



HUNGER TASK FORCE
FREE & LOCAL

**WISCONSIN
SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT**

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?



ANALYZING THE 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND
BEST PRACTICES TO BENEFIT SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

Visit HungerTaskForce.org for more information

Acknowledgments

This report was written and prepared by Hunger Task Force. Hunger Task Force gratefully acknowledges the support of its work to expand and improve the School Breakfast Program from the following:

- **Share Our Strength's No Kid Hungry Campaign**
- **The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)**
- **The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction – School Nutrition Team**

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About Hunger Task Force

Hunger Task Force is Milwaukee's Free & Local Food Bank and Wisconsin's leading anti-hunger public policy organization. Founded in 1974 as the Concerned Citizens for School Breakfast, Hunger Task Force works to improve access to school meals through education, funding and organizing. Hunger Task Force believes that every person has a right to adequate food obtained with dignity. Hunger Task Force works to prevent hunger and malnutrition by providing food to people in need today and by promoting social policies to achieve a hunger free community tomorrow.

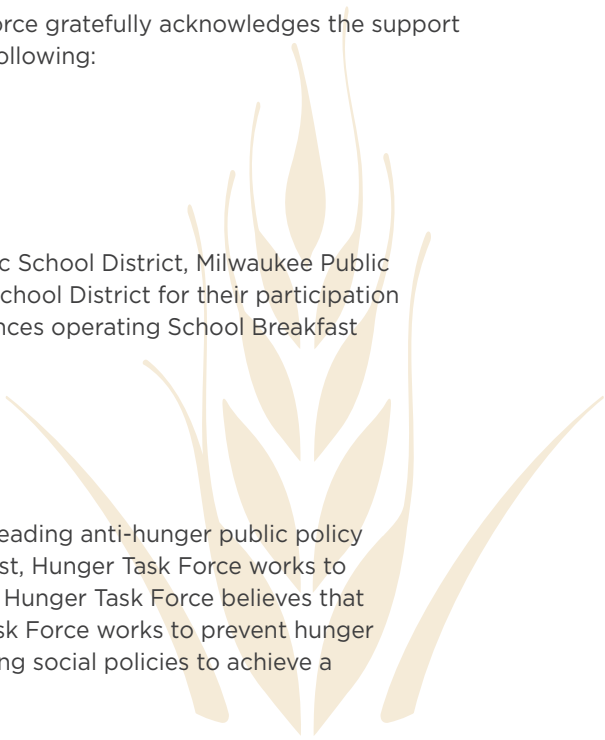


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I. Introduction

A. What is the Wisconsin School Breakfast Report?

The Wisconsin School Breakfast Report is a tool to help school districts and stakeholders better understand, implement and improve their School Breakfast Program (SBP). This report was designed to be used as a playbook for establishing effective breakfast programs in any Wisconsin school. It analyzes childhood poverty alongside access to and participation in school breakfast throughout the state. This report reviews and highlights school districts and their participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) in the 2017-18 school year.

This report also provides individual report cards for the 40 public school districts with the highest percent of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the state. The report also features implementation best practices and resources for advocates working to improve access to school breakfast in their communities.

B. Why Wisconsin Needs To Do Better



In Wisconsin, 1 in 6 children live in poverty

In Wisconsin, 1 in 6 children live in poverty, and many families struggle to put food on their table.¹ Children living in poverty are more likely to experience hunger, inadequate nutrition and food insecurity. Households with children are twice as likely to experience food insecurity.²

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction annually requests family income information from each school district, which is organized by school building level. This information is used to calculate the percentage, by school, of students who are eligible for free or reduced priced school meals. More than 40% of school children in Wisconsin qualify for free or reduced-price meals.³ Child poverty and hunger rates in Wisconsin are comparable to surrounding states, yet Wisconsin continues to rank near last in the nation for offering school breakfast to children.⁴ Increasing participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) is a necessary strategy to improve student health and prepare students to learn.

OVER 40%

of students in Wisconsin qualify for free or reduced price meals³

Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Children who eat breakfast perform better in school, exhibit more on-task behavior and have a decreased risk of being overweight. Wisconsin ranks 50th out of 51 states (including Washington, D.C.) in the nation in the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) of those participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). Due to the broad participation in the NSLP by low-income students across the state, it is a useful comparison by which to measure how many students could and should be benefiting from school breakfast each school day.

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's department of education or agriculture.

II. The Cost of Hunger

A. Hunger Overview

Hunger takes a physical, mental and academic toll on children.

Nearly 1 in 6 kids live in a food-insecure household. This means they do not get enough nutritious food on a regular basis and struggle with hunger at some time during the year as a result. It is important for adults to understand the devastating toll of hunger and food insecurity on children's health. Kids who experience hunger are more likely to suffer from anxiety, depression, behavior problems and other illness. Research shows that stress and food deprivation during childhood can have negative lifetime health and income consequences.⁵

Food insecure children may be at greater risk of truancy and school tardiness.⁶ Students who attend class more regularly are 20% more likely to graduate from high school, and high school graduates typically earn \$10,090 more per year and enjoy a 4% higher employment rate.⁷

Abundant research shows that hungry students have poorer academic and health outcomes.⁸ Children who do not have enough to eat suffer two-to-four times as many individual health problems compared to children who are well nourished. Hunger delays the cognitive development of children, hindering their ability to achieve academically.⁹

For some children in Wisconsin, school lunch is their only meal of the day. Wisconsin can and must do better.

Children who eat breakfast are absent from school less often, have a decreased risk of being overweight and are less likely to have behavioral issues at school.¹⁰ Schools realize the importance of breakfast, because they will often serve breakfast to all students on days when standardized testing occurs. Offering breakfast to all students every day, at a time and manner that ensures children will eat, will help all students start the school day ready to learn.

ABUNDANT RESEARCH SHOWS THAT HUNGRY STUDENTS HAVE POORER ACADEMIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES.⁸

NOT EATING A WELL-BALANCED BREAKFAST ADDS UP:

- ✓ **Poorer Academic Outcomes**
- ✓ **Increased Health Problems**
- ✓ **Increased Absenteeism**
- ✓ **Delays in Cognitive Development**
- ✓ **Increased Behavior Problems**
- ✓ **Increased Risk of Obesity**

INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST IS A CLEAR STRATEGY TO:

- ✓ **Improve Diet Quality**
- ✓ **Lessen Obesity Risk**
- ✓ **Boost Academic Achievement**
- ✓ **Reduce Childhood Hunger**
- ✓ **Improve Health**
- ✓ **Prepare Students to Learn**



B. The Importance of Equity and Inclusion in School Meals

“Because I don’t eat breakfast at home, not having breakfast at school is a problem for me. I need that. I need that nutrition. We all can’t focus all day if we haven’t had anything to eat.”

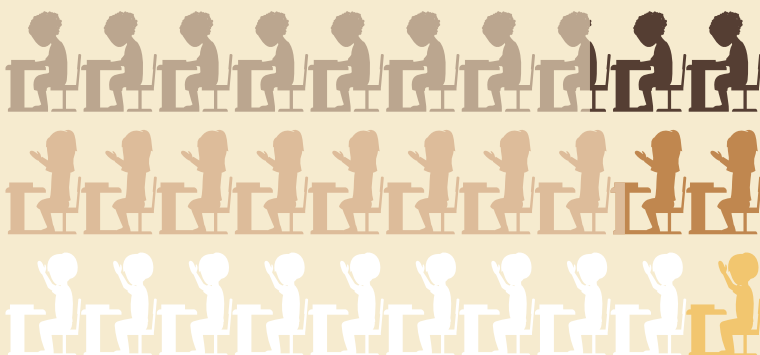
- Student at Obama High School, Milwaukee



Racial disparity in Wisconsin is extreme, however not inevitable. Almost half of all African American children live in poverty, making them nearly four times as likely as white children to live in poverty. This is the second highest racial disparity in the nation. Wisconsin’s racial disparity in high school graduation rates are the worst in the nation.¹¹

Research indicates that across the U.S., a discrepancy exists in the rate of food insecurity by race, gender and ethnicity. Over 20% of African American or Black households and 19% of Latinx households reported food insecurity, compared to 10% of white households. For over 20 years, national food insecurity rates correlate to gender, racial and ethnic outcome disparities. In 2016, more than 31% of

RESEARCH INDICATES THAT ACROSS THE U.S., A DISCREPANCY EXISTS IN THE RATE OF FOOD INSECURITY BY RACE, GENDER AND ETHNICITY



Over 20% of African American or Black households and 19% of Latinx households reported food insecurity, compared to 10% of white households

female-headed households reported household food insecurity. This is more than twice the rate for all households (12%). Low-income mothers who experienced sexual assault in childhood were over 4 times more likely to report household-level food insecurity as adults than women who had not been assaulted.¹² According to a study done by Mathematica, 23% of the U.S. Native American population is food-insecure — almost twice the national average.¹³



School breakfast guarantees that students who are unable to get breakfast at home due to a variety of socioeconomic factors are equally able to reach their full health and learning potential through a nutritious meal.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) defines health equity as all individuals having the opportunity to attain one’s full health potential without disadvantages of one’s social position or other socially determined circumstances. Social determinants of health are “complex, integrated and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for most health inequities. Therefore, inclusivity at the school level requires a set of behaviors that encourages all students to feel valued for their unique qualities and experiences as a sense of belonging” (CDC).¹⁴



INTERESTED IN STARTING A SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AT YOUR SCHOOL?

Contact the Department of Public Instruction School Breakfast Specialists at DPISBP@dpi.wi.gov.

Ultimately, achieving racial equity will result in all U.S. residents having optimal nutrition and health outcomes, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Having access to a healthy breakfast should not be zip code dependent. Providing breakfast helps schools address health equity and inclusion. School breakfast guarantees that students who are unable to get breakfast at home due to a variety of socioeconomic factors are equally able to reach their full health and learning potential through a nutritious meal. Furthermore, utilizing the Breakfast After-the-Bell (BATB) model removes barriers such as transportation that are emphasized for low-income students of color. School meal planning should be cognizant of the varying diets of a diverse student body influenced by race, ethnicity, culture and religion.

While providing school breakfast is one step towards improving the health and learning of Wisconsin students, considerations such as what time the meal is served and the type of meal served also matter. Groups at greater risk of hunger, food insecurity and poverty face complex barriers. Wisconsin will be stronger by ensuring a healthy start to the school day for all children.



III. What is the School Breakfast Program and How Does it Work?

A. Qualifying for Free/Reduced Priced Meals

All schools participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) or SBP must make free and reduced-price meals available to all eligible children. Children qualify for free or reduced priced meals if the household income falls at or below certain limits on the federal income eligibility guidelines (*see Table 1*). Near the start of the school year, the public must be notified that free and reduced-price meals are available. The USDA encourages schools to inform the public that all school-aged children in income-eligible households can receive school meal benefits; qualifying children can receive benefits regardless of immigration status.

Student eligibility for free and reduced priced meals is determined by application or by direct certification. Direct certification allows schools to establish student eligibility for free and reduced priced meals using participant data from other means-tested programs, eliminating the need for an application. Schools must ensure all households receive either a direct certification notification of their child’s approval or, for those children not directly certified, an application for free and reduced-price meals. When distributing the application materials for those children not directly certified, schools must prevent the overt identification of those children determined eligible through the direct certification process and who do not need application materials.

Households enrolling new students in a school after the start of the school year must be provided an information letter, application and materials when they enroll, and the school must determine eligibility promptly. The school must notify the household of the children’s eligibility and provide free or reduced-price meal benefits to eligible children within 10 operating days of receiving the application from the household.

Additionally, schools are encouraged to provide families with information about the School Meal Programs throughout the school year and remind families that applications may be submitted at any time during the school year.

“I notice that some of our students save part of their breakfast to eat later. They put it in their backpack to take home. I think this illustrates the importance of providing nutritious food to our students. Sometimes the food they receive at school is all they eat the entire day.”

- Principal, Milwaukee Public Schools

Table 1: Annual Income Eligibility Guidelines for Free and Reduced Price Meals (School Year 2017-18)¹⁵

Household Size	Federal Poverty Guidelines	Free Meals (130%)	Reduced Price Meals (185%)
1	\$12,060	\$15,678	\$22,311
2	\$16,240	\$21,112	\$30,044
3	\$20,420	\$26,546	\$37,777
4	\$24,600	\$31,980	\$45,510

Total income must be at or below the amounts in this table.

B. What is Direct Certification?

Direct Certification (DC) promotes participation in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) by simplifying access to free and reduced priced meals for at-risk youth and students in households with lower incomes. Direct Certification electronically matches student files to a Wisconsin database of children in families enrolled in FoodShare, W-2 cash benefits, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Medicaid or the foster care system. Each School Food Authority (SFA) can run Direct Certification matches as often as it wants. At a minimum, SFAs must run the process three times during federally required time periods each year:

- **At or around the beginning of the school year (July - September)**
- **Three months after the first DC match (October - December)**
- **Six months after the first DC match (January - April)**

Running direct certification more frequently or developing the capacity to look up whether an individual child can be directly certified helps prevent schools from missing children who become eligible for SNAP, Medicaid or other programs after the start of a school year, or who change school districts during the year.

Direct Certification benefits students, parents and school districts. Eligible children from low-income households receive free and reduced priced breakfast and lunch through direct certification. School districts process and verify fewer school meal applications, which allows them to benefit from administrative

savings and improves certification accuracy. The administrative savings give school districts more resources to focus on improving meal quality and service. Moreover, strong direct certification results in easier implementation of the Community Eligibility Provision, which allows schools to serve all students breakfast and lunch for free.

