a complete meal [WAC § 392-157-125].

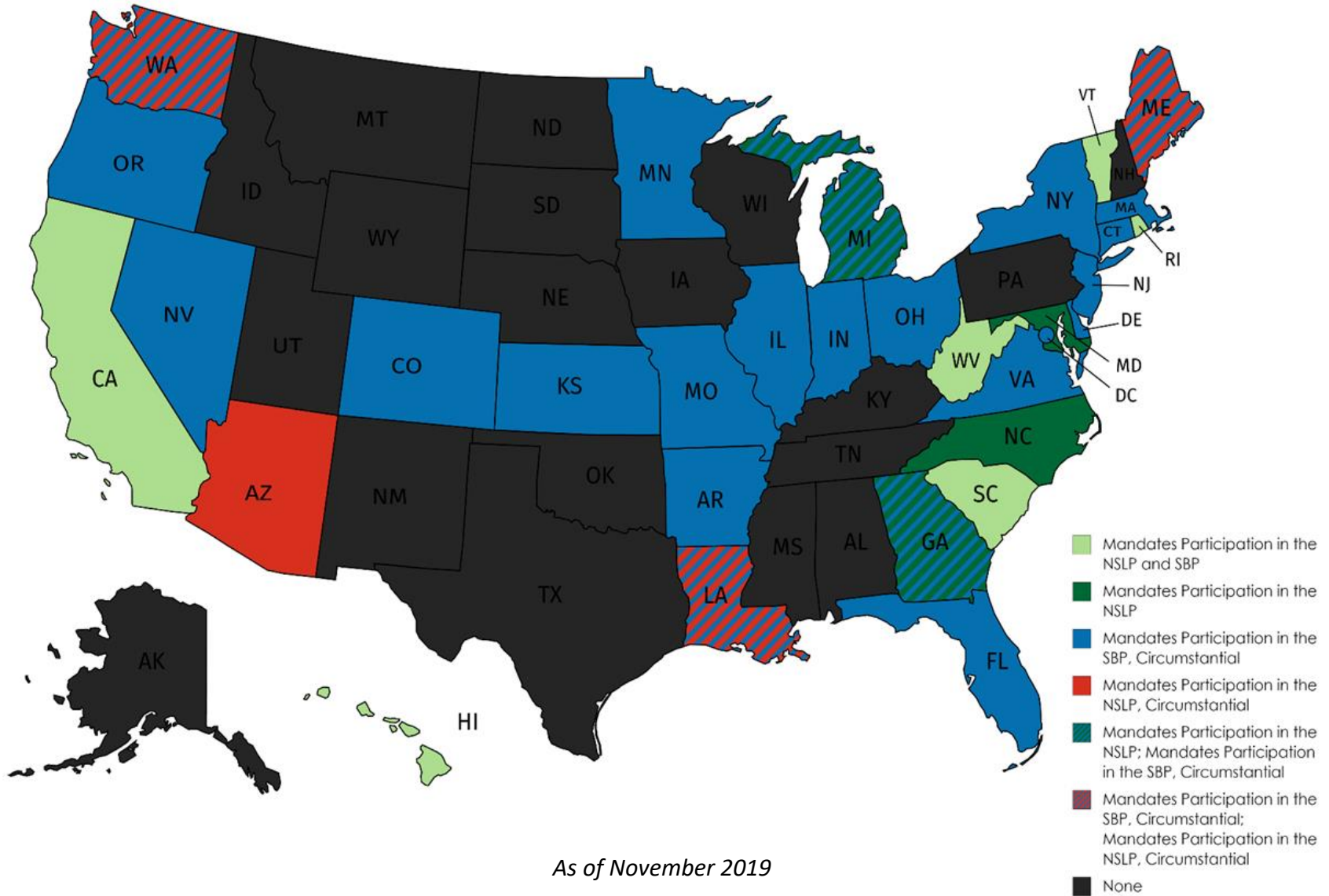
	<p>for public schools with more than 40% of students qualifying for free or reduced-price meals [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.160].</p> <p>In 2018-19, all public schools are mandated to implement a “breakfast after the bell” program in all schools that have 70% or more of their enrollment qualifying for free and reduced-price meals. In addition, public schools must download direct certification data once per month and the state agency is mandated to develop and implement a plan to increase the number of schools participating in the Community Eligibility Provision [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.200].</p>	<p>or expanding their summer meals program. Furthermore, \$100,000 is prorated among SFSP sponsors who return to operate the program from the previous summer. Washington also provides funding for summer promotion and support [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.150.265].</p> <p>Washington provides funding to expand nutrition services through the meals on wheels program. At least 65% of funding may be distributed according to formulae to existing providers of meals on wheels programs to expand the number of people served. Up to 25% of funding may be distributed by a competitive grant process to expand the meals on wheels program into areas not presently being served [WASH. REV. CODE § 74.39A.035].</p> <p>Through the “breakfast after the bell” program, funds are subject to the availability appropriated for this specific purpose, the superintendent of public instruction shall administer one-time start-up allocation grants to each high-needs school implementing a breakfast after the bell program under this section. Grant funds provided under this section must be used for the costs associated with launching a breakfast after the bell program, including but not limited to equipment purchases, training, additional staff costs, and janitorial services [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.200].</p> <p>The grown fresh fruit and vegetable grant program shall increase the number of school children with access to Washington grown fresh fruits and vegetables and shall be modeled after the United States department of agriculture fresh fruit and vegetable program. Washington shall give funding priority to applicant schools with any of grades k-8</p>		
--	---	---	--	--

