

**SB**

**3**

<TARGET><BILL>SB 3</BILL><SUBJECT>SB  
3</SUBJECT><COMM>SFIN27</COMM></TARGET>

# SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 1/31/11

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 3

SB 3 FUNDING FOR SCHOOL MEALS

"An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast."

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS SB 3 (FIN) [ ] Same Title [X] New Title
- [ ] adopt previous CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) [ ] Same Title [ ] New Title
- [ ] attached amendment(s)
- [ ] adopt \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent
- [ ] further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LEG
CED	LAW
COR	LWF
CRT	MVA
EED	DNR
DEC	DPS
DFG	REV
GOV	DOT
DHS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
SFIN	✓			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

[ ] APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Thomas	✓			
	Egan	✓			
	McGuire	✓			
	ORSON	✓			
	ELLIS	✓			
CO-CHAIR:	Hoffman	✓			
CO-CHAIR:	Stewart	✓			

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version SB 3  
 () Publish Date \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier (file name) \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected Education & Early Development  
 Title "An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast..." Appropriation Teaching & Learning Support  
 Allocation Child Nutrition Services  
 Sponsor Senator Wielechowski  
 Requester Senate Finance Committee OMB Component Number 1955

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants		2,143.0		2,143.0	2,143.0			
Miscellaneous								
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>								
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES</b>								
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF		2,143.0		2,143.0			
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other (please identify)							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>2,143.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITIONS**

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

**Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)**

This fiscal note reflects two changes made in the Senate Finance Committee Substitute: 1) the CS removes the annual Consumer Price Index adjustment to the base amount and; 2) sunsets the program on June 30, 2014.

Prepared by Darwin Peterson, Senate Finance Committee staff  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Bert Stedman, Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee  
Senator Lyman Hoffman, Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee

Phone 465-3873  
 Date/Time 2/21/11 4:12 PM  
 Date 2/21/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB3

**Analysis**

This legislation will establish a state school and breakfast program to assist districts in offsetting the costs of providing free and reduced breakfast and lunch meals under 42 U.S.C. 1771-1784 for eligible students. School districts will be eligible for 35 cents for each breakfast and 15 cents for each lunch served plus an additional amount generated by applying the specified formula to the district cost factors under AS 14.17.460.

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 3(FIN)**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

**BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**

**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATORS WIELECHOWSKI, ELLIS, DAVIS, EGAN, FRENCH, KOOKESH, MCGUIRE, MENARD, PASKVAN, AND THOMAS**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 **"An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast; and providing for an**  
2 **effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 \* **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section  
5 to read:

6 STATE FUNDING FOR SCHOOL LUNCH AND BREAKFAST. (a) To supplement  
7 the cost of lunch and breakfast provided to each student who is eligible for a free or reduced-  
8 price lunch under 42 U.S.C. 1771 - 1784, in addition to public school funding and subject to  
9 appropriation, the Department of Education and Early Development shall provide funding to a  
10 school district of 15 cents for lunch and 35 cents for breakfast to each eligible student. For  
11 each meal, the department shall add an additional amount, expressed in cents and not applied  
12 as a cost factor, that is determined by

13 (1) reducing the applicable district cost factor provided in AS 14.17.460 by  
14 1.0; and

1 (2) dividing the remainder determined under (1) of this subsection by four; the  
2 department shall round to the nearest cent a quotient that is not a whole number.

3 (b) In this section, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990.

4 \* **Sec. 2.** Section 1 of this Act is repealed June 30, 2014.

5 \* **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Adopted 2/22/11

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 3(FIN)**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATORS WIELECHOWSKI, ELLIS, DAVIS, EGAN, FRENCH, KOOKESH, MCGUIRE, MENARD, PASKVAN, AND THOMAS**

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5                   \* **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

removed 2/22/11

27-LS0020\I.2  
Mischel  
2/11/11

AMENDMENT |

OFFERED IN THE SENATE  
TO: CSSB 3(EDC)

BY SENATOR MCGUIRE

- 1 Page 1, line 4:
- 2 Delete "To"
- 3 Insert "Except as provided in (c) of this section, to"
- 4
- 5 Page 2, following line 5:
- 6 Insert a new subsection to read:
- 7 "(c) The department may not pay a school district that has a cost factor under
- 8 AS 14.17.460 of 1.07 or less a supplement for a school lunch or breakfast as provided
- 9 under (a) and (b) of this section unless the district has demonstrated to the satisfaction
- 10 of the department that the district, to the extent practicable, gives a preference in
- 11 purchasing food to food grown in the state."
- 12
- 13 Reletter the following subsection accordingly.

Removed 2/22/11

27-LS0020ND.1  
Mischel  
2/18/11

AMENDMENT 2

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR MCGUIRE

TO: CSSB 3(FIN), Draft Version "D"

1 Page 1, line 6:

2 Delete "To"

3 Insert "Except as provided in (b) of this section, to"

4

5 Page 2, following line 2:

6 Insert a new subsection to read:

7 "(b) The department may not pay a school district that has a cost factor under  
8 AS 14.17.460 of 1.07 or less a supplement for a school lunch or breakfast as provided under  
9 (a) of this section unless the district has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that  
10 the district, to the extent practicable, gives a preference in purchasing food to food grown or  
11 harvested in the state."

12

13 Reletter the following subsection accordingly.

## Alaska Preference: AS 36.15.050

---

Sec. 36.15.050. Use of local agricultural and fisheries products required in purchases with state money.

(a) When agricultural products are purchased by the state or by a school district that receives state money, only agricultural products harvested in the state shall be purchased whenever priced no more than seven percent above products harvested outside the state, available, and of like quality compared with agricultural products harvested outside the state.

(b) When fisheries products are purchased by the state or by a school district that receives state money, only fisheries products harvested or processed within the jurisdiction of the state shall be purchased whenever priced no more than seven percent above products harvested or processed outside the jurisdiction of the state, available, and of like quality compared with fisheries products harvested or processed outside the jurisdiction of the state.

(c) A solicitation for the purchase of agricultural or fisheries products shall specify the requirement that products harvested in the state shall be used where possible. If the state or a school district that receives state money purchases agricultural or fisheries products harvested outside the state, the officer responsible for the purchase shall certify in writing the reasons that products harvested in the state were not purchased.

(d) If a contractor fails to comply with this section, the purchasing agency shall withhold payment until the contractor complies. If a school district fails to comply with this section, the department responsible for disbursing state money to the school district shall withhold the money until the school district complies.

(e) An interested party, as defined in AS 36.30.699, may seek administrative or judicial review of the award of a contract in violation of this section.

(f) Compliance with this section is not required if an exception to this section is mandated for participation in a federal program.

(g) In this section,

(1) "agricultural products" includes dairy products, timber and lumber, and products manufactured in the state from timber and lumber;

(2) "school district" includes a regional educational attendance area established under AS 14.08;

(3) "state money" includes state reimbursement to school districts for school or related construction, foundation funding for education, municipal assistance, revenue sharing, and state funds for capital projects.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Food and  
Nutrition  
Service

3101 Park  
Center Drive  
Alexandria, VA  
22302-1500

DATE: February 1, 2011

MEMO CODE: SP\_18 - 2011

SUBJECT: Procurement Geographic Preference Q&As

TO: Regional Directors  
Special Nutrition Programs  
All Regions

State Directors  
Child Nutrition Programs  
All States

In light of recent Farm to School efforts to connect schools with local or regional farmers and the need for guidance and technical assistance on the State and local levels, we have created Q&As to further explain the geographic preference option. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide Q&As on the application of the geographic preference option in procurement of unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products.

We encourage State agencies to share these Q&As with their counterparts at other State Departments (e.g., Department of Agriculture or Department of Health) that are involved in Farm to School activities.

**Original Signed**

Cynthia Long  
Director  
Child Nutrition Division

## Geographic Preference

### Applying Geographic Preference

**Q1:** The 2008 Farm Bill amended the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (NSLA) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage institutions operating Child Nutrition Programs to purchase unprocessed locally grown and locally raised agricultural products. Does USDA define the geographic area that is considered to be local?

**A:** No, USDA does not define the geographic area that is considered to be local; the decision is left to the purchasing institution, such as a school food authority (SFA) making the purchase or the State agency (SA) making purchases on behalf of SFAs. In other words, the purchasing institutions, such as SAs, SFAs, child care institutions and Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) sponsors, may specifically identify the geographic area within which unprocessed locally raised and locally grown agricultural products will originate. The purchasing institution must not define local in a manner that unnecessarily restricts free and open competition.

**Q2:** Does the geographic preference option for the procurement of unprocessed agricultural products apply to all Federal Child Nutrition Programs?

**A:** Institutions receiving funds through the Federal Child Nutrition Programs may apply an optional geographic preference in procurement of unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP), Special Milk Program (SMP), Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

**Q3:** Can an SFA issue a solicitation that states, “We will only accept locally grown agricultural products from a State”?

**A:** No, the Federal laws allow institutions receiving funds through the Child Nutrition Programs to apply a geographic preference when procuring locally grown or locally raised agricultural products, as noted in the preamble of the geographic preference rule. The exclusion of all non-locally grown agricultural products is not a preference but rather a requirement of bidding and therefore is overly restrictive.

**Q4:** An SFA defined “local” as the entire State and issued a Request for Proposal (RFP). Can the SFA give a bidder geographic preference points if the bidder is incorporated outside of the State with its principal place of business outside of the State?

**A:** Yes, geographic preference in a procurement does not preclude a bidder from outside the specified geographic area from competing for, and possibly being awarded, the contract subject to geographic preference. The geographic preference applies to the unprocessed locally grown and locally raised agricultural product; it is irrelevant whether the bidder’s business is incorporated or has a principal place of business in the State.

**Q5:** An SFA wants to issue an Invitation for Bid (IFB). How does an SFA incorporate geographic preference points into an IFB?

**A:** An IFB doesn’t generally include preference points; instead, an SFA determines who is responsive based on the solicitation, and then from the responsive bidders the SFA awards the contract to the bidder with the lowest price. Therefore, it may not be feasible to incorporate “points” into an IFB in the same way as is done with an RFP. However, an SFA could write in the specifications that, for example, an apple must have been picked within one day of delivery or must have been harvested within a certain time period.

Additionally, the solicitation document must clearly outline how all bids will be evaluated, including the application of geographic preference in the scoring criteria. The following is an example of one approach on how to incorporate geographic preference points in an IFB:

Geographic preference points in an IFB would be applied after the SFA determined the three bidders with the lowest price. The three bidders with the lowest price would be given a total of ten geographic preference points if those bidders met the geographic preference. In order to determine the winning bidder, the scoring criteria would clearly state that one point would equal one cent; in other words, ten points would translate into ten cents. If one or more of the responsive bidders with the lowest price met the geographic preference, ten cents would be taken off of their respective prices and that bidder could potentially win the bid. Note: Deducting ten cents from the prices of responsive bidders that met the geographic preference only applies to determining the winning bidder and would not affect the actual price paid to a bidder.

In the following example, Bidder 2 meets the geographic preference and is given ten points which translates into deducting ten cents from Bidder 2's price. In this example, Bidder 2 still doesn't win the bid because Bidder 1 has a lower price.

	Bidder 1	Bidder 2	Bidder 3
Price	\$1.97	\$2.10	\$2.03
Meets geographic preference?	No	Yes (10 points)	No
Price with preference points	\$1.97	<b>\$2.00</b>	\$2.03

**Q6:** An SFA would like to prescribe geographic preference as a percentage in their solicitation (IFB or RFP). For example, the SFA would like to give a ten percent price

preference to bidders offering unprocessed locally grown and locally raised agricultural products. Can an SFA prescribe geographic preference as a percentage in their solicitation?