C. Understanding the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)

The Community Eligibility Provisions allows students at participating schools to eat breakfast and lunch for free. No more collecting applications! No more collecting lunch fees from parents! All children are provided access to free meals.

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a key provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. CEP allows schools to provide free breakfast and lunch to all students without the need to collect and process school meal applications. CEP became available for Wisconsin schools in July 2014 and has since been adopted by over 400 schools.

CEP offers an alternate option to schools serving high percentages of low-income households. Unlike the use of individual household applications, eligibility for CEP is determined based on the Identified Student Percentage (ISP) of a school, group of schools or district. An identified student is any student who is directly certified for free meals through other need-based programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Food Distribution Program on Indian

DIRECT CERTIFICATION:

Students already identified as low-income by federal anti-hunger and anti-poverty programs are included in the free and reduced price meal eligible student count without having to submit meal applications.

DECREASE STAFF TIME
ON APPLICATIONS



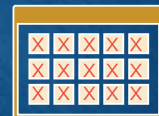
INCREASE ACCURACY
OF ISP DATA



INCREASE INCLUSION OF
ELIGIBLE STUDENTS



ULTIMATELY INCREASE
PARTICIPATION



Reservations (FDPIR), Head Start, foster care or any student who is homeless or migrant. Schools, groups of schools or districts with an ISP over 40% (which typically means more than 75 percent of the students were approved for free or reduced-price meals), can choose to enroll in CEP and serve 100% of meals free to all students regardless of family income. ISP is multiplied by a factor of 1.6 to get the percentage of meals reimbursed at the free rate. For example, at 62.5% identified students, 100% of school meals will be reimbursed at the free meal rate.

**SAMPLE REIMBURSEMENT RATES
BASED ON IDENTIFIED STUDENT PERCENTAGE**

Identified Student Percentage	Meals Reimbursed at Free Rate	Meals Reimbursed at Full Price Rate
40%	64%	64%
45%	72%	72%
50%	80%	80%
55%	88%	88%
60%	96%	96%
62.5% +	100%	100%

One of the benefits to CEP is the ability to use the same identified student percentage (ISP) for 4 years. While it has been beneficial for schools to maintain the same ISP, it is necessary for schools to note the CEP deadlines. The ISP is established using

data from April 1 of the school year prior to CEP implementation. Applications will be accepted beginning May 1, 2019. The deadline to apply for school year (SY) 2019-20 is June 30, 2019.

D. Maximizing Reimbursements

Improving school breakfast participation has financial benefits. Through the USDA, the School Breakfast Program provides cash assistance to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions. Wisconsin also provides state funding to schools that provide breakfast to children.

The School Breakfast Program remains underutilized: just over half of the low-income children who eat school lunch also eat school breakfast.¹⁶ The traditional school breakfast program — served before school in the cafeteria — misses too many children and creates unnecessary obstacles for low-income families. For example, with the traditional breakfast model, transportation is an issue. Some families struggle to get children to school early in order to have access to the meal or children miss the meal because the bus is late. Strategies that move breakfast out of the cafeteria and into the classroom are the most successful at overcoming barriers to participation. Below, we discuss options for administrators to improve participation and increase reimbursements to make the breakfast program financially viable for their schools.

Table 2: School Breakfast Program Federal Reimbursement (School Year 2017-18)¹⁷

Meal Cost	Family's Income with Regard to the Federal Poverty Level	Student Payment	Non-Severe Need Reimbursement*	Severe Need Reimbursement*
Free	At or below 130%	0	\$1.75	\$2.09
Reduced-Price	130-185%	\$0.30 cents (at most)	\$1.45	\$1.79
Paid	Above 185%	Full price of meal	\$0.30	\$0.30
Annual state breakfast aid for SY 2017-18.** Approximately 8.137 cents multiplied by the number of breakfasts served to students in the previous year, to the extent funds are available			\$0.08137	\$0.08137

*A school is eligible for severe need reimbursement if 40 percent or more of the student lunches served at the school in the second preceding school year (SY 2015-16) were served free or at a reduced price. Severe need payment is made on an individual school basis.

**The above is the actual state breakfast aid for SY 2017-18. Independent Charter schools, Residential Child Care Institutions, Wisconsin Technical College System schools, and the two state run schools are not eligible for the state breakfast payment.

IV. The State of School Breakfast in Wisconsin

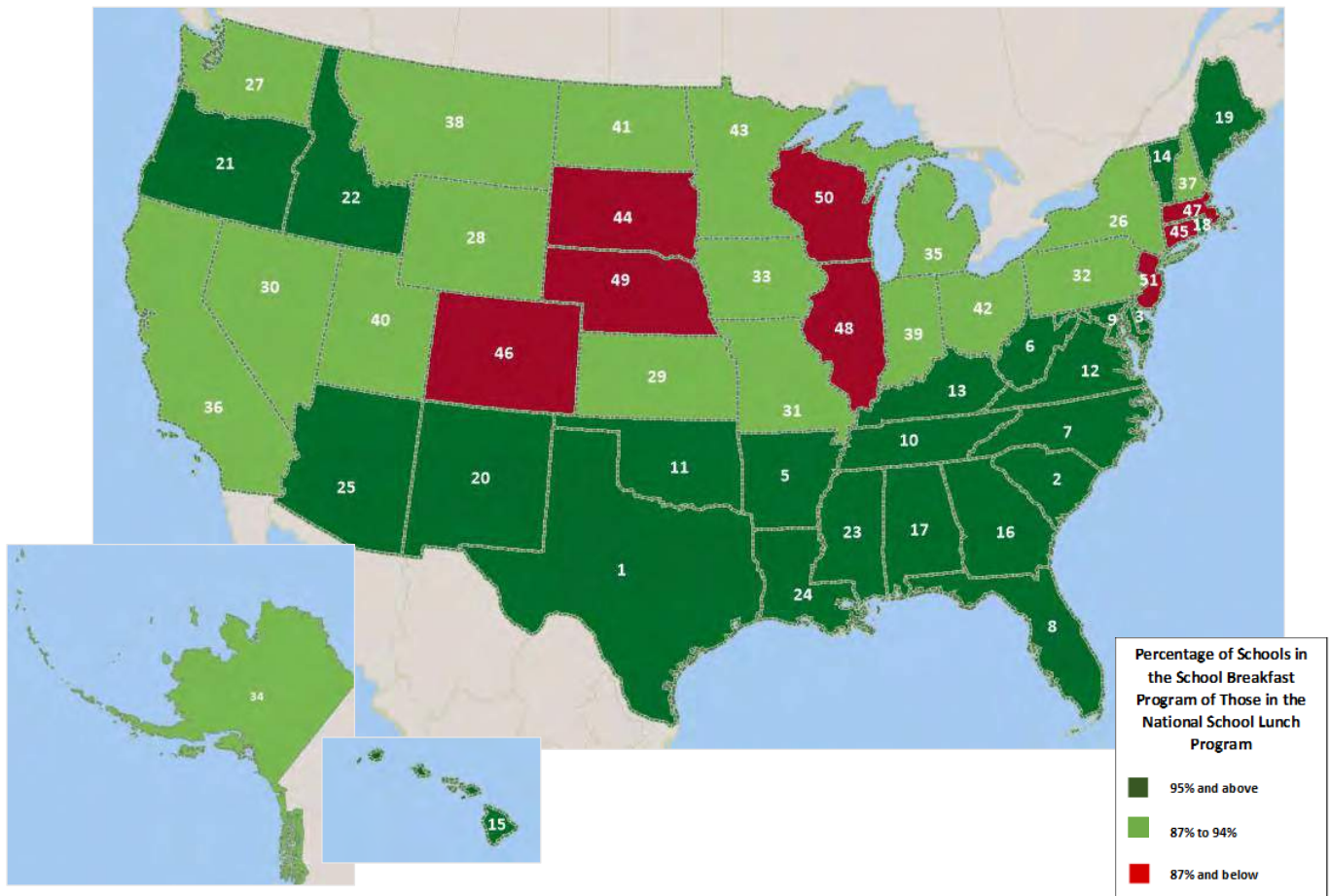
Wisconsin must improve in two areas: access to school breakfast and breakfast participation.

In the 2017-18 school year, Wisconsin was among the lowest performing states (50th out of 51; **see Map 1**) in terms of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program, offering breakfast in 82.8 % of schools operating the National School Lunch Program. Furthermore, Wisconsin ranked 35th for the percentage of free and reduced price meal eligible students participating in breakfast of those participating in lunch.

As states across the country have shown, Wisconsin's ranking will improve once more districts are intentional about implementing successful breakfast strategies. Participation improvements often depend on menu quality and the time and place of the meal.


Some states, like Texas and Nevada, have implemented breakfast legislation to ensure all students start their day with a nutritious meal.

Map 1: Availability of the School Breakfast Program in Schools Across the US with State Rankings¹⁸




Wisconsin's School Breakfast Program has grown significantly in the past ten years but has failed to catch up to other states. In the 2006-07 school year, 85,326 students who qualified for free or reduced price meals participated in the School Breakfast Program, and in the 2017-18 school year, 151,296 students who qualified for free or reduced price meals participated, equaling a 77 percent increase in participation.¹⁹ Even with strong growth, Wisconsin's national ranking has remained stagnant, hovering between 43rd and 35th for the past decade (currently ranking 35th).²⁰

**THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO LOOK AT PARTICIPATION
IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM**



1) Average Daily Participation (ADP)
Number of breakfasts served
each day/days of service

VS



2) Breakfast Over Lunch (B/L)
ADP of Breakfast / ADP of Lunch

Breakfast Over Lunch is the preferred method because the percentage only accounts for the students that are present on a given day and typically participate in school meal programs. Using B/L can also give you a percentage over 100 when more students are eating breakfast than are eating lunch.

Breakfast Over Lunch (B/L) is the preferred method for measuring participation because the percentage only accounts for the students who are present on a given day and typically participate in school meal programs. Using B/L can also give a percentage over 100 when more students are eating breakfast than are eating lunch.

Nationally, successful participation is defined as at least 70 free and reduced price meal eligible students participating in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 free and reduced price meal eligible students participating in the National School Lunch Program. Thinking about this in terms of B/L, the goal is 70% participation.

In the 2016-17 school year, of the 377 public school districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program, only 15% had a School Breakfast Program participation rate over 70%. In 2017-18, 14.5% of Wisconsin public school district showed participation over 70%. While across the nation the school breakfast program is growing in popularity, Wisconsin has struggled to add breakfast programs that meet the 70% national participation standard.

“I don’t know how my son would make it without school breakfast. He’s just not hungry with me in the morning, but I know he is when he gets to school. I’m just happy I know he’s getting the meal he needs before he’s got to really focus.”

- Parent, Milwaukee Public Schools



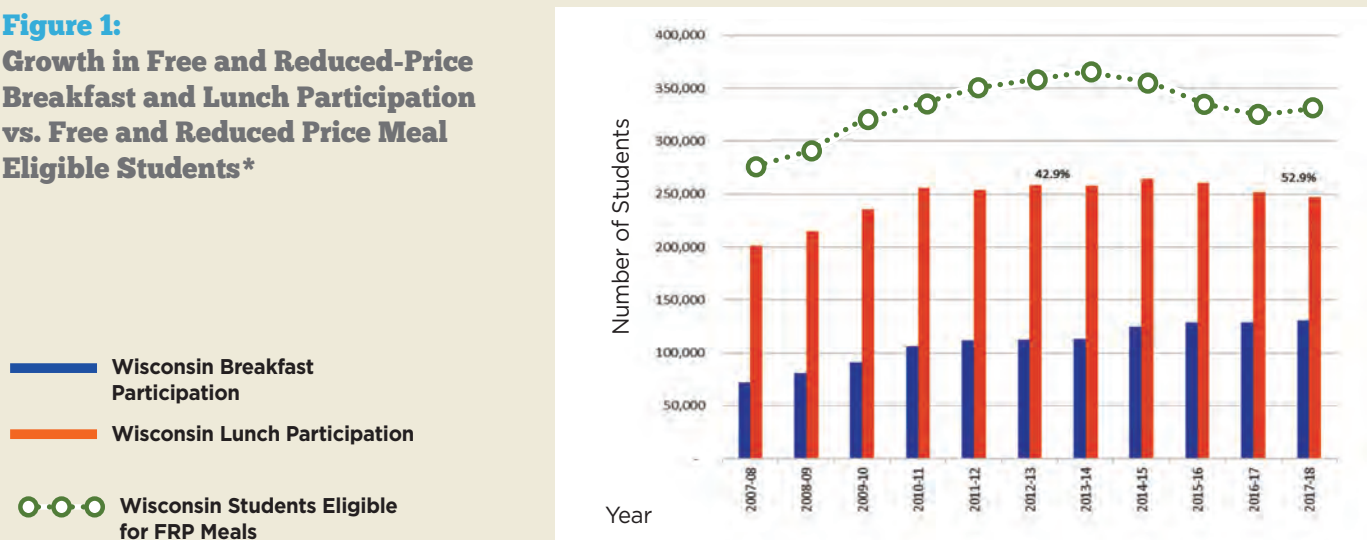
Wisconsin still has a long way to go to ensure all students have access to a nutritious meal to start their day. As indicated in **Figure 1**, there are still hundreds of thousands of students who qualify for free or reduced-price meals, but do not have access to breakfast at school.