		that participate in the NSLP and have 50% or more of their students eligible for free or reduced-price meals [WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.235.170].		
WI	Wisconsin does not mandate participation in school meal programs.	Wisconsin reimburses each school board \$0.15 for each breakfast and lunch served at a school that meets the federal school nutrition requirements [WIS. STAT. § 115.341]. The Wisconsin School Day Milk Program (WSDMP) reimburses schools for a portion of costs for serving milk to Pre-K through 5 th students who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Only one half-pint of milk may be claimed per eligible student per school day. By State law, no charge can be made to those students who qualify for free and reduced-price meals and are receiving free milk under the WSDMP [WIS. STAT. § 115.343].	All school shall provide a quality meal to each pupil who requests one, regardless of the pupil's ability to pay for the quality meal and may not give the pupil an inferior meal in place of a quality meal. The state requires schools from taking certain actions against any student unable to pay for meals and requires schools to provide information and take certain actions related to free or reduced-price meal applications [WIS. STAT. § 115.3415].	None.
WV	West Virginia requires all schools to participate in the NSLP and SBP. All schools are required to adopt policies and procedures that ensures all students are given an adequate opportunity to eat breakfast including “grab and go,” “Breakfast in the classroom,” and “breakfast after the bell” [W. VA. CODE § 18-5D].	West Virginia provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements. However, West Virginia has Public-private partnerships that help cover additional costs for schools to be able to offer free breakfast or lunch to all students. The state agency can create a nonprofit foundation to help county boards of education raise funds to cover the costs [W. VA. CODE § 18-5D-4].	Counties are prohibited from penalizing students due to unpaid and/or outstanding meal debt. This includes denial of meals, prohibition of participating in extra-curricular activities, the denial of participation in graduation, and/or the refusal of transcript requests. Students shall not be denied a meal or served an alternative meal as a result of unpaid meal debt. All communication addressing financial matters shall be directed to parents/guardians. Practices, including putting stickers or wristbands on children to remind parents/guardians to pay unpaid fees are prohibited. Schools are prohibited from identifying or stigmatizing students with meal debt or require them to complete chores or work	Seat Time Requirements: West Virginia has mealtime regulations that require adequate time for student meal consumption. Each student shall be allowed a minimum of ten minutes for breakfast and 20 minutes for lunch after the student received the meal [W. VA. CODE § 126-86-8]. “The Shared Table” encourages schools to collect unused food appropriate for redistribution, and make that food available throughout the day to students who may be hungry, to provide a

			in exchange for meals [W. VA. C.S.R §126-86-14.1].	method for discrete distribution of that food to be taken home by kids with food insecurity, and to donate any unused food to local food pantries and other entities that distribute food to those in need [W. VA. CODE § 18-5D-5].
WY	Wyoming does not mandate participation in school meal programs.	Wyoming provides no additional state funding for meal reimbursements.	No formal statewide policy, practices are decided at the local, district level.	None.