**A:** Yes, an SFA may prescribe geographic preference in their solicitation in terms of actual percentage (e.g., ten percent price preference). Geographic preference can be prescribed in terms of points or percentages. The solicitation document must clearly outline the scoring criteria and the method in which the criteria will be evaluated.

**Q7:** How many geographic preference points can an SFA assign to geographic preference? What is the maximum price percentage an SFA can assign to geographic preference?

**A:** The Federal regulations do not prescribe the number of preference points or maximum price percentage an SFA can assign to geographic preference. Generally speaking, any price preference (prescribed as points or percentage) impacts free and open competition. However, geographic preference may have a greater or lesser impact on free and open competition depending on the characteristics of the market. The SFA's application of the geographic preference option must leave an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the procurement, to compete for the contract, as it is imperative that the SFA does not unnecessarily restrict free and open competition.

**Q8:** Can SFAs split up large purchases into smaller amounts and thereby fall under the small purchase threshold?

**A:** SFAs cannot intentionally split purchases in order to fall below the Federal, State, or local small purchase threshold in an effort to avoid more rigorous procurement practices. However, there may be some instances in which the characteristics of a product or market support the need to separate selected products from the overall food procurement. For example, milk and bread are commonly procured separately because there are fundamental differences between them and other food products, such as shorter shelf-life, specialized pricing mechanisms, and durability. Similarly, an SFA may find that fresh produce may be considered a

separate market given that it shares similar characteristics as bread and milk, and may want to separate this procurement from their overall food procurement.

**Q9:** An SFA would like to conduct a procurement under the small purchase threshold. Can the SFA procure unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products directly from a local farmer?

**A:** Yes; however, the procurement must be conducted in a manner that maximizes full and open competition. According to the Federal regulations, the SFA can conduct a procurement under the small purchase threshold if the procurement is under \$100,000 in value. States or localities may set a lower small purchase threshold and thereby impose more formal procedures. The SFAs should put the number, quality and type of goods in writing before contacting any potential offerors. When using the small purchase threshold, we recommend that at least three sources be contacted who are eligible, able and willing to provide the unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural product. Contacting a minimum of three sources ensures that an adequate number of potential offerors will be afforded the opportunity to respond to the solicitation.

**Q10:** An SFA would like to conduct a procurement under the small purchase threshold. Can the SFA procure unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products directly from a teacher that works for one of the schools in the SFA's school district?

**A:** The procurement must be conducted in a manner that maximizes full and open competition. The Federal regulations prohibit an employee, officer or agent of the grantee or subgrantee (i.e., SA or SFA) to participate in the selection, award or administration of a contract if a conflict of interest, real or apparent, would be involved. A contract award to a teacher in an SFA's school district creates an appearance of impropriety and generates the question of whether or not free and open competition has been circumvented. Therefore, a conflict of interest, real or apparent, may be involved if a teacher that works for one of the schools in the SFA's school district is awarded a contract.

**Q11:** May an SFA give geographic preference to farmers in a neighboring country (i.e., Mexico or Canada) for foreign unprocessed agricultural products when procuring unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products?

**A:** An SFA must adhere to the Buy American clause which requires SFAs to purchase domestically grown foods to the maximum extent possible. An SFA may purchase foreign goods only if the two rare exceptions to the Buy American provision are met: (1) the product is not produced or manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonable available quantities of a satisfactory quality; and (2) competitive bids reveal the costs of a U.S. product is significantly higher than the foreign product.

**Q12:** A State regulation requires State governmental entities to give geographic preference to local State farmers and prescribes a method on how geographic preference can be incorporated in the State governmental entities' solicitation. Is an SFA required to follow the State's regulation on geographic preference?

**A:** No. Under the principles of federalism, a State has the right to create a regulation of this nature; however, the application of the State's regulation to the Federal Child Nutrition Programs is an entirely different matter. Please keep in mind that States cannot mandate through law or policy that institutions apply a geographic preference when conducting procurements for the Federal Child Nutrition Programs, because the National School Lunch Act (NSLA) grants this authority directly to the purchasing institution (i.e., SFA or SA making purchases on behalf of the SFA).

**Q13:** Where does an SFA go to obtain help in developing bid sheets that use geographic preference? Does USDA have examples of solicitations that use geographic preference?

**A:** An SFA should start by contacting its SA for assistance in developing bid sheets and for examples of solicitations that use geographic preference. USDA is in the process of creating

tools that will assist in this area. USDA has created an online training on procurement, *State Agency Guidance on Procurement*, that can be found at <http://www.nfsmi.org>. Additionally, the USDA Farm to School website (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/f2s/>) provides information on the procurement requirements, as well as Q&As directly related to local food purchases.

### **Unprocessed Agricultural Product**

**Q14:** Can an SFA apply the geographic preference option in the procurement of ground beef?

**A:** As we stated in our policy memo dated November 13, 2009, we further amended the previous guidelines regarding what is to be considered to be unprocessed locally grown or locally raised agricultural products. In our view, for the purpose of applying a geographic procurement preference in the Child Nutrition Programs, unprocessed agricultural products means only those agricultural products that retain their inherent character. Size adjustment made by grinding does not change an agricultural product into a product of different kind or character. Therefore, an SFA can apply the geographic preference option in the procurement of ground beef if no other items such as additives or preservatives are added to the ground beef.

**Q15:** Can an SFA give geographic preference when procuring a frozen bag of combination local vegetables (e.g., broccoli, cauliflower and carrots) from a bidder?

**A:** Yes, the inherent character of the vegetables is retained and not modified by freezing or combining vegetables in a bag.

**Q16:** Can an SFA give geographic preference when procuring fresh local vegetables in portion sized or single serving bags (e.g., small bags of carrots) from a bidder?

**A:** Yes, the inherent character of the vegetables is retained and not modified by placing vegetables in portion sized or single serving bags.

**Q17:** Can an SFA give geographic preference when procuring canned local vegetables from a bidder?

**A:** No, the inherent character of the vegetables is not retained because the heating process involved in canning changes the agricultural product into a product of a different kind or character.

## District Cost Factors

Prepared by the Office of Senator McGuire  
February 21, 2011

Sec. 14.17.460. District cost factors.

(a) For purposes of calculating a district's adjusted ADM under AS 14.17.410(b)(1), the district cost factor for a school district is (1) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the factor set out under column (A) of this subsection, (2) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the factor set out under column (B) of this subsection, (3) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the factor set out under column (C) of this subsection, (4) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, the factor set out under column (D) of this subsection, and (5) for fiscal years ending on or after June 30, 2013, the factor set out under column (E) of this subsection:

### DISTRICT

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Alaska Gateway 1.443 1.481 1.519 1.557 1.594

Aleutians East 1.707 1.778 1.849 1.920 1.991

Aleutians Region 1.838 1.864 1.890 1.916 1.939

Anchorage 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000

Annette Island 1.175 1.216 1.257 1.298 1.338

Bering Strait 1.762 1.821 1.880 1.939 1.998

Bristol Bay 1.370 1.397 1.424 1.451 1.478

Chatham 1.348 1.405 1.462 1.519 1.576

Chugach 1.395 1.420 1.445 1.470 1.496

Copper River 1.246 1.264 1.282 1.300 1.316

Cordova 1.165 1.182 1.199 1.216 1.234

Craig 1.108 1.133 1.158 1.183 1.206

Deltareely 1.174 1.191 1.208 1.225 1.241

Denali 1.323 1.326 1.329 1.332 1.332

Dillingham 1.300 1.312 1.324 1.336 1.346

## District Cost Factors

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Prepared by the Office of Senator McGuire

February 21, 2011

Fairbanks 1.055 1.059 1.063 1.067 1.070

Galena 1.370 1.376 1.382 1.388 1.391

Haines 1.104 1.128 1.152 1.176 1.200

Hoonah 1.227 1.270 1.313 1.356 1.399

Hydaburg 1.295 1.348 1.401 1.454 1.504

Iditarod 1.658 1.705 1.752 1.799 1.846

Juneau 1.075 1.093 1.111 1.129 1.145

Kake 1.242 1.296 1.350 1.404 1.459

Kashunamiut 1.504 1.533 1.562 1.591 1.619

Kenai Peninsula 1.088 1.109 1.130 1.151 1.171

Ketchikan 1.085 1.106 1.127 1.148 1.170

Klawock 1.160 1.196 1.232 1.268 1.302

Kodiak Island 1.191 1.216 1.241 1.266 1.289

Kuspuk 1.584 1.622 1.660 1.698 1.734

Lake and Peninsula 1.776 1.831 1.886 1.941 1.994

Lower Kuskokwim 1.577 1.599 1.621 1.643 1.663

Lower Yukon 1.650 1.703 1.756 1.809 1.861

Matanuska-Susitna 1.040 1.048 1.056 1.064 1.070

Mt. Edgecumbe 1.098 1.123 1.148 1.173 1.195

Nenana 1.304 1.313 1.322 1.331 1.338

Nome 1.385 1.402 1.419 1.436 1.450

North Slope 1.648 1.684 1.720 1.756 1.791

Northwest Arctic 1.686 1.720 1.754 1.788 1.823

## District Cost Factors

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Prepared by the Office of Senator McGuire  
February 21, 2011

Pelican 1.384 1.408 1.432 1.456 1.477

Petersburg 1.122 1.153 1.184 1.215 1.244

Pribilof 1.555 1.589 1.623 1.657 1.691

Sitka 1.098 1.123 1.148 1.173 1.195

Skagway 1.159 1.163 1.167 1.171 1.174

Southeast Island 1.264 1.299 1.334 1.369 1.403

Southwest Region 1.554 1.587 1.620 1.653 1.685

St. Mary's 1.488 1.522 1.556 1.590 1.624

Tanana 1.641 1.677 1.713 1.749 1.786

Unalaska 1.343 1.368 1.393 1.418 1.441

Valdez 1.133 1.143 1.153 1.163 1.170

Wrangell 1.080 1.100 1.120 1.140 1.159

Yakutat 1.229 1.275 1.321 1.367 1.412

Yukon Flats 1.892 1.948 2.004 2.060 2.116

Yukon/Koyukuk 1.669 1.711 1.753 1.795 1.835

Yupiit 1.596 1.628 1.660 1.692 1.723.

(b) The department shall monitor the cost factors established under (a) of this section and shall prepare and submit to the legislature by January 15 of every other fiscal year proposed district cost factors.



RECEIVED

FEB 13 2011

Alaska School Nutrition Association

ATTENTION DARWIN PETERSON:

Office of Honorable Senator Bert Stedman:

We wish to thank the Senator for any and all kind help with the support for Alaska children as reflected in Senate Bill 3.

This school meal assistance is a big deal for those of us tasked with providing the 11 million USDA school meals each year to Alaska Children.

The \$.35 per Breakfast in SB 3 will be partnered with the well established USDA support of \$2.36 per breakfast for students qualifying as free.

The \$.15 per Lunch in SB 3 will be partnered with the well established USDA support of \$4.43 per lunch for students qualifying as free.

The long time successful USDA staffers serving students in Petersburg- Sitka- and all across Alaska need the SB 3 help for supporting school meals.

It turns out, that successful school meal programs are a big deal for success in Alaska classrooms.

The USDA school meal programs in Alaska very successfully comply with and exceed the criteria for appropriate nutrition for student health.

The accountability practices for per meal service are well established for finances and nutrition support.

Audits and trainings and documentation criteria are all well in place for school meal purchases, service, and reimbursement claims.

School Meal providers can be trusted with funding responsibility.