For students who may rely upon school meals as their only daily nutrition, having access to the National School Lunch Program is not enough. Students need school breakfast to support their health and learning.

In 60% of Wisconsin’s public school districts, fewer than half of the low-income children who eat school lunch are also eating school breakfast. **Tables 3 and 4** show the 20 public school districts with the most room for improvement in breakfast participation. All districts in **Tables 3 and 4** have at least 30% of their district student population qualifying for free or reduced-price meals.

Many public school districts in Wisconsin exceed expectations in terms of School Breakfast Program participation. See **Tables 5 and 6** for the top 20 public school districts in school breakfast participation.

Figure 1:
Growth in Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast and Lunch Participation vs. Free and Reduced Price Meal Eligible Students*



*Note: This figure’s percentages present a picture of the growth in SBP participation across Wisconsin, as a share of NSLP participation, across the ten-year period.

Increased participation in breakfast creates ready learners who are less likely to disrupt classroom activities or complain of headaches and stomachaches throughout the morning.

Table 3: Districts, of 2,000 or more students, with Room for Improvement in School Breakfast Participation*



School District	County	Rank in School Breakfast Participation (out of 377)	Ratio of FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP**
Merrill Area	Lincoln	331	27.3
Ashwaubenon	Brown	329	27.5
Medford Area	Taylor	321	28.3
Greenfield	Milwaukee	317	28.6
Beaver Dam	Dodge	316	28.7
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	313	29.3
D.C. Everest	Marathon	300	31.4
West Bend	Washington	299	31.7
New London	Waupaca	295	31.7
Waupaca	Waupaca	290	32.6

*All districts have a district population with at least 30% of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals.

**FRP stands for free or reduced price meal eligible. The national goal for breakfast participation is 70%.

Table 5: Top Districts, of 2,000 or more students, According to School Breakfast Participation



School District	County	Rank in School Breakfast Participation (out of 377)	Ratio of FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP*
Burlington	Racine	18	85.8
Menasha	Winnebago	20	83.5
Beloit	Rock	26	81.6
Verona Area	Dane	40	77.9
Janesville	Rock	43	74.9
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	45	73
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	47	72.8
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	53	71.4
Reedsburg	Sauk	58	69.6
Sparta Area School	Monroe	59	69.5

*FRP stands for free or reduced price meal eligible. The national goal for breakfast participation is 70%.

Table 4: Districts, of less than 2,000 students, with Room for Improvement in School Breakfast Participation*



School District	County	Rank in School Breakfast Participation (out of 377)	Ratio of FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP**
Bruce	Milwaukee	376	10.5
Guadalupe			
Tomorrow River	Portage	369	14.5
Princeton	Green Lake	368	17.4
Baldwin-Woodville	Saint Croix	362	19.6
Markesan	Green Lake	360	20
21st Century Preparatory	Racine	359	20.1
Spring Valley	Pierce	357	20.7
Clinton Community	Rock	352	22.3
Lomira	Dodge	350	23
Elmwood	Pierce	348	23.1

*All districts have a district population with at least 30% of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals.

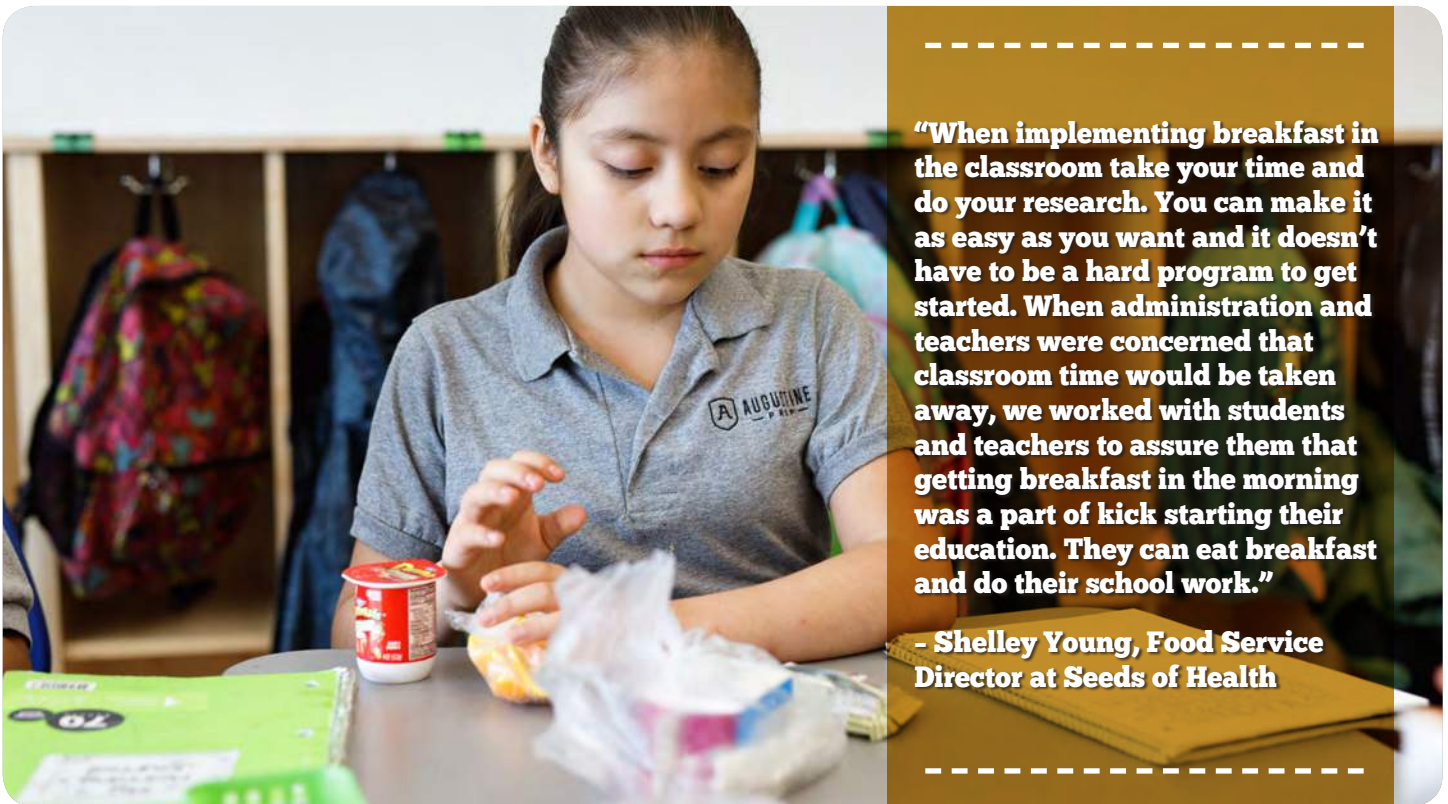
**FRP stands for free or reduced price meal eligible. The national goal for breakfast participation is 70%.

Table 6: Top Districts, of less than 2,000 students, According to School Breakfast Participation



School District	County	Rank in School Breakfast Participation (out of 377)	Ratio of FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP*
Penfield Montessori Academy	Milwaukee	1	116.5
Capitol West Academy	Milwaukee	2	104.4
Bruce	Rusk	3	101.9
Rocketship Education Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4	100.3
Kickapoo Area	Vernon	5	100
Wauzeka Steuben	Crawford	6	99.3
Flambeau	Rusk	7	96.2
Royall	Juneau	8	92.3
Mercer	Iron	9	90.1
Alma	Buffalo	10	89

*FRP stands for free or reduced price meal eligible. The national goal for breakfast participation is 70%.



“When implementing breakfast in the classroom take your time and do your research. You can make it as easy as you want and it doesn’t have to be a hard program to get started. When administration and teachers were concerned that classroom time would be taken away, we worked with students and teachers to assure them that getting breakfast in the morning was a part of kick starting their education. They can eat breakfast and do their school work.”

- Shelley Young, Food Service Director at Seeds of Health

V. Improving School Breakfast in Wisconsin

A. Adopting New Breakfast Delivery Models

Wisconsin has consistently been ranked last (or next to last) in the number of schools that offer the School Breakfast Program. Wisconsin does not fare much better when measuring student participation.

Here are the key steps to adopting a better school breakfast model.

1. Make breakfast available by starting a program.

a. Any school enrolled in the NSLP can also participate in the SBP, regardless of the school’s socioeconomic demographics. If a school is enrolling in the National School Lunch Program, it should enroll in the School Breakfast Program. Wisconsin’s DPI makes it easy. They have resources on their website as well as expert staff available to address any questions or concerns.

b. In Wisconsin, 82.8% of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program also participate in the School Breakfast Program. If

3 of every 4 schools not currently enrolled in the SBP were to enroll, WI would have a 96% participation rate and move from 50th to 20th in the School Breakfast Rankings.

2. Make the breakfast program successful by including students and staff in the planning process.

a. Successful breakfast models include input from teachers, students, food service staff, custodial staff and administrators. Staff and faculty provide critical input into logistics and timing of the meal service. Successful programs ensure that everyone is on the same page.

b. Students’ feedback on menu items and service model(s) are best practices to ensure student participation.

3. Make the breakfast program accessible by adopting better models.

- a. One of the biggest barriers to participation is the time the meal is served. By serving a Breakfast After-the-Bell model, schools can ensure that more students are inside the school when the meal is served.
- b. Another major barrier is location of the meal service. Traditional models serve breakfast in the cafeteria, which is oftentimes in the basement of a school or away from a school entrance. Breakfast service works best when the points of service meets the students where they are. Grab ‘n Go models set up a cart in the hallway to catch the students as they walk the halls in the morning. Breakfast in the Classroom models frequently are most efficient, serving the meals once students sit down for first period.

4. Make the breakfast popular by promoting it.

- a. Before the new program or new breakfast model begins, ensure all students and parents are aware of the meal, its service time, the menu and the benefits of eating breakfast. Common methods of promotion include:
 - i. Emails, newsletters, backpack flyers, conversations at parent-teacher conferences, social media and morning announcements
- b. When all staff are champions of the program, it ensures more children eat. Hunger Task Force and DPI have promotional materials for use.

5. Make the breakfast sustainable by soliciting feedback and be willing to adapt.

- a. Most (if not all) new breakfast models have hiccups to start. Schools rarely get it completely right on the first try. Successful programs solicit constructive feedback from staff, students and parents, then make needed adjustments to make the program work better for all.



School Spotlight:

Franklin Elementary, West Allis-West Milwaukee School District

- ✓ **School Enrollment for 2017-18 School Year**..... **355**
- ✓ **Percentage of Students Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Meals** **58%**

Through the support of the incredible administration at Franklin Elementary, school breakfast participation is continuing to improve. In school year 2017-2018 participation in breakfast increased by over 10% due to the collaboration between the school principal and teaching staff to improve access and promotion of breakfast. Because of their participation in CEP, Franklin Elementary provided universal free breakfast to all students before the bell in 2017-18, but introduced a breakfast in the classroom model beginning in September 2018. School administration has been working closely with Hunger Task Force, teachers, and food service staff at Franklin Elementary to ensure a successful roll out of this new model. As a result, they anticipate an even higher increase in school breakfast participation this year.



B. How to Promote Your Breakfast Programs

A successful program results in significantly more students eating the meal.

How can a school or district ensure that students take advantage of the nutrition being offered in the morning?

Success starts well before the first breakfast is served. Work with food service staff, teachers, custodial and administrative staff to make sure that you have the right plan in place. Set a start date well in advance of beginning the program. Take steps to create a buzz around the program before it kicks off. Schools may:

	<p>Publish an article in your school newsletter</p>		<p>Make school announcements</p>

	<p>Send a letter home to families</p>		<p>Post about it on social media and your website</p>

	<p>Include a backpack flyer</p>		

Make the program visual before it begins.

Place posters featuring the meal and the menu in high-traffic areas throughout the school. Use any hallway or classroom TVs or monitors to promote breakfast and the menu. Make school breakfast part of the daily announcements to ensure that students know where and when the meal is served, and what will be on the menu.

Once the program has started, one of the biggest ways to promote it is through “nudging.”

“Nudging” is simply mentioning the breakfast program to students each morning. Nudges include small phrases and questions that positively reinforce breakfast participation to students. It could be staff asking students if they’ve had breakfast and directing them to the school’s program. It could be a teacher encouraging their students to eat breakfast. A study conducted by No Kid Hungry found that 95% of schools that used nudges increased their participation.²¹

Competitions are effective.

Making school breakfast a “game” for children has proven to be highly successful. School Breakfast Competitions or Challenges often get students and staff excited about breakfast. Hunger Task Force is working with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to bring awareness to the importance of School Breakfast for all children. The School Breakfast Video Challenge in Wisconsin takes place every fall. Students statewide are encouraged to submit an original video to DPI that shows “Wisconsin School Meals Rock!” Videos are fun and original. Visit the Wisconsin School Meals Rock website for samples of other entries.

School Breakfast Challenges often have different grades or classrooms pitted against one another. The challenge is simple: the grade or classroom with the best participation over the course of the challenge wins. If a simple grade vs. grade or classroom vs. classroom challenge isn’t creative enough, schools can use other contests like raffles where students receive a ticket for each breakfast, and at the end of the challenge they have opportunities to win a prize. Or, staff can place stickers or tokens on a select number of trays. When a student selects a tray with the sticker or token, they win a prize.



***DPI HAS MADE STARTING A CHALLENGE EASY!**

DPI and Hunger Task Force’s annual School Breakfast Challenge runs from October to February. Email dpifns@dpi.wi.gov to learn more!