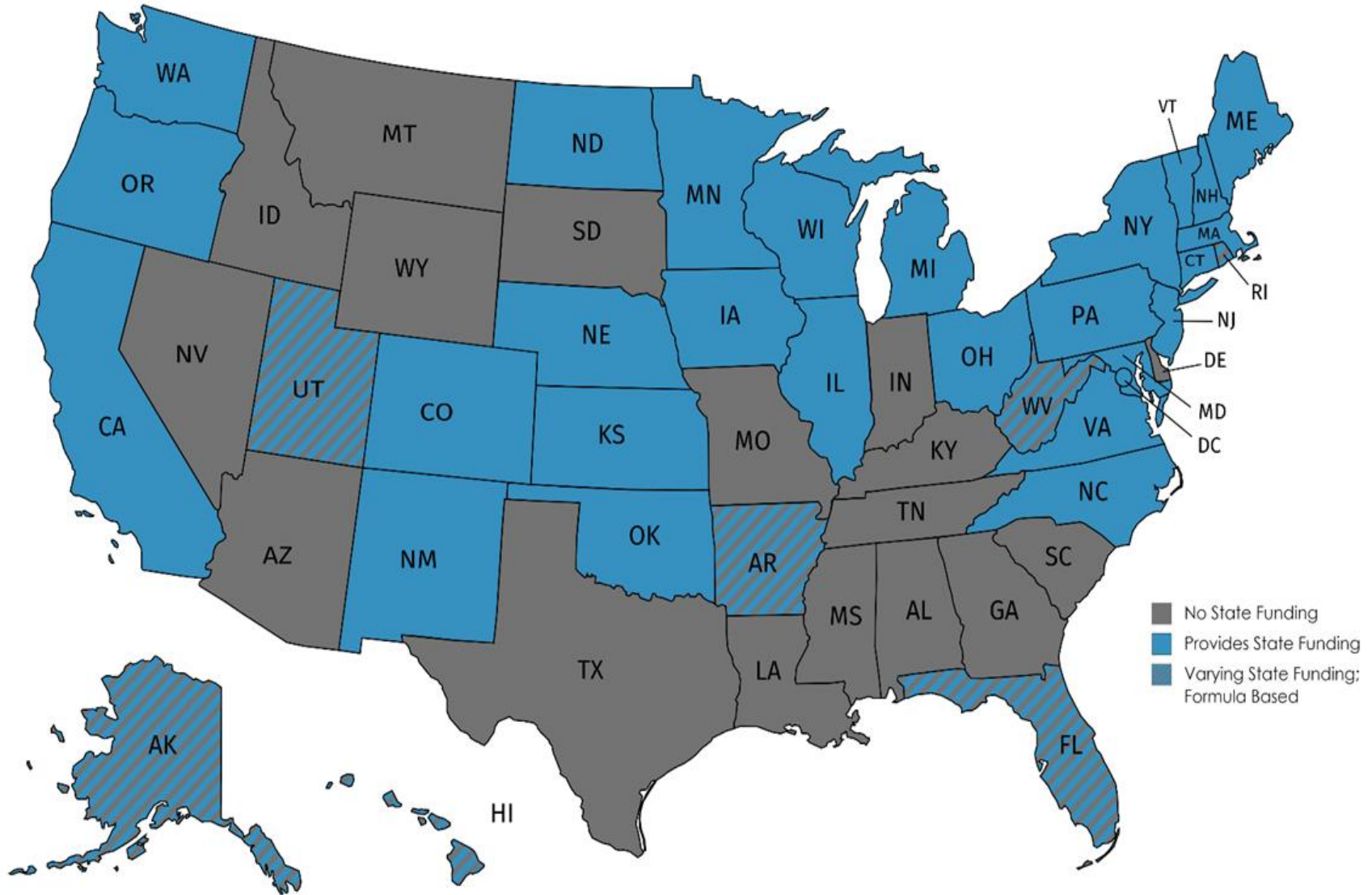
Particular states have mandated that all public schools or schools with specific qualifications participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP).

School Meal Mandates



There are several ways States can provide funding for school meals. Individual states have a per-meal reimbursement rate for breakfast, lunch, or both. Other states offer to fund through a Federal matching program through The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. Several states provide funding through a designated formula that varies per year or legislative cycle.