We take great pride in what we do for Alaska kids.

Dean Hamburg—Alaska School Nutrition Association- AKSNA  
P.O.Box 2546  
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Tel: 907-7154-8830

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

## Session

State Capitol, Rm. 101  
Juneau, AK 99801  
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## Interim

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Anchorage, AK 99501  
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Senator\_Bill\_Wielechowski@legis.state.ak.us



**Chair**  
State Affairs Committee

**Co-chair**  
Joint Armed Services Committee

**Vice Chair**  
Resources Committee  
Judiciary Committee

**Member**  
Administrative Regulation Review

## SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

### MEMORANDUM – School Meals Numbers

**Alaska is a diverse state and the additional funds for school meals will help schools in different regions and different economic situations differently. Here are the three ways these funds should help schools:**

#### **Help Schools Which Are Dipping Into Operating Budgets.**

- Thirty-seven Alaska school districts are currently dipping into their operating budgets for a total of \$7.8 million.
- SB3 should allow some schools to defray part of these costs, allowing them to use more of their operating budgets for classroom needs.

#### **Operating Budget Expenditures 2010**

School	Percent of students <b>who qualify for low or reduced price meals</b>	Money taken from the <b>operating budget</b> to support the school meals
Bering Strait	87%	\$1,021,950
Kashunamiut	75%	\$50,000
Lower Yukon	67%	\$1.7 million
Northwest Arctic	72%	\$805,430
Southwest Region	91%	\$305,000
Yukon-Koyukuk	82%	\$94,091

#### **Help Schools Increase Low Student Participation**

- Currently, many schools are underachieving when it comes to participation of students in the free or reduced-price meals program.
- The additional funds provided by SB3 should allow some schools room to increase participation in their programs.

## Breakfast Examples 2010

School	% of student body <b>qualifying</b> for free/reduced breakfast	% of qualifying free/reduced students <b>NOT participating</b> in breakfast program
Anchorage	37%	77%
Bering Strait	87%	64%
Bristol Bay Borough Schools	43%	80%
Chatham School District	70%	94%
Dillingham	71%	80%
Fairbanks	28%	69%
Kashunamiut	75%	53%
Kenai Peninsula	37%	80%
Lower Kuskokwim	72%	61%
Lower Yukon	67%	53%
Matanuska/Susitna Borough	66%	66%
Sitka Borough	27%	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>74%</b>

### Help Schools Increase Food Quality, Nutrition

- These extra funds should allow some schools to increase the nutritional quality of meals.
- Under new USDA standards for school meals (which go into effect in the Fall of 2012) schools are encouraged to add more fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, low-fat dairy products and lower sodium. (Sample menu attached.)
- There is also a great opportunity to involve our state agriculture more in our school meals programs with the Farm to School project (HB70) which went into effect last year. Alaska's first farm to school summit was held on Jan. 12<sup>th</sup>, with over 50 people from around the state in attendance. An outcome of this summit was the establishment of an advisory team to assist with development of a strategic plan and assessment method.



## Anchorage School District

5530 E. Northern Lights Blvd.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504-3135  
(907) 742-4000

### SCHOOL BOARD

John Steiner  
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Crystal Kennedy  
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Pat Higgins

Don Smith

### SUPERINTENDENT

Carol Comeau

February 16, 2011

Honorable Bill Wielechowski  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol, Room 115  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Comments Regarding ASD Support of SB3

Dear Senator <sup>Bill</sup> ~~Wielechowski~~,

The Anchorage School District Student Nutrition Department has been able to weather the difficult financial challenges over the last five years thanks to the support of the Anchorage School Board.

In 2005-2006 the School Board approved a ten cent increase in all meal prices and a twenty-five cent increase in 2007-2008 and in 2008-2009. The sixty cent increase in that short period of time made it difficult for many families to pay for meals for their children.

In May of 2008 the School Board approved the transfer of \$1.123 million from the general fund to the Student Nutrition fund to cover losses from previous years and help the department for the next few years from increasing meal costs for parents/students.

The Student Nutrition Department has reduced staff to the point that further reductions are no longer possible. Truck and equipment replacement purchases have been severely reduced since 2007. Some equipment parts were taken from units to keep other equipment operational. That only worked until there were no more units available for parts. The School Board has approved use of the Student Nutrition fund balance to offset the need for replacement trucks and equipment. That only works until the fund balance is gone.

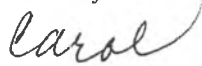
Since 2005 food costs have escalated as shown below and it is predicted that food costs will go up another three to ten percent over the next few years. The new dietary guideline will require ever higher costs especially in Alaska because most fresh fruits and vegetables are not grown in colder climates. According to our records annual expenditures for food products since 2005-2006 are as follows:

2005-2006	\$4,379,194
2005-2007	\$5,076,974
2005-2008	\$4,991,302
2005-2009	\$5,152,219
2005-2010	\$5,328,019

Student Nutrition has done everything possible to control food costs but much of that effort is lost through increases in employee benefits, salaries, and retirement costs.

State reimbursement will help offset increased food costs associated with the new dietary guidelines. Every district in the state will be impacted. The addition of breakfast reimbursement will allow Anchorage School District to evaluate schools not currently served. The additional state funding for breakfast may allow the ASD to provide meals at schools for which it was not previously economically possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol".

Carol Comeau  
Superintendent

# STATE OF ALASKA

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

## Department of Education & Early Development

*Office of the Commissioner*

*Goldbelt Place  
801 West Tenth Street, Suite 200  
P.O. Box 110500  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0500  
(907) 465-2800  
(907) 465-4156 Fax*

February 14, 2011

The Honorable Bert Stedman, Co-Chair  
The Honorable Lyman Hoffman, Co-Chair  
Senate Finance Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol, Room 532  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senators Stedman and Hoffman:

This letter includes responses to follow-up questions asked during the Senate Finance Committee hearing on Monday, February 7, 2011, related to SB3, "An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast."

- *Is 35% of the food offered through NSLP wasted by the students at the table?*

Child Nutrition Staff review between 15 to 20 district meal programs per year. Direct observation by the review staff has never observed this level of waste. If students do not care for a particular food component they may discard a portion of the meal. When schools serve a meal students do not care for, the school lunch staff remedies the problem.

A sampling of districts garnered the following varied responses:

"It is difficult to measure waste; the hot entrées seldom get thrown out, and when it is it's because the student didn't have time to finish it; mainly the cold items like fruits and veggies tend to get thrown out more often."

"Custodial and other food service staff over the last couple of years tell me that the amount thrown out continues to decrease as offer vs. serve was implemented, food service lines speed up, and quality of food improves."

"We have very little waste due in a large part to our experienced cooks and our stable participation rate."

"It is difficult for us to document waste since all of our elementary schools eat their lunch in the classroom. Custodians will tell us when a meal isn't popular based upon waste. Most of the time, the kids don't seem to want the fruits and vegetables."

- *More detailed numbers on student population (compared to the total, how many get reduced-price meals, how many get free meals, how many pay, how many don't eat school meals at all, etc).*

Attachment I provides the free and reduced-price lunch eligibility for each school district and individual school sites participating in the National School Lunch Program. The six districts that do not participate are not on this report. (They are: Aleutian Region, Chugach, Denali, Pelican, Pribilof, and Tanana.) This eligibility information includes the total student enrollment (nearly equal to average daily membership). The last two columns of this report show which sites participate in lunch and which sites participate in breakfast as designated with an "X."

Attachment II is a recent compilation using actual FY2010 monthly claims and other reports to break out the free, reduced-price and paid participation compared to the total population, by district. This calculation uses NSLP eligibility for total population, which is consistent with the department's enrollment data and average daily membership.

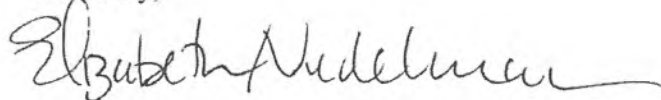
- *Various methods employed by schools to identify students in the free and reduced-price meal program without embarrassing those students.*

Most schools have a student identification card that either scans or has a 4-digit number the school uses to record meals served to students. In the schools where a card is not used, a roster of all students is available for the school lunch staff, who check the student's name to record who received a meal. Both processes only identify the student as enrolled in the school. Authorized school district staff who prepare the monthly meal claims by category have access to the student's eligibility status of Free, Reduced or Paid. Releasing information to unauthorized staff about a student's eligibility is prohibited by federal statute.

- *School revenues from breakfast and lunch programs from students: Total amount of revenue per school and overall AK total for money brought in through paid and reduced-price meals.*

Attachment III provides the annual audited activity from each school district's food service special revenue fund for FY2010 and FY2009. This spreadsheet provides revenues, expenditures, the net difference, and amount of funds transferred from the district's general operating fund to cover food service program deficits.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Nudelman  
Director, School Finance

# STATE OF ALASKA

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

## Department of Education & Early Development

*Office of the Commissioner*

*Goldbelt Place  
801 West Tenth Street, Suite 200  
P.O. Box 110500  
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February 10, 2011

The Honorable Bert Stedman, Co-Chair  
The Honorable Lyman Hoffman, Co-Chair  
Senate Finance Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol, Room 532  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senators Stedman and Hoffman:

This letter includes responses to questions asked by Senators Stedman and McGuire in Senate Finance Committee hearing on Monday, February 7, 2011 related to SB3, "An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast."

- *Will more districts offer programs?*
- *Will students be added?*

The funding in SB3 will not necessarily add programs or increase the number of students served.

**Lunch:** Currently 47 of 53 districts participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) representing 99.6% of the average daily membership in the state. Districts serving lunch provide lunch at nearly all individual school sites within the district, the exceptions being some alternative schools, and a few schools with very small populations that may meet meal requirements in other ways rather than NSLP.

The six small districts that do not participate in NSLP report that there are hurdles to participating in NSLP such as: lack of affordability for up to date kitchens that meet health standards, staff salaries, and required paperwork required for implementing NSLP. In summary, Alaska is overwhelmingly making available NSLP lunches in our schools each day.

**Breakfast:** Currently 37 of 53 districts participate in the NSLP breakfast program representing 96.6% of the average daily membership in the state. The 17 districts that do not have an NSLP

breakfast program account for 4,096 average daily membership. A sampling of the 17 districts not participating in breakfast identified the following hurdles: We can't even afford lunch and our bus routes are too long to accommodate delivering students for breakfast. The percent of paid students is too high and our bus routes would need to be changed which would cost money in order to accommodate breakfast.

Districts serving breakfast generally serve breakfast at all sites; there are two major exceptions, one being Anchorage. Anchorage has approximately 28 sites, many elementary, where there is lunch but not breakfast. Anchorage surveys parents for potential participation before making a decision to add breakfast programs at individual sites.

If breakfast participation was added at the 28 Anchorage sites and in the 17 districts, the fiscal note impact would be approximately \$130,000 annually.

The department continues to encourage and support districts in participating in NSLP breakfast and lunch programs.

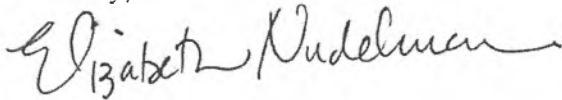
- *Can state agriculture be more involved for better food?*

Yes. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is administered at the Department of Education and Early Development (EED) within the Teaching and Learning Support division by the Child Nutrition Services (CNS) section. CNS promotes and supports the use of local food in a number of ways. Two years ago the department communicated with a local company and the outcome has been a locally produced salmon wrap that is now provided in the school lunch program. Other similar collaborative efforts are under way.

Multiple school lunch programs are actively using Alaskan fish in school meals. Training and information are provided to schools for the safe use of donated game meats in school meals where wild game is a common resource.