*DPI has made starting a challenge easy! DPI and Hunger Task Force’s annual School Breakfast Challenge runs from October to February. Email dpifns@dpi.wi.gov to learn more!

Give it time.

Promotion won’t increase participation overnight. However, over the course of three or four weeks, with staff nudging students, visible menus and posters promoting breakfast throughout the school and on social media, and with adequate announcements to parents and students, participation has been proven to rise.

Thank the staff.

Much of the promotion lies with school staff. Make sure all staff are aware how their efforts help improve participation, which has direct results on improving student’s health and academic outcomes. Single out any staff member that is doing a particularly great job “nudging” students, or a teacher that made a school breakfast challenge fun for their students. Recognizing staff and showing genuine gratitude ensures a successful program for students and staff.



SFA Spotlight:

Meredith Nitka, Sheboygan Area School District

- ✓ **School Enrollment for 2017-18 School Year..... 10,188**
- ✓ **Percentage of Students Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Meals 99.6%**

As the Coordinator of School Nutrition at the Sheboygan Area School District, Meredith Nitka has worked closely with Hunger Task Force in improving school breakfast. From school year 2016-2017 to 2017-2018 the Sheboygan school district increased the number of schools providing an alternative breakfast model from 21% to over 90%. Consequently, breakfast participation increased by 6.1% the following school year. Meredith is a breakfast champion by continuing to enroll additional schools in CEP. This year, Meredith joins other community partners on a nutritional coalition aimed at defeating hunger in the Sheboygan community and hopes to increase promotion and awareness of school Breakfast After-the-Bell among staff, students, and parents. In addition, she is working towards increasing participation by empowering students with more menu choices and providing a hot breakfast whenever possible.



“More organizations need to make it a part of their mission to advocate for school breakfast until it’s done extremely well. We have the capacity to go beyond just being a food pantry because it’s directly tied to pantry service and hunger. It’s the most natural fit I’ve ever seen really. It makes sense that a food pantry would be talking about ALL hunger - senior hunger, working poor hunger, and of course, child hunger.”

- Sharon Pomaville, The Sharing Center



Community Spotlight:

Sharon Pomaville, The Sharing Center

As a part of the Hunger Relief Federation, Sharon Pomaville has been instrumental in improving school breakfast in Western Kenosha. Being the Executive Director of the Sharing Center, a local resource center and food pantry located in Trevor, Wisconsin, Sharon has seen firsthand the effects of food insecurity among students in her community. After receiving countless requests for food donations from schools, Sharon became a breakfast champion advocating for Breakfast After-the-Bell and breakfast in the classroom to increase the access of school meals to children in her area. Due to this advocacy, Sharon has helped improve participation in school breakfast across Western Kenosha!

C. Supporting Key Legislation

The quickest way to ensure increases in meal participation is through policy change, whether at the local, state or federal level. Recently, some states have spearheaded change by passing policies that implement breakfast in the classroom, or Breakfast After-the-Bell across the board. Legislation frequently targets schools where 70% of students qualify for free or reduced price meals.

When states pass breakfast policy, participation skyrockets. Colorado jumped from 20th to 11th in the nation for participation. Washington, D.C. saw a 32% increase in the first year.²² Like all breakfast model changes, sustainable success is achieved when teachers, food service staff, school administrators, parents and students are all on the same page. See Section V Improving School Breakfast in Wisconsin, A. Adopting New Breakfast Delivery Models on page 13 for tips on implementing and promoting a successful school breakfast program.

STATE POLICY OVERVIEW



Illinois

In 2016, Illinois signed SB 2393 into law. This bill required schools where more than 70% of students are eligible for free or reduced price meals to implement Breakfast-After-the-Bell. This law expands on existing breakfast legislation, which requires schools with at least 40% of their student population qualifying for free or reduced price meals to offer school breakfast. Illinois saw a 4.2% increase in breakfast participation, while they still ranked near the bottom of the nation in number of schools that offer breakfast. After full implementation of their recently passed law, 1,100 more schools will offer breakfast and more than 175,000 additional students will have access to the meal.²³

Nevada

In June 2015, Governor Sandoval signed Senate Bill 503, also known as the Breakfast-After-the-Bell bill into law. This bill required all Nevada schools with more than 70% of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals to implement a Breakfast-After-the-Bell model. There was a fiscal note attached to this bill, setting aside \$2 million in grant money to assist schools with implementation. The year the bill went into effect, an additional 3,606,566 breakfasts were served, and Nevada saw an increase from 24% to 51% in the number of students eating breakfast at school.²⁴

Texas

In 2013, Texas passed Senate Bill 376, which required schools with 80% or more of their students qualifying for free or reduced price meals to offer a free breakfast to every student. It also required every school with at

least 10% of enrolled students qualifying for free or reduced price meals to offer the School Breakfast Program. Texas continues to rank first in the nation in number of schools that offer breakfast, with 99.8% of schools that serve lunch also serving breakfast. Texas also held on to their 10th place ranking in breakfast participation.²⁵

West Virginia

In April 2013, West Virginia passed Senate Bill 663, also known as the West Virginia Feed to Achieve Act. This bill required all public schools to implement innovative delivery strategies for breakfast service and provide every student with at least two nutritious meals per day. Since passing the Act in 2013, West Virginia continues to set the bar for the nation, coming in at 6th in schools that offer breakfast and first in participation overall.²⁶

Table 7:
School Districts That Show Significant* Improvement in School Breakfast Participation

School District	Percentage growth	17-18 FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	17-18 Rank	16-17 FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	16-17 Rank	15-16 FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP	15-16 Rank
Manitowoc	40.6	59.7	96	32.9	285	19.1	355
Peshtigo	36.1	54.6	129	22.6	321	18.4	357
Cudahy District	35.5	58.2	108	44.7	197	22.7	348
Wautoma Area	31.9	88.9	11	62.1	85	56.9	107
Boscobel	30.0	73.9	44	34.6	275	43.9	197
Wauzeka Steuben	27.2	99.3	6	92.3	9	72.0	49
Burlington	27.1	85.8	18	68.6	62	58.6	95
Tigerton	26.3	79.2	35	54	124	52.9	137
Ripon	22.8	50.7	156	39.6	240	27.9	318
LaFarge	21.4	87.6	12	85.9	14	66.2	71
Pepin	18.6	47.4	183	45.1	190	28.8	315
Luck Joint	17.7	78.0	39	69.4	58	60.3	86
Adams-Friendship	17.4	78.4	37	67.4	67	61.0	79
Mequon-Thiensville	17.2	41.0	236	28.3	319	23.7	344
Whitehall	17.1	58.6	105	50.6	144	41.5	218
Flambeau	16.9	96.2	7	85.7	15	79.3	23
Riverdale	16.5	86.4	16	69.7	57	70.0	56
Chilton	16.1	59.5	97	41.1	223	43.3	200
Algoma	15.8	58.4	106	47.2	169	42.6	210
Necedah Area	15.6	73.0	46	56.3	111	57.4	102
Janesville	15.6	74.9	43	71.8	49	59.3	91

*Significant is defined by at least 15% growth since the 2015-16 School Year.

VI. School Breakfast Report Card Rubric

The School Breakfast Report Card evaluates public school districts in Wisconsin in three separate categories. Each category measures how the school district (SD) responds to the problem of student hunger. The three categories are:

1. School Breakfast Program (SBP) Participation:

Grade	Percent	Context for Grade
A	70.0-100	72.4 is the ratio of FRP SBP to NSLP participation for the top 25% of public SDs in Wisconsin in the 2017-18 school year
B	52.4-69.9	56.7 is the average ratio of FRP SBP to NSLP participation among states for the 2017-18 School Year
C	42.4-52.3	47.4 is the average ratio of FRP SBP to NSLP participation across all public SDs in Wisconsin participating in the SBP for the 2017-18 school year
D	0-42.3	Needs improvement

This grade is based on the Average Daily Participation (ADP) of students who qualify for free and reduced price (FRP) meals in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) divided by the ADP of students who qualify for FRP meals in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). The national goal is 70%.

2. Breakfast Time and Place:

Grade	Percent	Context for Grade
A	91 - 100	30% of SDs that utilize alternative breakfast model
B	46 - 90	SDs that fell on the median for participation percentage of utilizing alternative school breakfast models
C	26 - 45	Average utilization rate of alternative breakfast models
D	0 - 25	SDs that had very low number of individual schools utilizing an alternative breakfast model compared to overall size of their district
+		If a school district has a SBP participation rate of more than 70% and has accomplished that without the use of alternative breakfast models, they will not receive a failing grade for Breakfast Time and Place.

This grade is based on the percentage of schools in a school district (not including pre-schools, kindergartens or virtual schools) implementing alternative breakfast models.

3. Community Eligibility Provision (CEP):

Grade	Percent	Criteria for Grade
A	90-100	Percentage of schools at 55% ISP or above enrolled in CEP of those eligible in the SD
B	70-89	Percentage of schools at 55% ISP or above enrolled in CEP of those eligible in the SD
C	50-69	Percentage of schools at 55% ISP or above enrolled in CEP of those eligible in the SD
D	0-49	Percentage of schools at 55% ISP or above enrolled in CEP of those eligible in the SD
Opportunity Available (O)		The SD has eligible schools (40-54% ISP) that are not enrolled in CEP
N/A		The SD has no schools eligible for CEP

This grade is based on the percentage of eligible schools adopting CEP with an Identified Student Percentage (ISP) of 55% or above. Districts with a grade of "O" have schools eligible for CEP, but not enrolled, at 40-54% ISP.

Each report card also includes a **Take Action** section, which outlines improvement steps for the district. This section contains a revenue descriptor that demonstrates school districts' annual lost revenue each year their school breakfast participation is not 70% of the participation in the National School Lunch Program.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

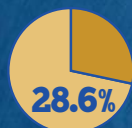
Antigo Unified Public School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

8



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

2

District Enrollment

2,306

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

50.0%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

12.5%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **47.7%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **182**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **173**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+0.9%**

C

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **12.5%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **87.5%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **7**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **2**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Antigo Unified Public School District could obtain an additional \$56,184 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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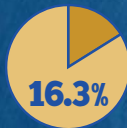
Appleton Area Public School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

36



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

2

District Enrollment

16,323

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

35.6%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

23.5%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **52.3%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **140**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **143**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.7%**

C

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **24%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **76%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **7**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **6**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Appleton Area Public School District could obtain an additional \$207,346 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



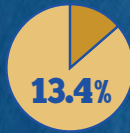
Beaver Dam Unified School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

9



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

3,518

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

44.1%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **28.7%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **316**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **308**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-1.5%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **3**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The Beaver Dam Unified School District could obtain an additional **\$133,006** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

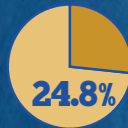
School District of Beloit

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

13



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

6,823

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

71.6%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

84.6%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **81.6%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **26**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **21**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.3%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **85%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **15%**

+

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **15**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **13**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **2**

B¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of Beloit should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement alternative breakfast models.



Contact Hunger Task Force to share your breakfast story.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



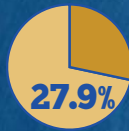
Chippewa Falls Area Unified School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

9



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

5,111

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

34.1%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

88.9%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **71.4%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **53**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **42**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-2.3%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **89%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **11%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **1**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The Chippewa Falls Area Unified School District should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement alternative breakfast models.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast in all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force to share your breakfast story.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WISCONSIN
SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

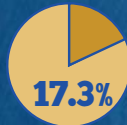
School District of Cudahy

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

7



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

2,322

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

57.9%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

100%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **58.2%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **108**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **197**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+13.5%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **100%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **0%**

A

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **6**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of Cudahy could obtain an additional **\$31,340** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement alternative breakfast models.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

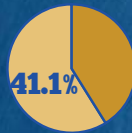
D C Everest Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

11



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

6,003

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

30.1%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

36.4%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **31.4%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **300**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **306**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.1%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **36%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **64%**

C

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **1**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The D C Everest Area School District could obtain an additional **\$142,192** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast in all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WISCONSIN
SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

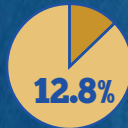
Delavan-Darien School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

5



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

5

District
Enrollment

2,149

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

64.0%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **40.7%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **237**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **222**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.6%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **4**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The Delavan-Darien School District could obtain an additional **\$91,335** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



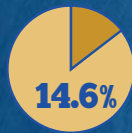
Eau Claire Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

21



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

3

District Enrollment

11,367

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

34.4%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

5.6%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **45.3%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **196**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **236**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+5.3%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **6%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **94%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **8**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**



Take Action:



The Eau Claire Area School District could obtain an additional **\$177,487** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Enroll all schools in the School Breakfast Program. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

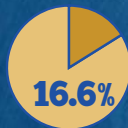
Fond du Lac School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

15



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

1

District
Enrollment

7,204

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

41.9%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

42.9%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **59.2%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **99**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **133**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+6.5%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **43%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **57%**

C

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **5**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Fond du Lac School District could obtain an additional **\$71,397** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Enroll all schools in the School Breakfast Program. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

Green Bay Area Public School District

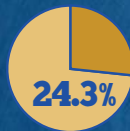
District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Brown

Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

41



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

3

District Enrollment

20,663

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

56.4%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

23.7%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **46.0%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **194**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **178**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.4%**

C

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **24%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **76%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **29**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **17**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**

B¹⁰

Take Action:



The Green Bay Area Public School District could obtain an additional \$650,318 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

School District of Greenfield

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

6

District
Enrollment

3,499

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

42.2%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

66.7%

District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

Category

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **28.6%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **317**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **328**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.2%**