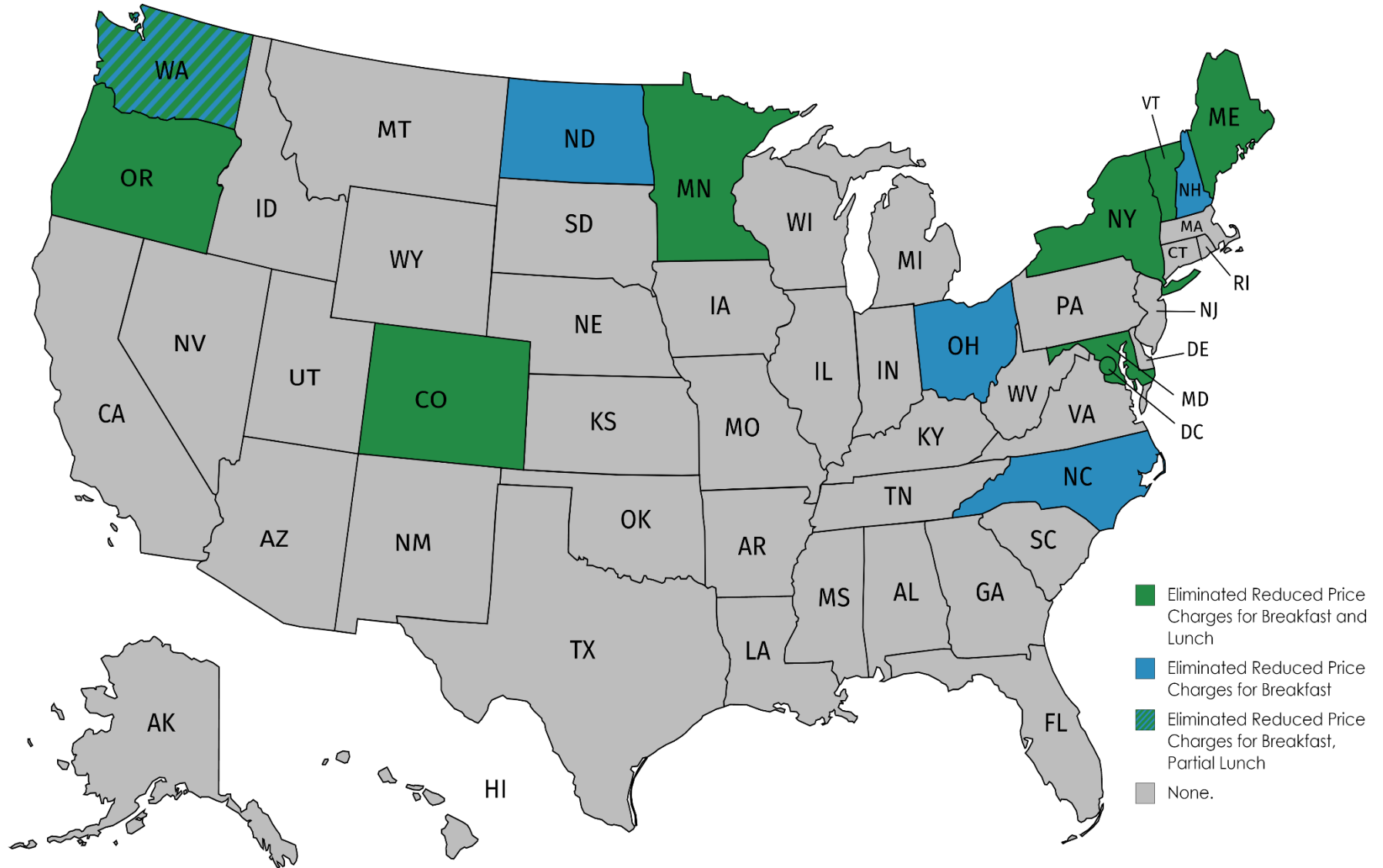
School Meal Reimbursements and Funding



As of November 2019

Individual states provide funding for school meals by eliminating the reduced-price copay for breakfast and lunch, just for breakfast, or just for lunch.