The CNS staff attended the first federal Farm to School Summit in January in order to learn new approaches to bringing local foods to school food programs. The CNS staff is discussing outreach and other program components with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), as the DNR Farm to School Coordinator implements HB70 the farm to school program established in law in 2010.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Nudelman  
Director, School Finance

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development /  
Child Nutrition Services

National School Lunch Program Free & Reduced Percentage Report  
FY 2010

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
<b>Alaska Gateway Schools</b>						<b>90%</b>		
3	Dot Lake Academy	17	2	19	100%		X	X
3	Eagle Community School	17	4	23	91%		X	X
3	Mentasta Lake School	19	0	19	100%		X	X
3	Northway School	46	5	54	94%		X	X
3	Tanacross School	21	1	24	92%		X	X
3	Tetlin School	27	0	27	100%		X	X
3	Tok School	111	55	195	85%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>90%</b>			
<b>Aleutians East Borough Schools</b>						<b>56%</b>		
56	King Cove Schools	49	4	94	56%			X
56	Sand Point School	49	10	105	56%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>56%</b>			
<b>Anchorage School District</b>						<b>37%</b>		
5	Abbott Loop	171	57	442	52%		X	X
5	Airport Hts	211	28	338	71%		X	X
5	Alaska Native Cultural Charter	137	19	206	76%		X	X
5	Alpenglow	26	19	543	8%			X
5	Aquarian (Charter)	22	16	364	10%			X
5	Aurora	83	99	408	45%			X
5	Baxter	156	50	385	54%		X	X
5	Bayshore	52	26	527	15%		X	X
5	Bear Valley	22	0	447	5%			X
5	Birchwood	26	14	325	12%			X
5	Bowman	76	30	480	22%		X	X
5	Campbell	149	34	438	42%			X
5	Chester Valley	89	26	202	57%			X
5	Chinook	275	76	531	66%			X
5	Chugach Opt	10	2	258	5%		X	X
5	Chugiak Elem	72	18	466	19%		X	X
5	College Gate	161	32	418	46%		X	X
5	Creekside	214	59	422	65%		X	X
5	Denali	101	23	409	30%			X
5	Eagle River	86	43	391	33%		X	X
5	Fairview	350	50	473	85%		X	X
5	Fire Lake	84	28	369	30%		X	X
5	Government Hill	203	60	479	55%		X	X
5	Homestead	43	12	330	17%		X	X
5	Huffman	32	8	389	10%		X	X
5	Inlet View	46	14	228	26%		X	X
5	Kasuun	98	42	475	29%		X	X
5	Klatt	147	41	360	52%		X	X
5	Kincaid	69	13	488	17%		X	X
5	Lake Hood	108	48	421	37%		X	X
5	Lake Otis	228	81	442	70%			X
5	Mt. Iliamna	38	8	60	77%			X
5	Mt. Spurr	16	41	319	18%			X
5	Mountain View	302	46	402	87%		X	X
5	Muldoon	315	33	443	79%			X
5	North Star	287	81	454	81%		X	X
5	Northwood	190	58	386	64%			X
5	Nunaka Valley	108	50	276	57%			X
5	Oceanview	97	35	444	30%			X
5	O'Malley	27	13	339	12%		X	X
5	Orion	39	95	465	29%			X
5	Ptarmigan	275	72	453	77%		X	X
5	Rabbit Creek	53	4	429	13%		X	X
5	Ravenwood	25	10	415	8%		X	X
5	Rogers Park	106	38	502	29%			X

Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
5	Russian Jack	237	69	389	79%			X
5	Sand Lake	104	30	679	20%			X
5	Scenic Park	118	46	392	42%		X	X
5	Spring Hill	139	39	349	51%		X	X
5	Susitna	168	57	475	47%		X	X
5	Taku	201	64	413	64%		X	X
5	Trailside	68	24	496	19%		X	X
5	Tudor	163	36	371	54%		X	X
5	Turnagain	127	24	447	34%		X	X
5	Tyson	400	44	517	86%			X
5	Ursa Major	141	131	486	56%			X
5	Ursa Minor	110	49	308	52%			X
5	Williwaw	261	62	415	78%			X
5	Willow Crest	274	52	421	77%		X	X
5	Wonder Park	191	46	299	79%			X
5	Wood, Gladys	167	57	483	46%			X
5	Benson	79	10	229	39%		X	X
5	Girdwood	21	5	162	16%		X	X
5	Northern Lights	70	27	628	15%		X	X
5	Polaris	35	11	472	10%			X
5	Whaley Center	78	10	113	78%		X	X
5	Begich Middle	443	115	1011	55%		X	X
5	Central Middle	204	54	593	44%		X	X
5	Clark Middle	686	120	1065	76%			X
5	Goldenview Middle	71	22	774	12%		X	X
5	Gruening Middle	57	60	608	19%		X	X
5	Hanshaw Middle	179	64	804	30%			X
5	Mears Middle	158	64	856	26%		X	X
5	Mirror Lake Middle	77	31	664	16%			X
5	Roming Middle	259	56	702	45%		X	X
5	Wendler Middle	223	57	583	48%		X	X
5	Bartlett High	570	162	1752	42%		X	X
5	Chugiak High	104	38	1283	11%		X	X
5	Dimond High	248	76	1837	18%		X	X
5	East High	955	152	2361	47%		X	X
5	Service High	321	105	1928	22%		X	X
5	West High	601	115	1906	38%		X	X
5	South Anchorage High	122	22	1658	9%		X	X
5	Eagle River High	55	66	932	13%			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,910</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>47,702</b>	<b>37%</b>			
<b>Annette Island School District</b>						<b>73%</b>		
6	C. Leask Middle School	23	4	39	69%		X	X
6	Metlakatla High School	54	10	103	62%		X	X
6	Richard Johnson Elementary	99	19	145	81%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>73%</b>			
<b>Berina Strait School District</b>						<b>87%</b>		
7	Brevig Mission School	104	8	126	89%		X	X
7	Diomedea School	22	1	32	72%		X	X
7	Aniguiin School	72	2	75	99%		X	X
7	John Apangalook School (Gambell)	152	15	185	90%		X	X
7	Martin L. Olson School	39	5	46	96%		X	X
7	Koyuk Malemute School	102	12	127	90%		X	X
7	Hogarth Kingeekuk Sr. School	204	10	226	95%		X	X
7	Shaktoolik School	40	3	54	80%		X	X
7	Shishmaref School	187	8	207	94%		X	X
7	Anthony A. Andrews School	141	8	176	85%		X	X
7	Tukurngailnguq School	168	9	185	96%		X	X
7	James C. Isabell School	82	3	88	97%		X	X
7	Unalakleet School	88	16	187	56%		X	X
7	Wales-Kingikmiut School	37	1	42	90%		X	X
7	White Mountain School	37	4	56	73%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>87%</b>			
<b>Bristol Bay Borough Schools</b>						<b>43%</b>		
8	Bristol Bay K-12	62	4	155	43%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>43%</b>			

Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
<b>Chatham School District</b>						<b>70%</b>		
9	Angoon Elementary School	22	2	33	73%		X	X
9	Angoon High School	32	0	47	68%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>70%</b>			
<b>Copper River School District</b>						<b>43%</b>		
11	Copper Center Elementary	17	10	52	52%			
11	Glennallen School	67	37	254	41%			X
11	Kenny Lake	36	15	125	41%			X
11	Siana School	9	0	18	50%			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>43%</b>			
<b>Cordova Public Schools</b>						<b>45%</b>		
12	Cordova Jr/Sr High School	67	8	176	43%		X	X
12	Mount Eccles Elementary School	69	20	186	48%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>45%</b>			
<b>Craig City Schools</b>						<b>77%</b>		
13	Craig Elementary & Middle School	171	12	237	77%		X	X
13	Craig High School	58	3	81	75%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>77%</b>			
<b>Delta Greely School District</b>						<b>38%</b>		
14	Delta Junction Elementary	125	34	411	39%			X
14	Delta Junction High School/New Horizons	57	15	240	30%			X
14	Fort Greely Junior High	54	20	157	47%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>38%</b>			
<b>Dillingham City Schools</b>						<b>71%</b>		
15	Dillingham Alternative High School	0	0	0	#DIV/0!		X	X
15	Dillingham Elementary School	130	16	217	67%		X	X
15	Dillingham Middle/High School	187	13	269	74%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>71%</b>			
<b>Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools</b>						<b>28%</b>		
16	Anderson Elementary	48	65	340	33%		X	X
16	Anne Hopkins Wien Elementary	149	37	407	46%		X	X
16	Artic Lights Elementary	154	127	536	52%		X	X
16	Badger Road Elementary	82	40	554	22%		X	X
16	Barnette Elementary School	46	44	421	21%		X	X
16	Ben Eielson Jr/Sr High School	38	23	475	13%		X	X
16	CEC (not a participating site)	0	0	0	0%			X
16	Crawford Elementary	32	62	305	31%		X	X
16	Denali Elementary School	136	31	371	45%		X	X
16	DWPass	6	2	23	35%		X	X
16	Effie Kokrine Charter	72	13	156	54%		X	X
16	BRIDGE (formerly known as HIRE)	8	0	19	42%		X	X
16	Hunter Elementary School	176	46	364	61%		X	X
16	Hutchinson Career Center	36	20	357	16%		X	X
16	Joy Elementary	136	34	394	43%		X	X
16	Ladd Elementary	127	84	563	37%		X	X
16	Lathrop High School	188	77	1,200	22%		X	X
16	Nordale Elementary	117	35	334	46%		X	X
16	North Pole Elementary	100	42	538	26%		X	X
16	North Pole High School	102	28	813	16%		X	X
16	North Pole Middle School	95	27	634	19%		X	X
16	NPA (Star of the North)	21	6	103	26%		X	X
16	Pearl Creek Elementary School	72	17	452	20%		X	X
16	Randy Smith Middle School	66	13	337	23%		X	X
16	Ryan Middle School	70	35	374	28%			X
16	Salcha Elementary	26	18	101	44%		X	X
16	Tanana Middle School	99	53	523	29%		X	X
16	Ticasuk Brown Elementary	94	41	564	24%		X	X
16	Two Rivers Elementary	26	17	93	46%		X	X
16	University Park Elementary	100	24	466	27%		X	X
16	Weller Elementary	66	36	528	19%		X	X
16	West Valley High School	110	30	1,079	13%		X	X
16	Woodriver Elementary	65	29	417	23%			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>13,841</b>	<b>28%</b>			

## Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
<b>Galena City Schools</b>						<b>46%</b>		
17	Galena Elementary School	18	6	81	30%		X	X
17	Galena High School	5	1	31	19%		X	X
17	Galena Interior Learning Academy	79	16	162	59%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>46%</b>			
<b>Haines Borough Schools</b>						<b>60%</b>		
18	Haines Borough School	122	56	291	61%		X	X
18	Mosquito Lake Elementary	3	3	14	43%		X	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>60%</b>			
<b>Hoonah City Schools</b>						<b>68%</b>		
19	Hoonah City School District	66	6	106	68%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>68%</b>			
<b>Hydaburg City School District</b>						<b>94%</b>		
20	Hydaburg City School District	58	4	66	94%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>94%</b>			
<b>Iditarod Area Schools</b>						<b>64%</b>		
21	Blackwell School	6	1	21	33%		X	X
21	David Louis Memorial	38	2	45	89%		X	X
21	Holy Cross School	21	4	42	60%		X	X
21	Innoko River School	12	2	18	78%		X	X
21	McGrath School	20	1	50	42%		X	X
21	Takotna School	9	0	13	69%		X	X
21	Top of the Kuskokwim School	17	0	20	85%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>64%</b>			
<b>Juneau School District</b>						<b>22%</b>		
22	Auke Bay Elementary School	22	10	318	10%			X
22	Dzantik'i Heeni Middle School	77	19	444	22%			X
22	Floyd Dryden Middle School	87	32	563	21%			X
22	Gastineau Elementary	70	6	276	28%			X
22	Glacier Valley Elementary	105	29	351	38%			X
22	Harborview Elementary	107	19	474	27%			X
22	Juneau Community Charter School	16	5	86	24%			X
22	Juneau Douglas High School	84	19	937	11%			X
22	Thunder Mountain High School	74	31	571	18%			X
22	Mendenhall River Community School	62	19	393	21%			X
22	Riverbend School	93	21	302	38%			X
22	Yaakoosge Daakahidi	73	0	163	45%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>22%</b>			
<b>Kenai City Schools</b>						<b>68%</b>		
23	Kenai Schools	57	13	103	68%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>68%</b>			
<b>Kashunamuit School District</b>						<b>75%</b>		
55	Chevak School	165	64	305	75%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>75%</b>			
<b>Kenai Peninsula School District</b>						<b>37%</b>		
24	Chapman School	37	27	102	63%		X	X
24	Homer Flex	20	3	38	61%		X	X
24	Homer High School	131	38	500	34%		X	X
24	Homer Middle School	51	14	213	31%		X	X
24	Kaleidoscope Charter School	43	15	252	23%		X	X
24	Kalifornsky Beach Elementary	99	43	450	32%			X
24	Kenai Alternative	34	8	96	44%		X	X
24	Kenai Central High School	147	45	667	29%		X	X
24	Kenai Middle School	101	44	365	40%		X	X
24	McNeil Canyon Elementary	39	18	136	42%		X	X
24	Moose Pass School	3	2	16	31%			X
24	Mt. View Elementary School	202	44	441	56%		X	X
24	Nanwalek School	62	6	75	91%		X	X
24	Nikiski Middle School	108	40	415	36%		X	X
24	Nikiski North Star	153	45	415	48%		X	X
24	Ninilchik School	63	20	192	43%		X	X
24	Paul Banks Elementary	89	27	241	48%			X
24	Redoubt Elementary School	125	60	373	50%		X	
24	Seward Elementary	92	39	290	45%		X	X
24	Seward High School	36	16	228	23%		X	X
24	Seward Middle School	21	13	110	31%		X	X
24	Skyview High School	112	51	557	29%		X	X

## Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
24	Soldotna Elementary School	117	41	441	36%		X	X
24	Soldotna High School	87	33	663	18%		X	X
24	Soldotna Middle School	96	33	415	31%		X	X
24	Sterling Elementary School	45	27	146	49%			X
24	Susan B. English School	12	7	52	37%		X	X
24	Tebughna Elementary/High School	12	4	30	53%			X
24	Tustumena Elementary School	54	23	153	50%		X	X
24	West Homer Elementary School	89	46	316	43%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>37%</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Ketchikan Gateway Schools</b>						<b>33%</b>		
25	Charter Elementary	65	15	179	45%			X
25	Houghtaling Elementary School	129	27	364	43%		X	X
25	Ketchikan High School	83	11	570	16%			X
25	Point Higgins School	33	11	231	19%			X
25	Revilla High School	51	9	112	54%		X	X
25	Schoenbar Middle School	68	7	288	26%		X	X
25	Tongass School of Arts and Sciences	69	9	165	47%		X	X
25	White Cliff Elementary/Fawn Mountain	110	20	295	44%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>33%</b>			
<b>Klawock City Schools</b>						<b>72%</b>		
27	Klawock City Schools	88	11	137	72%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>72%</b>			
<b>Kodiak Island Borough Schools</b>						<b>42%</b>		
28	Kodiak High School	227	64	783	37%		X	X
28	Kodiak Middle School	176	65	534	45%		X	X
28	Peterson Elementary	14	28	249	17%		X	X
28	East Elementary	104	31	321	42%		X	X
28	Main Elementary	112	44	260	60%		X	X
28	North Star Elementary	69	24	218	43%		X	X
28	Akhiok School	5	5	18	56%		X	X
28	Karluk School	11	0	13	85%		X	X
28	Larsen Bay School	8	0	11	73%		X	X
28	Old Harbor School	32	5	47	79%		X	X
28	Ouzinkie School	21	2	30	77%		X	X
28	Port Lions School	23	0	36	64%			X
28	Chiniak School CLOSED!	0	0	0	0%			
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>42%</b>			
<b>Kuspuk School District</b>						<b>76%</b>		
29	Joseph & Olinga Gregory Elem. School	10	1	14	79%		X	X
29	Zackar Levi Elementary School	41	7	59	81%		X	X
29	George Morgan Sr. High School	51	0	65	78%		X	X
29	Auntie Mary Nicoli Elementary	31	9	63	63%		X	X
29	Aniak Jr./Sr. High School	21	13	51	67%		X	X
29	Crow Village Sam School	24	1	32	78%		X	X
29	Johnnie John Sr. School	32	6	45	84%		X	X
29	Jack Egnaty Sr. School	11	1	17	71%		X	X
29	Gusty Michael Sr. School	19	3	24	92%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>76%</b>			
<b>Lake Peninsula School District</b>						<b>66%</b>		
30	Chignik Bay School	9	0	16	56%			X
30	Chignik Lagoon School	4	0	14	29%			X
30	Chignik Lake	11	0	19	58%			X
30	Egegik School	6	1	11	64%			X
30	Igiugig School	8	4	15	80%			X
30	Kokhanok School	21	0	40	53%			X
30	Levelok School	17	0	22	77%			X
30	Newhalen School	58	4	84	74%			X
30	Nondalton School	24	4	35	80%			X
30	Pedro Bay School (Dena'ina)	4	0	11	36%			X
30	Perryville School	20	0	27	74%			X
30	Pilot Point School	7	0	16	44%			X
30	Port Alsworth School	15	14	44	66%			X
30	Port Heiden School (Meshik)	18	0	24	75%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>66%</b>			
<b>Lower Kuskokwim Schools</b>						<b>72%</b>		
31	Akiuk Memorial	69	7	94	81%		X	X
31	Akula Elitnauvik School	87	0	87	100%		X	X

## Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
31	Anna Tobeluk Memorial School	143	12	170	91%		X	X
31	Ayaprun Elitnurvik	91	18	172	63%		X	X
31	Ayaprun(Newtok)	117	2	124	96%		X	X
31	Bethel Regional High School	180	16	474	41%			X
31	Bethel Alternative Boarding school	27	0	34	79%			X
31	Bethel-Gladys Jung Elementary	126	19	334	43%		X	X
31	Bethel-MikeInguut Elitnaurviat	98	14	285	39%		X	X
31	Chefornak School	106	20	186	68%		X	X
31	Dick R. Kiunya Memorial (Kongiganak)	108	7	144	80%		X	X
31	Eek School	104	1	108	97%		X	X
31	JoAnn A. Alexie Memorial (Atmautluak)	91	2	100	93%		X	X
31	Kipnuk School	157	21	207	86%		X	X
31	Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat (Quinhagak)	145	8	184	83%		X	X
31	Kwethluk Community School	198	16	250	86%		X	X
31	Kwigillingok School	94	5	120	83%		X	X
31	Napakiak School	108	5	130	87%		X	X
31	Nelson Island (Toksook Bay)	161	29	256	74%		X	X
31	Nightmute School	51	0	82	62%		X	X
31	Nunwarmiut (Mekoryuk)	32	4	43	84%		X	X
31	Paul T. Albert Memorial (Tununak)	91	15	125	85%		X	X
31	Qugcuun Memorial High (Oscarville)	28	0	33	85%		X	X
31	Arvig Platinum School	11	1	14	86%		X	X
31	Rocky Mountain (Goodnews Bay)	49	2	65	78%		X	X
31	Tunututuliak/Lewis Angapak Memorial School	125	5	159	82%		X	X
31	Z John Williams Memorial (Napaskiak)	138	0	153	90%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>72%</b>			
<b>Lower Yukon School District</b>						<b>67%</b>		
32	Alakanuk	126	6	214	62%		X	X
32	Emmonak School	118	10	238	54%		X	X
32	Hooper Bay School	247	8	402	63%		X	X
32	Kotlik Schools	115	11	171	74%		X	X
32	Marshall School	80	25	135	78%		X	X
32	Mountain Village	135	20	240	65%		X	X
32	Pilot Station	118	3	169	72%		X	X
32	Pitkas Point School	19		23	83%		X	X
32	Russian Mission	59	10	105	66%		X	X
32	Scammon Bay	156	23	218	82%		X	X
32	Sheldon Point School/Nunumiqua	37	5	66	64%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>67%</b>			
<b>Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District</b>						<b>36%</b>		
33	Big Lake Elementary	191	48	371	64%		X	X
33	Burchell High School	138	12	225	67%		X	X
33	Butte Elementary	82	59	310	45%		X	X
33	Colony High School	168	50	1225	18%		X	X
33	Colony Middle School	122	40	644	25%		X	X
33	Cottonwood Ck Elementary	99	19	404	29%		X	X
33	Finger Lake Elementary	98	18	342	34%		X	X
33	Glacier View School	10	2	39	31%		X	X
33	Goose Bay Elementary	140	59	436	46%		X	X
33	Houston High School	138	36	401	43%		X	X
33	Houston Middle School	151	34	323	57%		X	X
33	Iditarod Elementary	149	30	366	49%		X	X
33	Knik Elementary	123	57	409	44%		X	X
33	Larson Elementary	83	30	347	33%		X	X
33	Machentanz Elementary	70	17	310	28%		X	X
33	Mat-Su Career & Tech H.S.	91	26	403	29%		X	X
33	Meadow Lakes Elementary	168	48	459	47%		X	X
33	Mid Valley High School	94	7	188	54%		X	X
33	Palmer High School	146	36	787	23%		X	X
33	Palmer Middle School	160	53	594	36%		X	X
33	Pioneer Peak Elementary	74	14	379	23%		X	X
33	Shaw Elementary	110	36	365	40%		X	X
33	Sherrod Elementary	129	29	426	37%		X	X
33	Snowshoe Elementary	83	37	369	33%		X	X
33	Sutton Elementary	33	10	70	61%		X	X
33	Su-Valley Jr/Sr High School	72	22	165	57%		X	X

## Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
33	Swanson Elementary	123	29	447	34%		X	X
33	Talkeetna Elementary	30	12	91	46%		X	X
33	Tanaina Elementary	154	36	401	47%		X	X
33	Teeland Middle School	170	36	724	28%		X	X
33	Trapper Creek Elementary	18	1	23	83%		X	X
33	Valley Pathways	75	9	206	41%		X	X
33	Wasilla High School	304	86	1274	31%		X	X
33	Wasilla Middle School	252	84	805	42%		X	X
33	Willow Elementary	66	16	132	62%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>36%</b>			
	<b>Mt. Edgecumbe High School</b>					<b>40%</b>		
98	Mt. Edgecumbe High School	138	25	405	40%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>40%</b>			
	<b>Nenana City Public Schools</b>					<b>26%</b>		
34	Nenana City Public School	40	12	198	26%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>26%</b>			
	<b>Nome Public Schools</b>					<b>68%</b>		
35	NACTEC	14	0	14	100%			X
35	Nome Elementary School	238	12	354	71%			X
35	Nome-Beltz Jr/Sr High School	170	8	281	63%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>68%</b>			
	<b>North Slope Borough School District</b>					<b>45%</b>		
36	Alak School (Wainright)	97	22	155	77%		X	X
36	Barrow High School	45	13	202	29%			X
36	Eban Hopson Sr. Memorial Middle School	45	17	192	32%			X
36	Harold Kaveolook School	44	5	60	82%		X	X
36	Ipalook Elementary School	140	42	606	30%		X	X
36	Kali School	25	4	74	39%		X	X
36	Kiita Learning Center (Barrow)	16	2	51	35%			X
36	Meade River School	26	19	77	58%		X	X
36	Nuigsut Trapper School	26	4	88	34%		X	X
36	Nunamiut School	45	12	91	63%		X	X
36	Tikigaaq School	133	19	202	75%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>45%</b>			
	<b>Northwest Arctic Borough School</b>					<b>72%</b>		
37	Ambler School	56	2	64	91%		X	X
37	Buckland School	131	0	162	81%		X	X
37	Deering School	30	0	33	91%		X	X
37	Kiana School	106	0	113	94%		X	X
37	Kobuk School	39	0	42	93%		X	X
37	Kotzebue Elementary /Middle School	333	23	730	49%		X	X
37	McQueen School (Kivalina)	80	2	122	67%		X	X
37	Napaqtugmiut School(Noatak High)	115	0	160	72%		X	X
37	Noorvik Elementary	185	8	210	92%		X	X
37	Selawik School (Davis Ramoth)	243	0	261	93%		X	X
37	Shungnak School	52	6	68	85%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>72%</b>			
	<b>Petersburg Public Schools</b>					<b>50%</b>		
39	Petersburg High School	72	5	173	45%		X	X
39	Mitkof Middle School	53	6	120	49%		X	X
39	Rae C. Stedman Elementary School	95	24	217	55%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>50%</b>			
	<b>Sitka Borough School District</b>					<b>27%</b>		
42	Baranof Elementary School	47	13	243	25%		X	X
42	Blatchley Middle School	51	18	289	24%			X
42	Keet Gooshi Heen Elementary	99	30	418	31%		X	X
42	Pacific High School	21	2	38	61%			X
42	Sitka High School	65	21	392	22%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>27%</b>			
	<b>Skagway City Schools</b>					<b>14%</b>		
43	Skagway City School	4	8	84	14%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14%</b>			

## Attachment I

District #	District and schools	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Enrolled	% F & R	District % F & R	Breakfast	Lunch
<b>Southeast Island School District</b>						<b>72%</b>		
44	Hollis	9	3	14	86%		X	X
44	Howard Valentine	7	3	15	67%		X	X
44	Hyder	0	0	0	0%		X	X
44	Kasaan	6	3	11	82%		X	X
44	Naukati	13	2	15	100%		X	X
44	Port Alexander	9	0	10	90%		X	X
44	Port Protection	8	0	11	73%		X	X
44	Thorne Bay	32	9	68	60%		X	X
44	Whale Pass	0	0	0	0%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72%</b>			
<b>Southwest Region Schools</b>						<b>91%</b>		
45	Aleknagik School	19	6	33	76%			X
45	Clarks Point School	11	0	13	85%			X
45	Koliganek School	44	6	57	88%			X
45	Manokotak School	106	21	128	99%			X
45	New Stuyahok School	138	11	158	94%			X
45	Togiak School	154	48	228	89%			X
45	Twin Hills School	14	0	14	100%			X
45	William "Sonny" Nelson School	3	6	12	75%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>91%</b>			
<b>St. Mary's School District</b>						<b>88%</b>		
46	Elicarvicuar Elementary School	132	21	174	88%			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>88%</b>			
<b>Unalaska City School District</b>						<b>17%</b>		
47	Unalaska Elementary	38	4	208	20%		X	X
47	Unalaska Junior/Senior High School	24	1	192	13%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>17%</b>			
<b>Valdez City Schools</b>						<b>25%</b>		
48	Hermon Hutchen Elementary	60	19	331	24%		X	X
48	Valdez High School	79	13	340	27%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>25%</b>			
<b>Wrangell Public Schools</b>						<b>59%</b>		
57	Evergreen Elementary	57	22	127	62%		X	X
57	Stikine Middle School	31	12	69	62%		X	X
57	Wrangell High School	53	9	116	53%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>59%</b>			
<b>Yakutat School District</b>						<b>76%</b>		
50	Yakutat School District	50	32	108	76%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>76%</b>			
<b>Yukon Flats School District</b>						<b>74%</b>		
51	Arctic Village School	26	0	33	79%		X	X
51	Beaver" Cruikshank" School	6	3	15	60%		X	X
51	ChalkyitsikTsuk Taih School	19	1	21	95%		X	X
51	Circle School	17	1	19	95%		X	X
51	Far North School	2	0	11	18%		X	X
51	Fort Yukon Schools	53	26	112	71%		X	X
51	Stevens Village School	14	0	16	88%		X	X
51	Venetie School	40	6	61	75%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>74%</b>			
<b>Yukon Kovukuk School District</b>						<b>82%</b>		
52	Allakaket School	33	10	46	93%			X
52	(Ruby) Merrelaine A Kangas School	21	4	36	69%			X
52	Andrew K Demonski School	33	6	49	80%			X
52	Minto School	38	3	50	82%			X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>82%</b>			
<b>Yupit School District</b>						<b>91%</b>		
54	Akiachak School	162	11	204	85%		X	X
54	Akiak School	90	4	105	90%		X	X
54	Tuluksak	143	4	148	99%		X	X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>91%</b>			
<b>Total all school districts</b>		<b>38,521</b>	<b>9,387</b>	<b>118,044</b>	<b>41%</b>			
		<b>Free</b>	<b>Reduced</b>	<b>All students</b>	<b>%F&amp;R</b>			

School District	DISTRICT Eligibility- by day, by district			LUNCH [Actual, by day, by district] LUNCH						BREAKFAST [Actual, by day, by district] BREAKFAST							
	Eligible Free & Reduced	Eligible Paid	Total Enrolled	Actual Free & Reduced	Free & Reduced Not Claiming	% Free & Reduced Not Claiming	Actual Paid	Paid Not Claiming	% Paid Not Claiming	Total All Students Not Claiming	Actual Free & Reduced	Free & Reduced Not Claiming	% Free & Reduced Not Claiming	Actual Paid	Paid Not Claiming	% Paid Not Claiming	All Students Not Claiming
Alaska Gateway Schools	325	36	361	256	69	21%	33	3	9%	20%	203	122	37%	22	14	39%	38%
Aleutians East Borough Schools	112	87	199	76	36	32%	40	47	53%	41%	-	112	100%	-	87	100%	100%
Anchorage School District	17,834	29,868	47,702	12,673	5,161	29%	5,296	24,572	82%	62%	4,038	13,796	77%	568	29,300	98%	90%
Annette Island School District	209	78	287	119	90	43%	28	50	65%	49%	46	163	78%	6	72	93%	82%
Bering Strait School District	1,580	262	1,812	1,183	397	25%	162	100	38%	27%	565	1,015	64%	58	204	78%	67%
Bristol Bay Borough Schools	66	89	155	48	17	25%	61	28	32%	29%	13	53	80%	16	73	82%	81%
Chatham School District	56	24	80	28	28	50%	3	21	87%	61%	3	53	94%	1	23	98%	95%
Copper River School District	191	258	449	113	78	41%	81	177	69%	57%	-	191	100%	-	258	100%	100%
Cordova Public Schools	164	198	362	138	26	16%	105	93	47%	33%	47	117	72%	15	183	93%	83%
Craig City Schools	244	74	318	184	60	24%	43	31	42%	29%	136	108	44%	20	54	73%	51%
Della Greeley School District	305	503	808	230	75	25%	134	369	73%	55%	-	305	100%	-	503	100%	100%
Dillingham City Schools	346	140	486	195	151	44%	45	95	68%	51%	71	275	80%	13	127	91%	83%
Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools	3,819	10,022	13,841	2,832	987	26%	2,260	7,762	77%	63%	1,171	2,648	69%	335	9,687	97%	89%
Galena City Schools	125	149	274	93	32	25%	118	31	21%	23%	80	45	36%	77	72	48%	43%
Haines Borough Schools	184	121	305	106	78	43%	51	70	58%	49%	95	89	48%	25	96	79%	61%
Hoonah City Schools	72	34	106	53	19	27%	24	10	30%	28%	32	40	56%	11	23	66%	59%
Hydaburg City School District	62	4	66	37	25	40%	4	-	0%	37%	-	62	100%	-	4	100%	100%
Iditarod Area Schools	133	76	209	109	24	18%	22	54	71%	38%	68	65	49%	16	60	79%	60%
Juneau School District	1,080	3,798	4,878	776	304	28%	777	3,021	80%	68%	-	1,080	100%	-	3,798	100%	100%
Kake City Schools	70	33	103	38	32	46%	15	18	53%	48%	20	50	71%	6	27	81%	74%
Kashunamiut School District	229	76	305	193	36	16%	59	17	22%	17%	108	121	53%	25	51	67%	56%
Kenai Peninsula School District	3,112	5,276	8,388	2,105	1,007	32%	1,123	4,153	79%	62%	622	2,490	80%	122	5,154	98%	91%
Ketchikan Gateway Schools	717	1,487	2,204	520	197	28%	316	1,171	79%	62%	32	685	95%	11	1,476	99%	98%
Klawock City Schools	99	38	137	68	31	31%	24	14	37%	33%	-	99	100%	-	38	100%	100%
Kodiak Island Borough Schools	1,070	1,450	2,520	705	365	34%	438	1,012	70%	55%	223	847	79%	73	1,377	95%	88%
Kuspuk School District	281	89	370	199	82	29%	57	32	36%	31%	173	108	38%	51	38	42%	39%
Lake Peninsula School District	249	129	378	196	53	21%	54	75	58%	34%	-	249	100%	-	129	100%	100%
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	2,964	1,169	4,133	2,399	565	19%	362	807	69%	33%	1,145	1,819	61%	132	1,037	89%	69%
Lower Yukon School District	1,331	650	1,981	1,032	299	22%	403	247	38%	28%	621	710	53%	229	421	65%	57%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School	5,252	9,208	14,460	3,675	1,577	30%	1,647	7,561	82%	63%	1,788	3,464	66%	1,542	7,666	83%	77%
Mt. Edgecumbe High School	163	242	405	148	15	9%	176	66	27%	20%	88	75	46%	126	116	48%	47%
Nenana City Public Schools	52	146	198	42	10	20%	62	84	57%	47%	29	23	45%	36	110	76%	68%
Nome Public Schools	442	207	649	312	130	30%	90	117	56%	38%	-	442	100%	-	207	100%	100%
North Slope Borough School District	801	997	1,798	525	276	35%	730	267	27%	30%	214	587	73%	191	806	81%	77%
Northwest Arctic Borough School	1,411	554	1,965	1,110	301	21%	292	262	47%	29%	513	898	64%	75	479	86%	70%
Petersburg Public Schools	255	255	510	154	101	40%	57	198	78%	59%	64	191	75%	8	247	97%	86%
Saint Marys School District	153	21	174	135	18	12%	19	2	9%	11%	-	153	100%	-	21	100%	100%
Southeast Island School District	104	40	144	84	20	19%	31	9	23%	20%	-	104	100%	19	21	52%	87%
Sitka Borough School District	367	1,013	1,380	250	117	32%	280	733	72%	62%	37	330	90%	18	995	98%	96%
Southwest Region Schools	587	56	643	433	154	26%	73	-	0%	24%	-	587	100%	-	56	100%	100%
Unalaska City School District	67	333	400	67	(0)	0%	221	112	34%	28%	15	52	78%	25	308	93%	90%
Valdez City Schools	171	500	671	125	46	27%	249	251	50%	44%	38	133	78%	27	473	95%	90%
Wrangell Public Schools	184	128	312	123	61	33%	39	89	69%	48%	76	108	59%	12	116	91%	72%
Yakutat School District	82	230	312	58	24	29%	17	213	93%	76%	56	26	32%	18	212	92%	76%
Yukon Flats School District	214	74	288	119	95	44%	24	51	68%	50%	55	159	74%	12	62	83%	76%
Yukon Koyukuk School District	148	33	181	107	41	28%	28	5	15%	26%	-	148	100%	-	33	100%	100%
Yupit School District	414	43	457	300	114	28%	48	-	0%	25%	145	269	65%	21	22	52%	64%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>47,896</b>	<b>70,298</b>	<b>118,194</b>	<b>34,471</b>	<b>13,425</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>54,079</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>35,264</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>66,338</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>86%</b>

Compiled from annual, actual (2010) per district NSLP participating free/reduced claims. Converted using 170 eating days. Non NSLP districts are: Aleutian Region, Chugach, Denali, Pelican, Pribilof and Tanana; Skagway data missing from analysis.