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **67%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **33%**

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

Grade

D

B

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of Greenfield could obtain an additional \$129,307 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

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² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



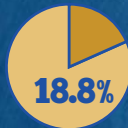
Janesville School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

22



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

1

District Enrollment

10,182

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

46.3%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

52.4%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **74.9%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **43**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **49**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+3.1%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **52%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **48%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **11**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **9**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A 10

Take Action:



The Janesville School District should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement successful breakfast programs.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast in all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to share your district's story of significant improvement in the School Breakfast Program.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

HUNGER TASK FORCE
FREE & LOCAL

WISCONSIN
SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

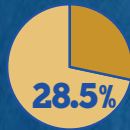
Kenosha Unified School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

42



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

3

District Enrollment

21,636

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

45.3%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

17.9%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **45.2%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **197**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **219**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+3.8%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **18%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **82%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **21**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **18**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**



Take Action:



The Kenosha Unified School District could obtain an additional **\$535,375** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

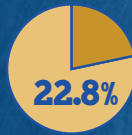
School District of La Crosse

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

22



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

2

District
Enrollment

6,632

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

44.2%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

40.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **63.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **81**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **79**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.3%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **40%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **60%**

C

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **8**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **2**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**

B¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of La Crosse could obtain an additional **\$42,906** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



Madison Metropolitan School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

65



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

3

District Enrollment

26,968

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

46.0%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

1.6%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **59.1%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **100**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **109**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+2.5%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **2%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **98%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **29**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **22**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Madison Metropolitan School District could obtain an additional \$272,320 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics
² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates
³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools
⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program "Service Models"](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)
⁵ Free and reduced-price
⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY
⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>
⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.
¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

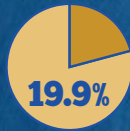
Manitowoc Public School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

12



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

2

District Enrollment

5,044

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

40.9%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

40.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **59.7%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **96**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **285**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+26.8%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **40%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **60%**

C

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **7**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Manitowoc Public School District could obtain an additional **\$46,906** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

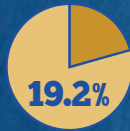
Menasha Joint School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

8



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

3,542

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

56.5%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

100%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **83.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: 20
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **12**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-4.6%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **100%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **0%**

A

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **5**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Menasha Joint School District should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement alternative breakfast models.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to share your district's story of successfully implementing alternative breakfast models.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



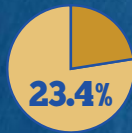
School District of the Menomonie Area

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

7



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

3,372

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

35.2%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

85.7%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **66.0%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **73**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **46**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-6.4%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **86%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **14%**

B

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **1**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

O¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of the Menomonie Area could obtain an additional \$9,902 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

Middleton Cross Plains Area School District

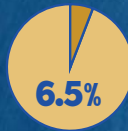
District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Dane

Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

10



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

7,325

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

17.1%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **42.0%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **224**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **229**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.4%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Middleton Cross Plains Area School District could obtain an additional \$68,629 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

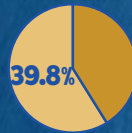
Milwaukee Public School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

161



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

75,539

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

81.7%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

55.9%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **73.0%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **45**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **48**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.1%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **56%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **44%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **157**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **157**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Milwaukee Public School District should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement school breakfast programs while continuing to implement alternative breakfast models in all district schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

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² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

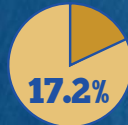
Neenah Joint School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

12



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

5

District
Enrollment

6,699

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

25.7%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

57.1%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **58.9%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **101**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **113**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+3.4%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **57%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **43%**

B

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **2**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

O¹⁰

Take Action:



The Neenah Joint School District could obtain an additional **\$37,090** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

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² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



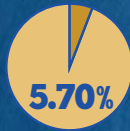
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

10



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

6,584

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

22.0%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **17.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **367**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **361**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.1%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Oak Creek-Franklin Joint School District could obtain an additional \$155,417 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

Oshkosh Area School District

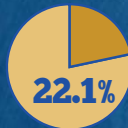
District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Winnebago

Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

23



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

2

District
Enrollment

9,951

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

41.1%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

4.8%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **40.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **239**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **264**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+4.2%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **5%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **95%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **10**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**



Take Action:



The Oshkosh Area School District could obtain an additional **\$221,632** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST
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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

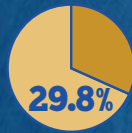
Racine Unified School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

31



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

1

District Enrollment

18,128

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

59.1%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

40%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **53.8%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **135**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **131**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+0.8%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **40%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **60%**

C

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **24**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **20**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Racine Unified School District could obtain an additional **\$420,378** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Continue to utilize Universal Free Breakfast and elimination of the reduced price meals.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

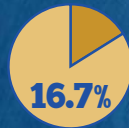
Sheboygan Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

28



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

2

District
Enrollment

10,188

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

99.6%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

92.3%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **58.1%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **109**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **137**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+6.1%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **92%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **8%**

A

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **12**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **4**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Sheboygan Area School District could obtain an additional **\$126,436** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Continue to utilize Universal Free Breakfast and elimination of the reduced price meals.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



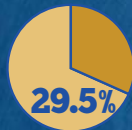
School District of South Milwaukee

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

6



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

3,165

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

49.8%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

83.3%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **72.8%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **47**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **52**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.8%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **83%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **17%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **4**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of South Milwaukee should continue to strive for a fully enrolled School Breakfast Program.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement alternative breakfast models.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force to share your breakfast story.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

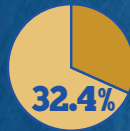
Sparta Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

11



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

2,974

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

43.6%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

18.2%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **69.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **59**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **51**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-2.2%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **18%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **82%**

+

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **2**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Sparta Area School District could obtain an additional **\$1,409** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Become a **Breakfast Champion** in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement successful school breakfast programs.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement **Universal Free Breakfast** at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact **Hunger Task Force** or **DPI** to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



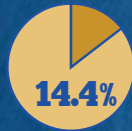
Stevens Point Area Public School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

15



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

7,095

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

35.6%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

6.7%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **36.6%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **263**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **253**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-1.2%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **7%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **93%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **6**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Stevens Point Area School District could obtain an additional **\$167,825** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



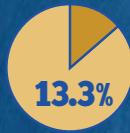
Sun Prairie Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

12



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

8,428

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

23.8%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

8.3%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **43.4%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **212**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **198**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-1.1%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **8%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **92%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **2**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**



Take Action:



The Sun Prairie Area School District could obtain an additional \$114,684 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

School District of Superior

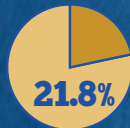
District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Douglas

Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

8



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

4,705

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

44.2%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **56.2%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **120**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **96**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-3.4%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **2**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of Superior could obtain an additional **\$61,044** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

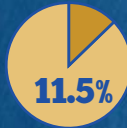
Tomah Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

11



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

3,020

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

39.6%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **33.2%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **287**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **277**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.6%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **6**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

0¹⁰

Take Action:



The Tomah Area School District could obtain an additional **\$89,416** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



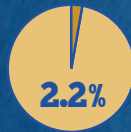
Verona Area School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

11



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

0

District Enrollment

5,543

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

26.3%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

45.5%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **77.9%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **40**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **38**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+3.2%**

A

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **45%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **55%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Verona Area School District could obtain an additional **\$26,266** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Become a Breakfast Champion in Wisconsin, working with districts around the state to successfully implement successful breakfast programs.



Continue to utilize Universal Free Breakfast and elimination of the reduced price meals.



Contact Hunger Task Force to share your breakfast story.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

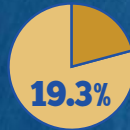
Watertown Unified School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

8



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

3,670

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

36.7%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **42.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **220**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **191**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-2.6%**

C

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **2**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The Watertown Unified School District could obtain an additional **\$87,383** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD



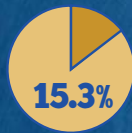
School District of Waukesha

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of Child Poverty in City of School District²



Number of Schools in District³

25



District Schools Not Participating in the SBP⁴

7

District Enrollment

12,813

Percentage of Students who Qualify for FRP⁵ meals

29.7%



Percentage of Schools Using an Alternative Model

11.1%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **37.4%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **258**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **274**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+2.4%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **11%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **89%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **4**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

D¹⁰

Take Action:



The School District of Waukesha could obtain an additional **\$237,667** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

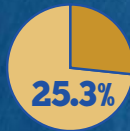
Wausau School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

20



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

8,388

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

41.4%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

20.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **54.1%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **132**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **121**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.4%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **20%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **80%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **10**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **7**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Wausau School District could obtain an additional **\$146,810** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Continue to utilize Universal Free Breakfast and elimination of the reduced price meals.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

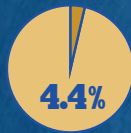
Wauwatosa School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

15



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

5

District
Enrollment

7,135

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

20.3%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **34.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **280**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **284**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+1.4%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Wauwatosa School District could obtain an additional **\$104,431** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least **70%** of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

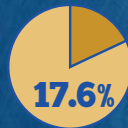
West Allis-West Milwaukee School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

18



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

8,714

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

53.1%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

22.2%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **49.3%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **168**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **203**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+5.5%**



Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **22%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **78%**



Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **11**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **9**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **1**



Take Action:



The West Allis-West Milwaukee School District could obtain an additional \$214,036 in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Eliminate the reduced-price payment or implement Universal Free Breakfast at all schools not implementing CEP.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

West Bend School District

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

11



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

3

District
Enrollment

6,687

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

28.4%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

0.0%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **31.7%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **299**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **299**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **+0.6%**

D

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **0%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **100%**

D

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **0**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **0**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

N/A¹⁰

Take Action:



The West Bend School District could obtain an additional **\$137,104** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Offer the School Breakfast Program at all schools in the district. Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Implement Universal Free Breakfast at all eligible schools.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: [https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service Models](https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service%20Models)

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

HUNGER TASK FORCE
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SCHOOL BREAKFAST
REPORT

WHO MAKES THE GRADE?

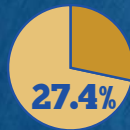
Wisconsin Rapids Public Schools

District Snapshot:¹

County of District



Percentage of
Child Poverty
in City of
School District²



Number of
Schools in
District³

13



District
Schools Not
Participating
in the SBP⁴

0

District
Enrollment

5,101

Percentage of
Students who
Qualify for
FRP⁵ meals

43.4%



Percentage of
Schools Using
an Alternative
Model

53.8%

Category

Grade

School Breakfast Participation

- > District Student Participation⁶: **61.5%**
- > Rank in Wisconsin Breakfast Participation⁷: **84**
- > Rank in Breakfast Participation for the 2016-17 SY: **87**
- > Difference in SBP Participation from 2016-17 SY: **-0.2%**

B

Breakfast Time and Place

- > Percentage of schools using *alternative* breakfast models: **54%**
- > Percentage of schools using *traditional* breakfast models: **46%**

B

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)⁸

- > Number of schools eligible for CEP: **5**
- > Number of schools enrolled in CEP: **2**
- > Schools with an ISP >62.5%, but not enrolled⁹: **0**

A¹⁰

Take Action:



The Wisconsin Rapids Public Schools could obtain an additional **\$40,051** in federal reimbursement when it serves breakfast to at least 70% of the free and reduced price meal eligible students eating lunch.



Implement Breakfast in the Classroom or another alternative breakfast model at all schools to increase participation in school breakfast.



Continue to utilize Universal Free Breakfast and elimination of the reduced price meals.



Contact Hunger Task Force or DPI to learn about various breakfast models that can help feed more kids and increase reimbursement for the district.

¹ October 2018 district data obtained from dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

² Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates

³ Does not include virtual or pre-k schools

⁴ Obtained from: <https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/school-breakfast-program/Service-Models>

⁵ Free and reduced-price

⁶ Measured as ADP of FRP students eating breakfast over ADP of FRP students eating lunch for 2017-18 SY

⁷ Ranking out of 377 districts in Wisconsin participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2017-18 SY

⁸ Data published on DPI's website as the CEP Lea and Notification report. Year of schools enrolling obtained from <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/school-nutrition/pdf/cep-participating-schools-and-districts-1718.pdf>

⁹ This category is limited to >62.5% to acknowledge that, for schools qualifying for CEP below this level, enrolling in CEP may not make fiscal sense for the district.

¹⁰ Districts with a letter grade have schools enrolled in CEP or schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5% ISP. Districts with a number instead of a letter grade did not have any schools eligible for CEP at or above 62.5%. The number represents how many schools are eligible for CEP between 50 and 62.5%. Districts with an "N/A" grade have no schools eligible for CEP above 50% ISP.

VII. Appendices

Appendix A: Acronyms and Definitions

Appendix B: School Districts Enrolled in the National School Lunch Program with No Sites Participating in the School Breakfast Program

Appendix C: Understanding School Meal Debt and Stigma

Appendix D: Statewide School Breakfast Participation

Appendix A: Acronyms and Definitions

Average Daily Participation (ADP): The average number of children participating in a school meal program each operating day. This number is obtained by dividing the total number of meals claimed by the total days of meal service.

Breakfast After-the-Bell (BATB): A breakfast program in which food is served and consumed after the instructional day has begun. Instruction may occur simultaneously to breakfast consumption.

Breakfast in the Classroom (BIC): A model of serving breakfast in which food is consumed in the classroom.

Breakfast Over Lunch (B/L): This number is used to describe participation in the School Breakfast Program. It is calculated by dividing the ADP of the School Breakfast Program by the ADP of the National School Lunch Program. The national goal, set by the Food Research and Action Center, is 70%.