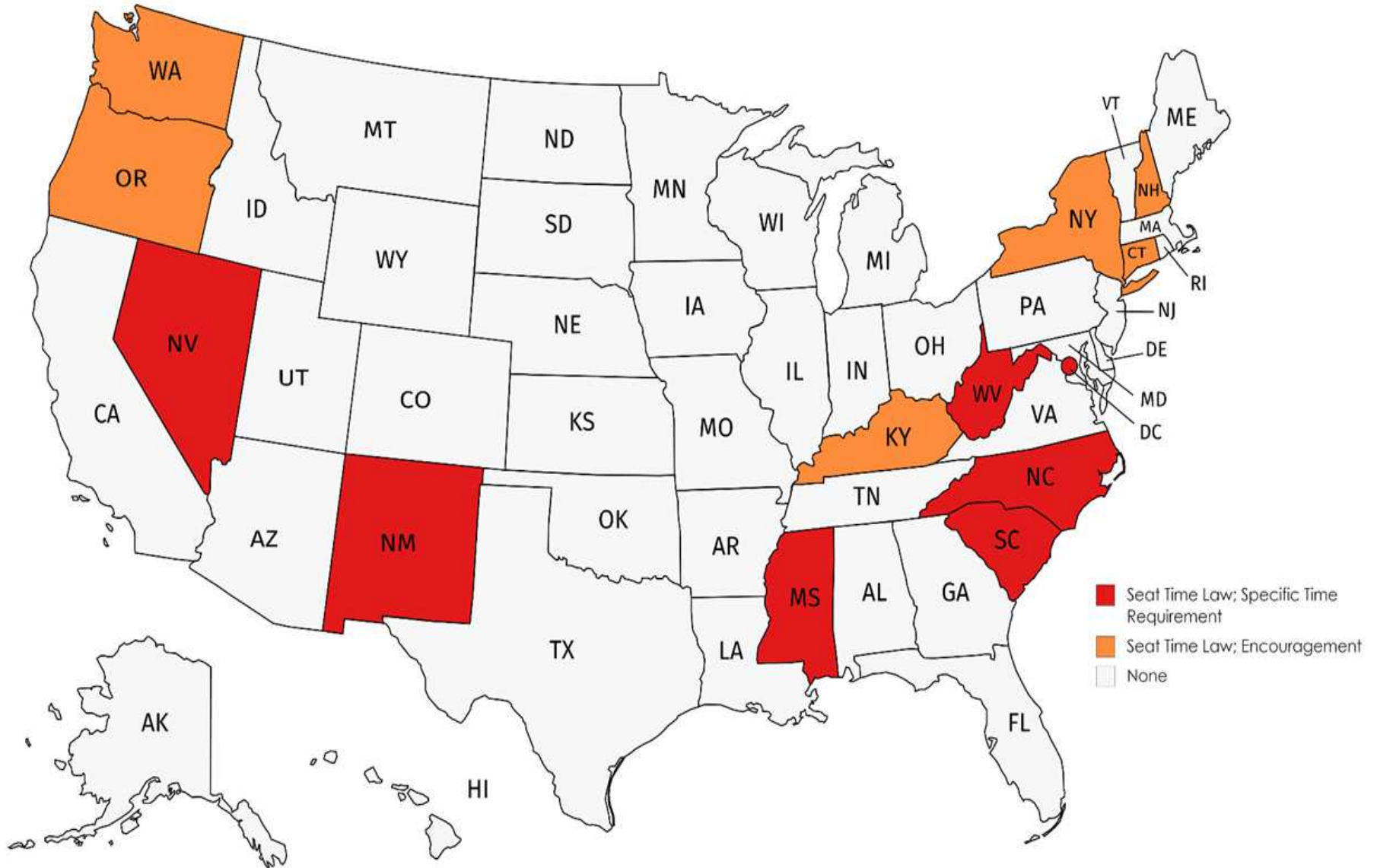
The Elimination of Reduced-Price Charges by State



As of November 2019

States have passed laws that require all public schools to set a specified amount of time that students have to eat either breakfast, lunch, or any meal. Other states have passed laws that encourage schools to set mealtimes that ensure students have enough time to consume a meal.

Seat Time Laws by State



As of November 2019