School District	Revenue		Subtotal Revenues	Expenditures	Difference	Transfers In
	Local Sales/Other	Federal				
Alaska Gateway	\$ 22,442	\$ 304,637	\$ 327,079	\$ 451,441	\$ (124,362)	\$ 129,659
Aleutian Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleutians East	30,577	62,568	93,145	191,589	(98,444)	110,000
Anchorage	5,008,314	10,984,019	15,992,333	15,950,687	41,646	-
Annette Island	1,164	119,603	120,767	175,610	(54,843)	104,843
Bering Strait	115,623	1,139,462	1,255,085	2,170,378	(915,293)	915,293
Bristol Bay	59,922	41,333	101,255	116,873	(15,618)	15,618
Chatham	172	14,704	14,876	51,845	(36,969)	36,969
Chugach	-	-	-	30,375	(30,375)	30,375
Copper River	63,612	89,006	152,618	215,624	(63,006)	64,869
Cordova	55,204	170,059	225,263	311,842	(86,579)	100,000
Craig	27,542	210,551	238,093	232,871	5,222	-
Delta Greely	99,080	200,099	299,179	346,457	(47,278)	47,278
Denali	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dillingham	39,660	229,058	268,718	318,425	(49,707)	49,707
Fairbanks	2,166,675	2,663,788	4,830,463	4,829,664	799	-
Galena	23,206	92,560	115,766	248,803	(133,037)	133,037
Haines	96,639	109,543	206,182	203,189	2,993	-
Hoonah	16,804	64,818	81,622	94,308	(12,686)	12,686
Hydaburg	-	23,415	23,415	50,267	(26,852)	26,852
Iditarod	44,029	120,336	164,365	229,443	(65,078)	65,078
Juneau	501,461	527,051	1,028,512	953,150	75,362	41,100
Take	751	44,250	45,001	127,480	(82,479)	82,479
Kashunamiut	22,364	205,003	227,367	354,904	(127,537)	127,537
Kenai Peninsula	957,003	1,741,650	2,698,653	3,243,735	(545,082)	424,998
Ketchikan	137,801	373,495	511,296	580,390	(69,094)	-
Klawock	11,804	46,477	58,281	100,299	(42,018)	120,000
Kodiak	256,514	727,680	984,194	1,133,175	(148,981)	148,981
Kuspuk	59,627	235,882	295,509	539,414	(243,905)	243,855
Lake & Peninsula	64,131	159,337	223,468	537,412	(313,944)	275,000
Lower Kuskokwim	302,743	2,602,884	2,905,627	3,003,014	(97,387)	97,387
Lower Yukon	162,986	1,422,388	1,585,374	3,025,898	(1,440,524)	1,440,524
Mat-Su	1,555,972	3,619,363	5,175,335	5,822,945	(647,610)	647,610
Nenana	42,451	57,762	100,213	199,810	(99,597)	99,597
Nome	69,521	221,199	290,720	353,328	(62,608)	62,608
North Slope	118,381	508,834	627,215	2,375,185	(1,747,970)	1,747,970
Northwest Arctic	148,254	1,052,198	1,200,452	2,005,089	(804,637)	800,512
Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	39,907	161,023	200,930	217,695	(16,765)	-
Pribilof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Mary's	6,026	121,940	127,966	185,124	(57,158)	57,158
Sitka	105,496	203,702	309,198	345,745	(36,547)	-
Skagway	65,046	11,716	76,762	101,407	(24,645)	11,300
Southeast Island	6,331	78,383	84,714	221,611	(136,897)	136,897
Southwest Region	43,956	300,964	344,920	649,920	(305,000)	305,000
Tanana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	266,240	84,385	350,625	327,469	23,156	-
Valdez	237,825	130,952	368,777	577,422	(208,645)	289,777
Wrangell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	21,307	77,995	99,302	137,752	(38,450)	-
Yukon Flats	33,395	-	33,395	232,946	(199,551)	199,551
Yukon-Koyukuk	275	48,204	48,479	130,086	(81,607)	81,607
Yupiit	14,422	275,443	289,865	487,544	(197,679)	197,679
Mt. Edgecumbe	-	174,562	174,562	174,562	-	-
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$ 13,122,655</b>	<b>\$ 31,854,281</b>	<b>\$ 44,976,936</b>	<b>\$ 54,364,202</b>	<b>\$ (9,387,266)</b>	<b>\$ 9,481,391</b>

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School District	Revenue		Subtotal Revenues	Expenditures	Difference	Transfers In
	Local Sales/Other	Federal				
Alaska Gateway	\$ 457,232	\$ 357,565	\$ 814,797	\$ 788,163	\$ 26,634	\$ -
Aleutian Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleutians East	39,594	62,728	102,322	189,638	(87,316)	110,000
Anchorage	4,586,647	12,495,037	17,081,684	16,406,378	675,306	-
Annette Island	1,766	122,832	124,598	168,236	(43,638)	100,000
Bering Strait	128,464	1,205,789	1,334,253	2,376,203	(1,041,950)	1,041,950
Bristol Bay	54,851	47,743	102,594	146,054	(43,460)	43,460
Chatham	313	27,631	27,944	53,870	(25,926)	46,176
Chugach	-	-	-	46,732	(46,732)	46,732
Copper River	61,330	99,109	160,439	237,386	(76,947)	74,700
Cordova	61,995	207,626	269,621	347,960	(78,339)	74,000
Craig	22,328	212,126	234,454	244,906	(10,452)	11,000
Delta Greely	98,085	192,050	290,135	334,676	(44,541)	53,850
Denali	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dillingham	47,005	180,450	227,455	299,991	(72,536)	-
Fairbanks	2,010,908	2,790,592	4,801,500	5,249,484	(447,984)	-
Galena	20,786	122,752	143,538	263,323	(119,785)	119,785
Haines	107,947	119,895	227,842	218,790	9,052	-
Hoonah	15,323	69,179	84,502	137,132	(52,630)	54,434
Hydaburg	6,688	74,371	81,059	81,059	-	-
Iditarod	63,991	114,781	178,772	241,880	(63,108)	63,108
Juneau	562,525	626,029	1,188,554	1,254,882	(66,328)	-
Take	13,433	43,458	56,891	158,482	(101,591)	166,591
Kashunamiut	22,999	223,433	246,432	421,609	(175,177)	50,000
Kenai Peninsula	911,808	2,075,390	2,987,198	3,212,377	(225,179)	316,614
Ketchikan	148,351	450,687	599,038	658,000	(58,962)	80,000
Klawock	11,101	58,779	69,880	102,672	(32,792)	61,000
Kodiak	260,499	724,086	984,585	1,149,293	(164,708)	164,708
Kuspuk	39,671	249,300	288,971	496,600	(207,629)	207,629
Lake & Peninsula	66,495	162,471	228,966	567,520	(338,554)	350,000
Lower Kuskokwim	356,349	2,751,601	3,107,950	3,311,188	(203,238)	203,238
Lower Yukon	119,466	1,258,830	1,378,296	3,082,122	(1,703,826)	1,703,826
Mat-Su	1,449,019	3,922,394	5,371,413	5,836,485	(465,072)	465,072
Nenana	55,450	50,222	105,672	208,674	(103,002)	103,002
Nome	82,071	280,392	362,463	404,846	(42,383)	42,383
North Slope	2,440,598	600,370	3,040,968	3,040,968	-	-
Northwest Arctic	214,854	1,137,522	1,352,376	2,159,596	(807,220)	805,430
Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	37,364	159,319	196,683	209,458	(12,775)	7,542
Pribilof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Mary's	4,787	133,147	137,934	203,503	(65,569)	65,569
Sitka	125,666	219,595	345,261	381,806	(36,545)	-
Skagway	95,229	12,715	107,944	96,103	11,841	25,000
Southeast Island	2,684	94,556	97,240	225,740	(128,500)	128,500
Southwest Region	63,371	323,176	386,547	721,157	(334,610)	305,000
Tanana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	267,187	78,378	345,565	338,401	7,164	-
Valdez	240,622	124,820	365,442	623,282	(257,840)	209,536
Wrangell	40,984	121,724	162,708	211,165	(48,457)	48,457
Yakutat	23,926	79,897	103,823	136,503	(32,680)	-
Yukon Flats	41,580	116,827	158,407	321,972	(163,565)	163,565
Yukon-Koyukuk	940	84,991	85,931	180,022	(94,091)	94,091
Yupitit	13,231	306,125	319,356	562,840	(243,484)	243,484
Mt. Edgecumbe	-	213,283	213,283	213,283	-	-
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$ 15,497,513</b>	<b>\$ 35,185,773</b>	<b>\$ 50,683,286</b>	<b>\$ 58,322,410</b>	<b>\$ (7,639,124)</b>	<b>\$ 7,849,432</b>

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**Action for Healthy Kids®****Because healthy kids learn better**Senate Finance Committee  
VIA FAX

February 7, 2011

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FEB - 7 2011

Senators Hoffman and Steadman,

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Action for Healthy Kids team, a coalition of Alaskan organizations, agencies and individuals who support ways to fight children obesity through changes in school policies.

We support SB 3!

Lack of adequate nutrition affects the cognitive and behavioral development of children. Research shows that school breakfast

(1) improves student performance; (2) increases school attendance; (3) decreases school violence; and (4) fights obesity and improves nutrition

\* 42% of Alaska students qualify for free/reduced school meals (over 51,000 students)

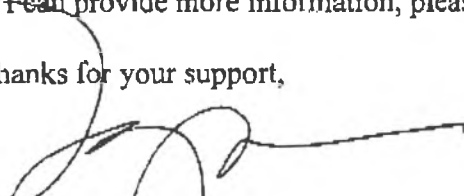
\* 15% of the students that qualify for free/reduced school meals do not attend schools that offer a breakfast program (over 7,000 missed meals) Over 23,000 Alaska students attend a public school that does not offer a school breakfast program.

We urge Alaska join 25 other states that provide state funds to supplement the federal reimbursement so that all Alaskan children have access to healthy meals at school.

"Childhood Obesity: The Preventable Threat to America's Youth" follows this fax. We invite you to [www.actionforhealthykids.org](http://www.actionforhealthykids.org) to find more fact sheets.

If I can provide more information, please contact me at [mary.grisco@elmendorf.af.mil](mailto:mary.grisco@elmendorf.af.mil).