Community Eligibility Provision (CEP): A provision from the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 that allows schools and local education agencies to provide free breakfast and lunch to all students at no cost to the family.

Direct Certification (DC): A process conducted by states and local educational agencies to certify eligible children for free and reduced priced meals without the need for household applications.

Federal Poverty Level (FPL): The set minimum amount of gross income needed to satisfy the needs (i.e. food, clothing, shelter, transportation) of a family. The FPL is determined by the Department of Health and Human Services according to the number of individuals in a family.

Free and Reduced Price (FRP): A term used to indicate meal eligibility. Student households must meet certain criteria to qualify for free or reduced price meals. The basis of eligibility for free and reduced price meals can be determined through categorical eligibility, direct certification or income-based eligibility.

Identified Students (IS): Students certified for free meals through means other than individual household applications (e.g., using Direct Certification).

Identified Student Percentage (ISP): The percentage of identified students multiplied by a factor set by the United States Department of Agriculture (currently 1.6) to determine the total percentage of meals reimbursed at the federal free reimbursement rate for CEP eligible schools.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP): A federally subsidized meal program for public and nonprofit private schools that provides per meal cash reimbursement for each qualifying lunch served. It provides a lunch that meets federal nutrition guidelines set by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to students during the school day. President Harry Truman established the program in 1946 under the National School Lunch Act.

School Breakfast Program (SBP): A federally subsidized meal program for public and nonprofit private schools that provides per meal cash reimbursement for each qualifying breakfast served. It provides a breakfast that meets federal nutrition guidelines set by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Appendix B: School Districts Enrolled in the National School Lunch Program with No Sites Participating in the School Breakfast Program

School District	County
Brighton #1	Kenosha
Brown County CDEB-Syble Hopp	Brown
Cedar Grove-Belgium	Sheboygan
Cedarburg	Ozaukee
Darlington Community Dstrict	La Fayette
Deerfield Community	Dane
Erin	Washington
Evansville Community	Rock
Fox Point Joint #2	Milwaukee
Franklin Public	Milwaukee
Friess Lake	Washington
Gibraltar	Door
Glendale River Hills	Milwaukee
Hamilton	Waukesha
Hilbert	Calumet
Howards Grove	Sheboygan
Kettle Moraine	Waukesha
La Casa de Esperanza, Inc.	Waukesha

School District	County
Linn Joint #4	Walworth
Linn Joint #6	Walworth
Luxemburg-Casco	Kewaunee
Maple Dale Indian Hill	Milwaukee
Merton Community	Waukesha
Muskego-Norway	Waukesha
New Berlin	Waukesha
Oostburg	Sheboygan
Palmyra Eagle	Jefferson
Paris J1	Kenosha
Pewaukee	Waukesha
Port Washington-Saukville.	Ozaukee
Reedsville Public Schools	Manitowoc
Rosendale-Brandon	Fond du Lac
Stockbridge	Calumet
Stone Bank	Waukesha
Walworth County - Lakeland School	Milwaukee
Woodlands School	Milwaukee



INTERESTED IN STARTING A SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AT YOUR SCHOOL?

Contact the Department of Public Instruction School Breakfast Specialists at DPISBP@dpi.wi.gov.

Appendix C: Understanding School Meal Debt and Stigma

Determining how to handle unpaid school meal debt has been a challenge for years. Recently, this issue has made national headlines when reports surfaced of schools instituting student-shaming policies when their families were behind on payment to their meal account.

The USDA requires all districts to adopt policies that address how meal debts will be handled.

Common practices that have come under fire/scrutiny include:



- **Stamping a student's hand**



- **Throwing away the meal**



- **Denying the student any food during meal service**



- **Serving the student crackers or a cheese sandwich**



- **Not letting a student graduate**

States have begun to take additional steps to ensure that these policies prohibit any practices that could be seen as shaming. New Mexico, Washington and California have each passed legislation eliminating lunch shaming practices, ensuring students never have to bear punishment for an overdrawn meal account.

Solutions:

- Check available programs to provide free or reduced-price meals. Schools can eliminate any future school meal debt by enrolling in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). Participating in CEP allows all students to eat free breakfast and lunch, while receiving reimbursement for the total reimbursable meals served at the School Food Authority's approved

free and paid rates. In Wisconsin, for the 18-19 SY, 737 school sites of 234 different School Food Authorities (SFAs) qualified to participate in CEP. 111 SFAs qualified to participate in CEP as SFA-wide. Of those that qualified, 441 schools within 112 districts participated in CEP for the 18-19 SY.

- Districts can enroll a single school, a group of schools or the entire district. High-poverty districts may receive more reimbursement than what was received during standard counting and claiming. This is due to an increase in meal participation and the approved free and paid claiming percentage rates. All qualifying districts are encouraged to weigh all expenditure costs prior to enrolling in the Community Eligibility Provision. If the total reimbursements do not cover the entire cost of producing and serving the meal, the school or district will have to make a transfer to the food service account to cover costs. The food service account cannot operate in the negative. However, if schools cannot support CEP, it still may be worthwhile to enroll, knowing that principals and school and district staff will never have to worry about tracking down reimbursable meal debt from parents.
- Has the family updated their free/reduced application? Families often either forget to fill out a free or reduced price meal application even if their children would qualify. Other times, families fail to update an application mid-school year if a parent loses a job or their income changes.

Wisconsin can learn from policies in other states to craft a better solution to prevent future unpaid shaming and devise common-sense policy solutions that school administrators may use to eliminate all meal debt, thus removing the need to chase down parents who are past due.

Appendix D: Statewide School Breakfast Participation

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
21st Century Preparatory School	77.6	64	316	20.13	359
Abbotsford	68.4	233	420	55.42	125
Adams-Friendship Area	62.3	651	831	78.39	37
Albany	37.4	33	80	40.57	238
Algoma	41.3	121	206	58.44	106
Alma	31.4	140	272	51.41	149
Alma Center	52.8	56	63	88.98	10
Almond-Bancroft	47.1	85	126	67.53	69
Altoona	38.2	218	418	52.17	142
Amery	33.6	321	428	75.14	42
Antigo Unified	50.0	414	868	47.68	182
Appleton Area	35.6	2,050	3,918	52.32	140
Arcadia	67.2	403	712	56.55	117
Argyle	31.1	26	77	33.04	288
Arrowhead UHS	5.7	9	62	13.79	372
Ashland	59.7	345	815	42.38	221
Ashwaubenon	31.8	201	730	27.48	329
Athens	30.0	35	99	35.61	274
Auburndale	22.8	48	152	31.68	298
Augusta	40.7	135	198	68.29	64
Baldwin-Woodville Area	18.8	53	272	19.61	362
Bangor	27.3	64	151	42.24	222
Baraboo	39.4	337	753	44.74	201
Barneveld	11.3	11	53	21.17	356
Barron Area	52.3	216	486	44.39	203
Bayfield	57.8	177	261	67.69	66
Beaver Dam Unified	44.1	326	1,136	28.69	316
Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine	60.0	38	87	43.34	213
Belleville	14.7	28	101	27.90	325
Belmont Community	31.2	32	88	36.39	266
Beloit	71.6	4,049	4,959	81.65	26
Beloit Turner	39.9	137	385	35.58	275
Benton	23.3	20	39	51.60	147
Berlin Area	44.1	226	493	45.82	195
Big Foot UHS	39.5	43	96	44.98	199
Birchwood	49.5	74	122	60.85	91
Black Hawk	41.7	53	119	44.34	204
Black River Falls	51.4	397	611	64.96	77

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.

ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).

ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Blair-Taylor	36.8	86	206	41.79	226
Bloomer	29.2	122	273	44.87	200
Bonduel	35.4	78	176	44.11	207
Boscobel Area	55.1	221	300	73.88	44
Bowler	51.2	75	127	58.85	102
Boyceville Community	40.3	133	238	55.74	124
Brillion	26.6	114	183	62.29	83
Bristol #1	17.2	22	103	21.34	354
Brodhead	40.2	53	249	21.27	355
Brown Deer	43.6	252	464	54.39	130
Bruce Guadalupe	34.5	89	847	10.49	376
Bruce School District	64.4	235	231	101.94	3
Burlington Area	31.3	592	691	85.75	18
Butternut	49.5	41	73	56.60	116
Cadott Community	41.3	148	276	53.51	139
Cambria-Friesland	45.2	43	126	34.03	282
Cambridge	24.6	31	127	24.25	346
Cameron	38.2	114	273	41.76	227
Campbellsport	19.1	16	210	7.74	378
Cashton	33.1	69	166	41.48	231
Cassville	42.2	65	82	79.22	33
Central City Cyberschool	94.7	263	342	77.10	41
Chequamegon	52.0	185	327	56.71	115
Chetek-Weyerhaeuser Area	42.4	116	264	43.77	209
Chilton	31.4	168	282	59.46	97
Chippewa Falls Area Unified	34.1	993	1,391	71.43	53
Clayton	48.3	94	160	58.60	104
Clear Lake	33.2	104	186	56.03	122
Clinton Community	34.2	61	275	22.26	352
Clintonville	47.3	157	421	37.27	261
Cochrane-Fountain City	30.8	100	168	59.75	95
Colby	52.8	184	415	44.41	202
Coleman	39.6	96	192	49.83	160
Colfax	43.1	159	261	60.89	90
Columbus	23.3	74	220	33.53	285
Cornell	59.7	153	184	83.10	23
Crandon	42.5	186	414	45.00	198
Crivitz	43.0	77	247	31.14	302
Cuba City	34.0	118	185	63.78	80
Cudahy	57.9	525	901	58.23	108

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Cumberland	38.2	110	280	39.29	250
D C Everest Area	30.1	409	1,300	31.43	300
De Forest Area	16.4	105	453	23.07	349
Delavan-Darien	64.0	435	1,068	40.70	237
Denmark	17.8	70	211	32.98	289
De Pere	16.8	118	622	18.93	363
De Soto Area	42.2	120	168	71.77	52
DL Hines Prep	93.7	131	222	58.84	103
Dodgeland	39.8	54	219	24.79	344
Dodgeville	35.0	139	332	41.71	229
Drummond Area	51.7	113	156	72.08	50
Durand-Arkansaw	33.9	82	243	33.83	283
East Troy Community	21.3	74	227	32.63	291
Eau Claire Area	34.4	1,160	2,559	45.33	196
Edgar	26.0	67	130	51.73	144
Edgerton	28.6	143	395	36.31	268
Elcho	44.9	95	118	80.70	29
Eleva-Strum	32.6	60	155	38.92	251
Elk Mound Area	28.8	175	259	67.56	68
Elkhorn Area	29.9	360	765	47.11	187
Ellsworth Community	23.8	82	303	26.93	333
Elmbrook	6.8	33	263	12.36	374
Elmwood	31.2	17	73	23.11	348
Fall Creek	26.9	53	131	40.28	242
Fall River	33.3	69	121	57.04	113
Fennimore Community	39.9	137	267	51.38	150
Flambeau	48.2	229	238	96.15	7
Florence County	53.8	52	126	41.15	235
Fond du Lac	41.9	1,304	2,204	59.15	99
Fontana J8	24.7	19	48	39.49	248
Fort Atkinson	31.9	176	601	29.25	313
Frederic	52.7	129	205	63.00	82
Freedom Area	17.0	11	206	5.44	379
Galesville-Ettrick-Trempealeau	21.3	104	215	48.20	177
Germantown	14.8	64	322	19.94	361
Gillett	51.1	95	216	44.10	208
Gilman	52.9	89	153	58.11	110
Gilmanton	51.7	19	68	27.55	328
Glenwood City	36.2	77	179	43.19	216
Goodman-Armstrong Creek	47.8	22	43	50.13	157

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.

ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).

ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

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School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Grafton	13.9	11	204	5.21	380
Granton Area	62.2	46	107	43.16	217
Grantsburg	31.3	249	288	86.73	15
Green Bay Area Public	56.4	4,190	9,109	45.99	194
Greendale	22.2	102	412	24.68	345
Greenfield	42.2	308	1,075	28.64	317
Greenwood	52.1	79	159	49.62	162
Gresham	56.7	62	122	50.75	155
Hartford J1	32.9	117	444	26.42	337
Hartford UHS	20.6	47	203	23.01	351
Hartland-Lakeside J3	14.4	2	116	1.47	383
Hayward Community	51.3	400	704	56.81	114
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	26.5	20	70	28.74	315
Highland	23.8	17	56	30.97	303
Hillsboro	47.5	115	204	56.16	121
Holmen	24.1	379	801	47.35	185
Horicon	31.6	49	165	29.50	312
Hortonville Area	11.8	80	285	28.14	322
Howard-Suamico	15.0	299	718	41.71	228
Hudson	13.1	58	489	11.93	375
Hurley	42.9	66	170	38.49	254
Hustisford	29.3	33	93	36.12	269
Independence	59.5	102	177	57.53	111
Iola-Scandinavia	32.6	43	153	28.31	320
Iowa-Grant	38.3	106	217	48.59	172
Ithaca	40.5	60	150	39.99	245
Janesville	46.3	2,737	3,655	74.87	43
Jefferson	37.2	389	583	66.68	72
Johnson Creek	20.3	43	86	49.39	166
Juda	55.0	77	137	56.34	118
Kaukauna Area	20.9	269	583	46.10	192
Kenosha	45.3	3,345	7,402	45.19	197
Kewaskum	17.8	116	252	46.08	193
Kewaunee	32.5	89	248	35.85	271
Kickapoo Area	50.1	189	189	100.05	5
Kiel Area	17.4	72	174	41.24	232
Kimberly Area	12.7	125	446	27.98	323
Lac du Flambeau #1	95.2	316	440	71.99	51
La Crosse	44.2	1,410	2,221	63.48	81
La Farge	52.2	86	98	87.59	12
Lake Geneva J1	42.2	221	619	35.81	272

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	29.2	206	415	49.69	161
Lake Holcombe	43.0	65	126	51.64	146
Lake Mills Area	22.4	136	245	55.32	126
Lakeland UHS	37.8	88	174	50.87	154
Lancaster Community	34.6	85	267	31.69	296
Laona	44.7	53	106	49.92	159
Lena	35.5	29	111	26.24	338
Little Chute Area	27.6	122	303	40.30	241
Lodi	15.4	70	176	39.78	246
Lomira	24.1	39	169	23.03	350
Loyal	46.7	136	201	67.62	67
Luck	39.8	118	151	78.04	39
Madison Metropolitan	46.0	5,080	8,592	59.12	100
Manawa	32.0	46	162	28.60	319
Manitowoc	40.9	928	1,555	59.69	96
Maple	35.9	181	268	67.52	70
Marathon City	22.5	39	94	41.79	225
Marinette	49.5	280	640	43.73	210
Marion	55.6	56	153	36.71	262
Markesan	33.0	38	191	20.01	360
Marshall	35.9	127	267	47.71	181
Marshfield Unified	27.9	355	825	43.04	218
Mauston	52.2	388	563	69.00	61
Mayville	29.8	69	201	34.56	279
McFarland	22.4	75	236	31.74	294
Medford Area Public	34.1	165	583	28.26	321
Mellen	61.1	76	107	70.96	54
Melrose-Mindoro	39.3	119	221	53.76	136
Menasha Joint	56.5	1,220	1,461	83.49	20
Menominee Indian	91.5	377	659	57.19	112
Menomonee Falls	14.9	82	436	18.88	364
Menomonie Area	35.2	573	868	65.97	73
Mequon-Thiensville	8.9	100	244	40.98	236
Mercer	50.3	52	57	90.14	9
Merrill Area	36.1	221	809	27.27	331
Middleton-Cross Plains Area	17.1	359	855	41.96	224
Milton	18.0	76	418	18.16	366
Milwaukee Academy of Science	92.3	688	867	79.39	32
Milwaukee Collegiate Academy	96.2	52	176	29.51	311

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School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Milwaukee Math and Science Academy	15.3	168	238	70.60	57
Milwaukee	81.7	32,783	44,894	73.02	45
Milwaukee Scholars Charter School	91.1	290	488	59.39	98
Mineral Point Unified	24.3	48	134	36.07	270
Minocqua J1	35.7	51	168	30.54	307
Mishicot	22.5	81	158	51.16	153
Mondovi	35.7	152	275	55.22	128
Monona Grove	15.5	223	363	61.43	86
Monroe	36.0	316	582	54.30	131
Montello	41.5	99	184	53.74	137
Monticello	34.7	56	82	68.65	62
Mosinee	26.6	88	328	26.80	334
Mount Horeb Area	11.5	42	229	18.49	365
Mukwonago	11.1	10	442	2.24	382
Necedah Area	53.3	211	289	73.02	46
Neenah Joint	25.7	685	1,162	58.91	101
Neillsville	39.8	137	283	48.50	173
Nekoosa	41.7	281	358	78.37	38
New Auburn	41.8	68	103	65.44	75
New Glarus	16.6	40	130	30.84	304
New Holstein	18.0	78	162	48.37	174
New Lisbon	44.2	171	214	79.99	31
New London	34.0	185	584	31.72	295
New Richmond	22.0	239	633	37.68	257
Niagara	41.7	54	177	30.67	306
North Crawford	54.1	99	162	60.89	89
North Fond du Lac	44.9	239	466	51.23	152
North Lakeland	41.1	40	48	82.69	25
Northern Ozaukee	24.0	42	121	34.98	278
Northland Pines	37.2	185	359	51.66	145
Northwood	46.3	136	161	84.11	19
Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton Joint	60.4	244	310	78.72	36
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	22.0	177	1,014	17.50	367
Oakfield	19.9	12	94	12.73	373
Oconomowoc Area	13.5	52	366	14.31	370
Oconto Falls Public	33.0	184	389	47.26	186
Oconto Unified	41.3	134	262	51.35	151
Omro	26.8	170	248	68.42	63
Onalaska	25.2	229	566	40.47	240

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ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Oregon	14.9	146	428	34.19	281
Osceola	22.2	139	346	40.11	244
Oshkosh Area	41.1	1,018	2,513	40.48	239
Osseo-Fairchild	38.2	99	203	48.74	170
Owen-Withee	48.1	104	194	53.57	138
Pardeeville Area	30.7	52	173	30.06	308
Parkview	35.4	63	166	38.26	256
Pathways High	65.8	9	21	41.98	223
Pecatonica Area	37.5	34	112	30.70	305
Penfield Montessori Academy	1.9	62	53	116.47	1
Pepin Area	26.8	20	41	47.41	183
Peshtigo	34.0	169	309	54.58	129
Phelps	54.7	27	70	38.52	253
Phillips	41.7	118	237	49.52	164
Pittsville	36.0	126	151	83.41	21
Platteville	33.2	179	421	42.64	219
Plum City	38.5	34	100	33.63	284
Plymouth Joint	21.5	137	342	40.20	243
Port Edwards	35.9	57	129	44.34	205
Portage Community	33.3	261	589	44.26	206
Potosi	34.6	54	89	61.00	88
Poynette	19.9	100	137	72.68	48
Prairie du Chien Area	56.7	116	428	27.08	332
Prairie Farm Public	33.8	55	113	48.71	171
Prentice	39.5	30	119	25.10	342
Prescott	15.9	54	168	32.06	293
Princeton	34.9	15	86	17.42	368
Pulaski Community	18.2	189	540	35.04	277
Racine Unified	59.1	4,732	8,797	53.80	135
Randall J1	23.1	27	108	25.32	340
Randolph	31.6	32	115	27.77	326
Random Lake	27.6	114	164	69.44	60
Reedsburg	39.5	537	772	69.60	58
Rhineland	42.7	317	769	41.15	234
Rib Lake	36.2	54	151	35.65	273
Rice Lake Area	37.2	292	610	47.86	180
Richfield J1	6.9	5	17	28.90	314
Richland	56.8	191	493	38.84	252
Rio Community	39.4	101	125	81.48	27
Ripon Area	31.5	173	340	50.72	156
River Falls	19.0	132	484	27.31	330
River Ridge	41.8	52	197	26.60	336

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.

ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).

ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
River Valley	29.3	104	262	39.68	247
Riverdale	47.6	199	231	86.41	16
Rocketship Southside Community Prep	85.9	466	464	100.30	4
Rosholt	21.1	19	64	29.69	310
Royall	53.7	196	212	92.34	8
Salem	34.2	105	213	49.37	167
Sauk Prairie	27.8	183	490	37.32	259
Ladysmith	53.2	268	322	83.31	22
School for Early Development and Achievement	1.2	52	60	86.03	17
Seeds of Health Inc	82.0	353	638	55.28	127
Seneca Area	54.6	96	132	72.66	49
Sevastopol	24.6	43	116	36.61	264
Seymour Community	28.4	330	541	61.05	87
Sharon J11	55.0	48	109	43.53	211
Shawano	43.1	420	856	49.02	169
Sheboygan Area	99.6	2,077	3,573	58.15	109
Sheboygan Falls	25.6	228	335	67.97	65
Shell Lake	52.9	169	259	65.02	76
Shiocton	29.9	48	153	31.68	297
Shorewood	14.7	25	176	14.15	371
Shullsburg	33.8	81	102	79.19	34
Silver Lake J1	37.3	57	116	49.57	163
Siren	60.8	150	224	66.80	71
Slinger	11.2	31	296	10.38	377
Solon Springs	44.2	47	78	60.70	93
Somerset	19.4	67	213	31.29	301
South Milwaukee	49.8	766	1,053	72.79	47
South Shore	51.2	28	54	52.09	143
Southern Door County	36.2	99	264	37.30	260
Southwestern Wisconsin	39.8	48	160	30.00	309
Sparta Area	43.6	695	1,000	69.51	59
Spencer	38.6	129	214	60.03	94
Spooner Area	51.4	242	369	65.70	74
Spring Valley	24.7	33	160	20.66	357
St. Croix Central	86.5	73	178	41.15	233
St. Croix Falls School District	69.0	90	247	36.33	267
St. Francis	43.0	167	361	46.41	190
Stanley-Boyd Area	51.5	252	389	64.80	78

ⁱ FRP stands for free and reduced-price.ⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the School Breakfast Program (SBP).ⁱⁱⁱ Indicates the average daily participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price meal eligible students in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
Stellar Collegiate, Inc.	73.3	81	101	80.06	30
Stevens Point Area Public	35.6	631	1,724	36.62	263
Stoughton Area	24.0	185	427	43.27	214
Stratford	14.9	54	111	48.10	178
Sturgeon Bay	40.9	202	333	60.73	92
Sun Prairie Area	23.8	634	1,462	43.38	212
Superior	44.2	883	1,569	56.23	120
Suring Public	56.1	71	152	46.79	189
Thorp	43.0	130	212	61.44	85
Three Lakes	35.4	59	128	46.13	191
Tigerton	57.3	81	103	79.16	35
Tomah Area	39.6	278	838	33.19	287
Tomahawk	31.6	148	308	48.01	179
Tomorrow River	21.4	25	173	14.48	369
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	33.1	37	106	35.20	276
Tri-County Area	64.9	139	269	51.56	148
Turtle Lake	52.1	93	185	50.13	158
Twin Lakes #4	48.1	55	117	46.89	188
Two Rivers Public	44.5	171	467	36.51	265
Union Grove J1	24.8	36	139	25.64	339
Unity	55.7	166	384	43.23	215
Valders Area	16.3	48	122	39.32	249
Verona Area	26.3	871	1,117	77.94	40
Viroqua Area	38.5	213	334	63.79	79
Wabeno Area	56.7	81	155	52.30	141
Walworth J1	53.9	117	210	55.81	123
Washburn	35.8	27	113	23.98	347
Waterford Graded J1	15.8	88	157	56.31	119
Waterloo	35.5	93	222	41.70	230
Watertown Unified	36.7	459	1,079	42.52	220
Waukesha	29.7	925	2,471	37.45	258
Waupaca	39.7	195	597	32.64	290
Waupun	34.2	191	498	38.40	255
Wausau	41.4	1,705	3,152	54.09	132
Wausaukee	52.6	50	181	27.58	327
Wautoma Area	57.3	536	604	88.86	11
Wauwatosa	20.3	330	956	34.51	280
Wauzeka-Steuben	55.7	104	105	99.26	6
Webster	55.2	174	298	58.26	107

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^{iv} This is the national measure used to indicate the success of a School Breakfast Program. The national goal is 70% of students eating school lunch should also be eating school breakfast.

School District	Percent FRP Eligible Students ⁱ	SBP FRP ADP ⁱⁱ	NSLP FRP ADP ⁱⁱⁱ	FRP Students in SBP per 100 in NSLP ^{iv}	District Rank (Out of 383)
West Allis-West Milwaukee	53.1	1,725	3,501	49.26	168
West Bend	28.4	386	1,220	31.67	299
West De Pere	19.5	125	495	25.19	341
West Salem	23.6	96	334	28.63	318
Westby Area	29.8	119	246	48.25	176
Westfield	50.7	188	380	49.48	165
Weston	45.0	61	86	70.71	56
Weyauwega-Fremont	32.3	43	196	22.04	353
Wheatland J1	40.2	70	129	53.94	133
White Lake	58.0	90	103	87.55	13
Whitehall	41.4	148	253	58.59	105
Whitewater Unified	38.3	285	601	47.39	184
Whitnall	19.9	15	320	4.76	381
Wild Rose	40.6	101	188	53.89	134
Williams Bay	24.8	31	112	27.95	324
Winneconne Community	18.0	47	188	24.84	343
Winter	55.7	110	127	86.90	14
Wisconsin Dells	48.2	267	553	48.28	175
Wisconsin Heights	19.7	21	105	20.36	358
Wisconsin Rapids	43.4	1,006	1,635	61.54	84
Wittenberg-Birnamwood	37.6	93	351	26.63	335
Wonewoc-Union Center	50.4	113	159	70.88	55
Woodruff J1	44.5	52	157	33.25	286
Wrightstown Community	20.0	66	203	32.48	292

ⁱIndicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

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

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
21st Century Preparatory School	157	\$43,409
Abbotsford	61	\$17,765
Adams-Friendship	*	*
Albany	24	\$6,969
Algoma	24	\$6,840
Alma Center	50	\$14,664
Alma	*	*
Almond-Bancroft	3	\$907
Altoona	74	\$20,988
Amery	*	*
Antigo Unified	194	\$56,184
Appleton Area	693	\$207,346
Arcadia	96	\$27,956
Argyle	29	\$8,368
Arrowhead UHS	35	\$9,949
Ashland	225	\$64,730
Ashwaubenon	310	\$86,452
Athens	34	\$10,189
Auburndale	58	\$16,477
Augusta	3	\$914
Baldwin-Woodville	137	\$39,736
Bangor	42	\$12,451
Baraboo	190	\$55,428
Barneveld	26	\$7,878
Barron Area	124	\$37,311
Bayfield	6	\$1,789
Beaver Dam Unified Schools	469	\$133,006
Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine	23	\$6,370
Belleville	42	\$11,971
Belmont Community	30	\$8,636
Beloit	*	*
Beloit Turner	133	\$39,678
Benton	7	\$2,159
Berlin Area	119	\$35,796
Big Foot High School	24	\$7,094
Birchwood	11	\$3,326
Black Hawk	30	\$8,638
Black River Falls Schools	31	\$8,802
Blair-Taylor	58	\$16,455
Bloomer	69	\$19,706
Bonduel	46	\$13,082
Boscobel Area Schools	*	*
Bowler	14	\$4,093
Boyceville Community	34	\$9,696
Brillion	14	\$4,108
Bristol # 1	50	\$14,569

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Brodhead	121	\$36,100
Brown Deer	72	\$20,421
Bruce Guadalupe United Community Center	504	\$138,565
Bruce	*	*
Burlington*	*	*
Butternut*	10	\$2,787
Cadott Community	46	\$13,215
Cambria-Friesland	45	\$12,939
Cambridge	58	\$17,053
Cameron	77	\$22,054
Campbellsport	131	\$39,235
Capitol West Academy	*	*
Cashton	47	\$13,517
Cassville	*	*
Central City Cyberschool Milwaukee, Inc.	*	*
Chequamegon	43	\$12,671
Chetek-Weyerhaeuser Area	69	\$20,116
Chilton	30	\$8,761
Chippewa Falls	*	*
Clayton	18	\$5,266
Clear Lake	26	\$7,422
Clinton Community School District	131	\$38,229
Clintonville	138	\$38,838
Cochrane-Fountain City	17	\$4,825
Colby	106	\$31,500
Coleman	39	\$11,169
Colfax	24	\$6,937
Columbus	80	\$23,722
Cornell	*	*
Crandon	104	\$31,179
Crivitz	96	\$27,282
Cuba City	12	\$3,327
Cudahy	106	\$31,340
Cumberland	86	\$25,649
D.C. Everest	501	\$142,192
DeForest Area	213	\$61,727
Delavan-Darien	313	\$91,335
Denmark	78	\$23,013
DePere Unified Schools	318	\$90,219
DeSoto Area	*	*
DL Hines Preparatory Acad. of Excellence	25	\$7,108
Dodgeland	99	\$28,205
Dodgeville	94	\$28,579
Drummond Area	*	*
Durand-Arkansaw	88	\$24,744
East Troy Community School	85	\$24,461

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Eau Claire Area	631	\$177,487
Edgar	24	\$6,971
Edgerton	133	\$38,190
Elcho	*	*
Eleva Strum	48	\$14,217
Elk Mound Area	6	\$1,863
Elkhorn Area	175	\$50,029
Ellsworth Community	130	\$37,124
Elmbrook	152	\$44,900
Elmwood	34	\$10,149
Fall Creek	39	\$10,940
Fall River	16	\$4,655
Fennimore	50	\$14,313
Flambeau	*	*
Florence	36	\$10,421
Fond du Lac	239	\$71,397
Fontana J8	14	\$4,152
Fort Atkinson Sch District	245	\$72,426
Frederic	14	\$4,176
Freedom Area	133	\$39,008
Galesville-Ettrick Tremp	47	\$13,619
Germantown	161	\$46,493
Gillett	56	\$15,721
Gilman	18	\$5,355
Gilmanton	29	\$8,560
Glenwood City	48	\$13,935
Goodman-Armstrong Creek	9	\$2,536
Grafton	132	\$38,005
Granton Area	29	\$8,279
Grantsburg	*	*
Green Bay	2,187	\$650,318
Greendale	187	\$53,528
Greenfield	445	\$129,307
Greenwood	32	\$9,441
Gresham	24	\$6,514
Hartford Joint #1	193	\$56,277
Hartford Union High	95	\$26,951
Hartland Lakeside Schools	79	\$23,682
Hayward Community	93	\$26,672
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	29	\$8,407
Highland	22	\$6,147
Hillsboro	28	\$8,330
Holmen Area	181	\$53,556
Horicon	67	\$20,015
Hortonville	119	\$34,696
Howard-Suamico	203	\$57,603
Hudson	284	\$79,977
Hurley	54	\$15,378
Hustisford	31	\$9,037
Independence	22	\$3,750

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Iola-Scandinavia	64	\$18,235
Iowa-Grant	47	\$13,350
Ithaca	45	\$13,110
Janesville	*	*
Jefferson	19	\$5,701
Johnson Creek	18	\$5,172
Juda	19	\$5,493
Kaukauna Area	139	\$40,315
Kenosha Common	1,836	\$535,375
Kewaskum	60	\$17,769
Kewaunee	85	\$24,502
Kickapoo Area	*	*
Kiel Area	50	\$14,832
Kimberly Area	187	\$57,136
Lac du Flambeau	*	*
LaCrosse	145	\$42,906
LaFarge	*	*
Lake Geneva Joint #1	211	\$62,597
Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS	84	\$25,074
Lake Holcombe	23	\$6,360
Lake Mills	36	\$10,410
Lakeland Union High	33	\$9,731
Lancaster Community	102	\$29,871
Laona	21	\$6,222
Lena Public	48	\$13,788
Little Chute	90	\$26,420
Lodi	53	\$14,218
Lomira	80	\$23,764
Loyal	5	\$1,385
Luck Joint	*	*
Madison Metro	934	\$272,320
Manawa	67	\$19,351
Manitowoc	160	\$46,783
Maple	7	\$1,931
Marathon City	27	\$7,774
Marinette	168	\$48,559
Marion	51	\$14,996
Markesan	96	\$28,311
Marshall	60	\$17,040
Marshfield	222	\$66,496
Mauston	6	\$1,645
Mayville	71	\$20,796
McFarland	90	\$25,568
Medford Area	243	\$71,256
Mellen	*	*
Melrose Mindoro	36	\$10,143
Menasha	*	*
Menominee Indian	84	\$24,838
Menomonee Falls	223	\$63,652
Menomonie	35	\$9,902

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Mequon-Thiensville	71	\$20,836
Mercer	*	*
Merrill Area Public	346	\$100,259
Middleton-Cross Plains	240	\$68,629
Milton	217	\$62,449
Milwaukee Academy of Science	*	*
Milwaukee Collegiate Academy	71	\$19,735
Milwaukee Math and Science Academy	*	*
Milwaukee Public	*	*
Milwaukee Scholars	52	\$15,306
Mineral Point	45	\$13,363
Minocqua Joint #1	66	\$18,998
Mishicot	30	\$8,630
Mondovi	41	\$11,287
Monona Grove	31	\$9,040
Monroe	91	\$26,860
Montello	30	\$8,895
Monticello	1	\$330
Mosinee	142	\$41,653
Mount Horeb Area	118	\$34,225
Mukwonago Area	299	\$86,124
Necedah Area	*	*
Neenah Joint	129	\$37,090
Neillsville	61	\$17,513
Nekoosa	*	*
New Auburn	5	\$1,314
New Glarus	51	\$15,365
New Holstein	35	\$10,411
New Lisbon	*	*
New London	224	\$65,158
New Richmond	205	\$58,788
Niagara	69	\$20,495
North Crawford	15	\$4,411
North Fond du Lac	87	\$25,816
North Lakeland	*	*
Northern Ozaukee	42	\$12,593
Northland Pines	66	\$19,674
Northwood	*	*
Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton	*	*
Oak Creek-Franklin	532	\$155,417
Oakfield	54	\$16,316
Oconomowoc Area	204	\$59,276
Oconto Falls	88	\$25,438
Oconto Unified	49	\$13,954
Omro	4	\$1,139
Onalaska	167	\$48,808
Oregon	153	\$45,381
Osceola	103	\$29,135
Oshkosh Area	742	\$221,632

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Osseo-Fairchild	43	\$12,582
Owen-Withee	32	\$9,215
Pardeeville	69	\$19,255
Parkview	53	\$15,074
Pathways High, Inc.	6	\$1,818
Pecatonica Area Schools	44	\$12,744
Penfield Montessori Academy, Inc.	*	*
Pepin Area	9	\$2,767
Peshtigo	48	\$13,544
Phelps	22	\$6,611
Phillips	49	\$14,888
Pittsville	*	*
Platteville	115	\$33,546
Plum City	36	\$10,103
Plymouth Joint	102	\$29,658
Port Edwards	33	\$9,695
Portage Community	152	\$44,921
Potosi	8	\$2,405
Poynette	*	*
Prairie du Chien Area	184	\$54,295
Prairie Farm	24	\$6,638
Prentice	54	\$15,991
Prescott	64	\$17,996
Princeton	45	\$13,970
Pulaski Community	189	\$52,711
Racine Unified	1,425	\$420,378
Randall J1	48	\$14,194
Randolph	48	\$13,964
Random Lake	1	\$292
Reedsburg	3	\$897
Rhineland	222	\$64,220
Rib Lake	52	\$15,435
Rice Lake Area	135	\$39,176
Richfield Joint #1	7	\$2,083
Richland	153	\$44,173
Rio Community	*	*
Ripon	66	\$19,098
River Falls	207	\$60,214
River Ridge	85	\$25,002
River Valley	79	\$23,141
Riverdale	*	*
Rocketship Southside Community Prep	*	*
Rosholt	26	\$7,490
Royall	*	*
Salem	44	\$12,726
Sauk Prairie	160	\$46,536
Ladysmith	*	*
School Early Development & Achievement	*	*

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Seeds of Health, Inc.	94	\$27,469
Seneca	*	*
Sevastopol	39	\$11,389
Seymour Community	48	\$13,861
Sharon Jt#11	29	\$8,994
Shawano	180	\$49,881
Sheboygan Area	423	\$126,436
Sheboygan Falls	7	\$2,067
Shell Lake	13	\$3,862
Shiocton	59	\$17,832
Shorewood	98	\$28,962
Shullsburg	*	*
Silver Lake Jt. #1	24	\$7,074
Siren	7	\$2,083
Slinger	177	\$52,339
Solon Springs	7	\$2,092
Somerset	83	\$23,385
South Milwaukee	*	*
South Shore	10	\$2,402
Southern Door	86	\$25,073
Southwestern Wis Schools	64	\$19,033
Sparta Area	5	\$1,409
Spencer	21	\$6,299
Spooner Area	16	\$4,604
Spring Valley	79	\$23,039
St. Croix Central School	51	\$14,755
St. Croix Falls	83	\$23,915
St. Francis	85	\$25,500
Stanley-Boyd	20	\$5,948
Stellar Collegiate, Inc.	*	*
Stevens Point	575	\$167,825
Stoughton Area	114	\$33,729
Stratford	24	\$6,965
Sturgeon Bay	31	\$9,081
Sun Prairie Area	389	\$114,684
Superior	216	\$61,044
Suring Public	35	\$10,056
Thorp	18	\$5,167
Three Lakes	31	\$8,859
Tigerton	*	*
Tomah Area	309	\$89,416
Tomahawk	68	\$19,428
Tomorrow River	96	\$28,309
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated Grade School	37	\$10,828
Tri-County Area	50	\$14,689
Turtle Lake	37	\$10,628
Twin Lakes #4	27	\$7,792
Two Rivers	157	\$45,808

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

School District	Additional Students Needed to Reach 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP	Additional Federal Funding if 70 FRP Students in SBP Per 100 in NSLP
Union Grove Joint #1	62	\$18,190
Unity	103	\$29,250
Valders Area	37	\$10,782
Verona Area	*	*
Viroqua Area	21	\$5,756
Wabeno	27	\$7,718
Walworth Joint #1	30	\$8,686
Washburn	52	\$15,290
Waterford Graded Jt. #1	21	\$6,141
Waterloo	63	\$18,406
Watertown Unified	297	\$87,383
Waukesha	804	\$237,667
Waupaca	223	\$63,966
Waupun Area	157	\$45,748
Wausau	502	\$146,810
Wausaukee	77	\$22,341
Wautoma Area	*	*
Wauwatosa	339	\$104,431
Wauzeka Steuben	*	*
Webster	35	\$9,978
West Allis	726	\$214,036
West Bend	468	\$137,104
West DePere	222	\$66,599
West Salem	138	\$39,619
Westby Area	54	\$15,455
Westfield	78	\$22,182
Weston	*	*
Weyauwega-Fremont	94	\$27,662
Wheatland Jt. #1	21	\$6,108
White Lake	*	*
Whitehall	29	\$8,118
Whitewater Unified	136	\$40,375
Whitnall	209	\$61,858
WI Sch for Blind and Visually Impaired	*	*
Wild Rose	30	\$8,795
Williams Bay	47	\$7,460
Winneconne Community	85	\$25,695
Winter	*	*
Wis School for the Deaf	*	*
Wisconsin Dells	120	\$36,110
Wisconsin Heights	52	\$15,371
Wisconsin Rapids	138	\$40,051
Wittenberg-Biramwood	152	\$43,668
Wonewoc Center	*	*
Woodruff Joint #1	58	\$16,253
Wrightstown Community	76	\$22,513

*Indicates district has already reached a 70 percent or higher participation rate

Footnotes

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HUNGER TASK FORCE
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Hunger Task Force is an anti-hunger public policy organization and food bank in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Hunger Task Force believes every person has a right to adequate food obtained with dignity. We work to prevent hunger and malnutrition by providing food to people in need today and by promoting social policies to achieve a hunger free community tomorrow.

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