Thanks for your support,



Mary Grisco, Acting Chair  
Alaska Action For Healthy Kids Team  
And Executive Director, All Alaska Pediatric Partnership

## Fact Sheet



Action for Healthy Kids®

### Childhood Obesity The Preventable Threat to America's Youth

The majority of American youth are sedentary and do not eat well. The resulting poor nutrition and lack of physical activity has created an epidemic of childhood obesity that is preventable, yet shows no sign of decreasing. Action for Healthy Kids helps schools make changes that will make their students healthier, which in turn will improve their achievement.

#### Prevalence and Trends

Overweight and obesity impairs or threatens the health of millions of American children.

- Thirty-two percent of American children and adolescents are overweight or obese, with a 16% of youth 2-19 falling into the obese category
- Rates of overweight and obesity remain high with 31.9% of children and adolescents aged 2-19 years at or above the 85th percentile of the 2000 BMI-for-age growth charts.<sup>1</sup>
- For children aged 2-19 11% are above the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile, 15% above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile, and 30% above the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile. About 2/3 of those with BMIs above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile have BMIs above the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile, indicating much severe obesity.<sup>1</sup>

#### Racial/Ethnic Populations

Although overweight has increased for all children and adolescents over time, data indicate disparities among racial/ethnic groups.

- 28% of African-American girls aged 12 to 19 are obese, as are 20% of Mexican-American girls.<sup>1</sup>
- 18.5% of African-American and 22% of Mexican-American boys are overweight or obese.<sup>1</sup>
- Among 12-19 year olds, those above the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile BMI included 20% of non-Hispanic black girls, 18% of Mexican American boys, and 9% of white girls.<sup>1</sup>

#### Contributing Factors

Poor eating habits and lack of physical activity are root causes of overweight and obesity.

- Only 2% of school-aged children consume the recommended daily number of servings from all five major food groups, and only 30% consume the suggested amount of milk.<sup>2</sup>
- Caloric contribution from sugar sweetened beverages increased significantly from 204 kcal/day in 1988-1994 to 224 kcal/day in 1999-2004.<sup>3</sup>
- 35% of students watch television 3 or more hours per average school day.<sup>4</sup>
- Only 35% of students are physically active for 60 minutes at least 5 days per week.<sup>4</sup>

#### Health Consequences

Childhood obesity is a medical concern, not a cosmetic issue.

- An obese 4-year-old has a 20% chance of becoming an obese adult, and an obese teenager has up to an 80% chance of becoming an obese adult.<sup>5</sup>

- Overweight children and teens have been found to have risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD), including high cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, and abnormal glucose tolerance.<sup>6</sup>
- Among 5- to 17-year-olds, almost 60% of overweight children had at least one CVD risk factor while 25 percent of overweight children had two or more CVD risk factors.<sup>7</sup>
- Severely overweight and obese children often suffer from depression, anxiety disorders, isolation from their peers, low self-esteem, and eating disorders.<sup>8</sup>

### **Academic Consequences**

A growing body of evidence indicates that poor nutrition, physical inactivity and obesity are associated with lower student achievement.

- The psychological stress of social stigmatization can cause low self-esteem which, in turn, can hinder academic and social functioning, and persist into adulthood.<sup>9</sup>
- Hunger, physical and emotional abuse, and chronic illness can lead to poor school performance.<sup>10</sup>
- Overweight kindergartners had significantly lower math and reading test scores at the beginning of the year than did their non-overweight peers, and these lower scores continued into first grade.<sup>11,12</sup>

### **Economic Consequences**

- Childhood obesity is estimated to cost \$14 billion annually in health expenses.<sup>13,14</sup>
- Severely overweight children miss four times as much school as normal-weight kids.<sup>9</sup> If such health problems keep children out of school just one day per month, this could cost a large school district like Los Angeles about \$15 million each year. An average size school district could likely forfeit \$95,000 to \$160,000 annually.<sup>15</sup>
- Obesity-associated annual hospital costs for children increased more than threefold from \$35 million during 1979-1981 to \$127 million during 1997-1999.<sup>16</sup>

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# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

*Session*  
State Capitol, Rm. 101  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-2435  
Fax: (907) 465-6615

*Interim*  
716 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave, Ste. 540  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
(907) 269-0120  
Fax: (907) 269-0122

Senator\_Bill\_Wielechowski@legis.state.ak.us



Chair  
State Affairs Committee

Co-chair  
Joint Armed Services Committee

Vice Chair  
Resources Committee  
Judiciary Committee

Member  
Admin Reg Review

SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

## Explanation of Changes

### Senate Bill 3 – Funding for School Meals

"An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast."

The original legislation specified "the department shall provide a base amount of 15 cents for each lunch **OR** 35 cents for each breakfast" (emphasis added).

In order to ensure schools can receive funding for both lunches and breakfasts served, the Committee Substitute now reads "the department shall provide funding to a school district of 15 cents for lunch **AND** 35 cents for breakfast to each eligible student" (emphasis added).

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SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

## Sponsor Statement

### Senate Bill 3 – Funding for School Meals

"An Act providing for funding for school lunch and breakfast."

Senate Bill 3 will provide a state match for schools participating in the federal Free and Reduced Price School Breakfast and Lunch Program. This legislation will encourage more schools to provide nutritious meals for underprivileged children and allow schools that already do so to improve their programs. Currently in Alaska, twenty percent (20%) of schools participating in the school lunch program do not offer school breakfast, impacting 22,253 Alaskan children, 6,850 of whom are children from low income families who qualify for free or reduced price meals. For many children, these are the only nutritious meals they will get on a regular basis. Alaska is one of the only states that does not help supplement the program.

This legislation will provide school districts with a base amount of 35 cents for each breakfast served and 15 cents per lunch. To compensate for higher costs, rural schools will receive additional assistance through a funding formula based on the applicable School District Cost Factor for each district.

In addition to fighting childhood hunger, investing in school meals has been shown to improve school attendance and performance, reduce violence, and combat childhood obesity.

This legislation was requested by the Food Bank of Alaska, The Alaska Food Coalition, and the Alaska School Nutrition Association; and currently has been endorsed by the Yakutat Board of Education, the Petersburg Indian Association, the Petersburg School District, the Lower Kuskokwim School District, the Bering Strait School Board, the Cordova School District, the Yupiit School District, the Kenai Peninsula School District, the Chugach School District, the Anchorage School District, the Homer Food Pantry and the AARP.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

## Session

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## Chair

State Affairs Committee

## Co-chair

Joint Armed Services Committee

## Vice Chair

Resources Committee  
Judiciary Committee

## Member

Administrative Regulation Review

## SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

### Fast Facts: Alaska's School And Lunch Program

#### Alaskan Children In Need:

- **One out of every 8 Alaska** families struggles to put enough food on the table. [\[USDA\]](#)
- According to Hunger in America 2010, **74,000 Alaskans seek food assistance each year**. The study also showed that 43% of households visiting food pantries in Alaska have a child under the age of 18. [\[Hunger In America\]](#)
- An estimated **42% of Alaska students**, more than 51,000 children, are eligible for free or reduced-cost school meals.

#### School Meals Programs In Need

- The school meal program costs the schools **\$58 million in output**. Currently, the federal government funds the majority of the school meal program at **\$32.5 million**. Alaska students pay approximately **\$23.4 million**, leaving our schools with at least a **\$2.1 million shortfall**.
- Alaska is **one of only twelve states** in the country that does not have any state legislative support for their school meals programs. [\[Alaska Food Coalition Hunger Data\]](#)
- In Alaska, the school lunch program **feeds over 36,000 students** at a free/reduced rate for lunch. School breakfast participation is **over 18,000 with 14,000** of those being free/reduced price. [\[FRAC scorecard\]](#)
- Currently in Alaska, **twenty percent (20%) of schools** participating in the school lunch program do not offer school breakfast, impacting 22,253 Alaskan children, 6,850 of whom are children from low income families who qualify for free or reduced price meals.
- There are **six school districts educating 927 students** in Alaska that do not offer the lunch program or the school breakfast program.
- For many children, these are the only nutritious meals they will get on a regular basis.

#### Alaska Missing Out On \$1.9 Million

- Alaska is **in the bottom 10 states** for lowest participation in the School Breakfast Program in the nation.
- Our state is not taking advantage of a large amount of potential federal funding that would come to the state on a per-meal basis.
- If Alaska lifted breakfast participation **from 38.3% to 60%**, the state would receive an **additional \$1.9 million in federal funds**.
- Raising the rate to 60% would entail feeding approximately 8,006 additional free and reduced-price students. [\[FRAC scorecard\]](#)

## Payment Chart

The following chart illustrates the lunch National Average Payment Factors with the sections 4 and 11 already combined to indicate the per lunch amount; the maximum lunch reimbursement rates; the reimbursement rates for afterschool snacks served in afterschool care programs; the breakfast National Average Payment Factors including "severe need" schools; and the milk reimbursement rate. All amounts are expressed in dollars or fractions thereof. The payment factors and reimbursement rates used for the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam are those specified for the contiguous States.

School Programs—Meal, Snack and Milk Payments To States and School Food Authorities [Back to Top](#)

National school lunch program*	Less than 60%	60% or more	Maximum rate
--------------------------------	---------------	-------------	--------------

Contiguous States:

Paid	0.26	0.28	0.34
Reduced price	2.32	2.34	2.49
Free	2.72	2.74	2.89

Alaska:

Paid	0.42	0.44	0.53
Reduced price	4.01	4.03	4.26
Free	4.41	4.43	4.66

Hawaii:

Paid	0.30	0.32	0.39
Reduced price	2.78	2.80	2.97
Free	3.18	3.20	3.37

*[Expressed in dollars or fractions thereof]*

*[Effective from July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011]*

School breakfast program	Non-Severe need	Severe need
--------------------------	-----------------	-------------

Contiguous States:

Paid	0.26	0.26
Reduced price	1.18	1.46

Free	1.48	1.76
------	------	------

## Alaska:

Paid	0.39	0.39
------	------	------

Reduced price	2.06	2.52
---------------	------	------

Free	2.36	2.82
------	------	------

## Hawaii:

Paid	0.30	0.30
------	------	------

Reduced price	1.42	1.75
---------------	------	------

Free	1.72	2.05
------	------	------

Special milk program	All milk	Paid milk	Free milk
Pricing programs without free option	0.1775	N/A	N/A
Pricing programs with free option	N/A	0.1775	Average cost per 1/2 pint of milk
Nonpricing programs	0.1775	N/A	N/A

## Afterschool snacks served in afterschool care programs

## Contiguous States:

Paid	0.06
------	------

Reduced price	0.37
---------------	------

Free	0.74
------	------

## Alaska:

Paid	0.11
------	------

Reduced price	0.60
---------------	------

Free	1.21
------	------

## Hawaii:

Paid	0.08
------	------

Reduced price	0.43
---------------	------

Free	
------	--

\* Payment listed for Free and Reduced Price Lunches include both section 4 and section 11 funds.

Sec. 14.17.460. District cost factors.

(a) For purposes of calculating a district's adjusted ADM under AS 14.17.410 (b)(1), the district cost factor for a school district is (1) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the factor set out under column (A) of this subsection, (2) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the factor set out under column (B) of this subsection, (3) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the factor set out under column (C) of this subsection, (4) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, the factor set out under column (D) of this subsection, and (5) for fiscal years ending on or after June 30, 2013, the factor set out under column (E) of this subsection:

DISTRICT COST FACTOR

DISTRICT (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Alaska Gateway 1.443 1.481 1.519 1.557 1.594

Aleutians East 1.707 1.778 1.849 1.920 1.991

Aleutians Region 1.838 1.864 1.890 1.916 1.939

Anchorage 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000

Annette Island 1.175 1.216 1.257 1.298 1.338

Bering Strait 1.762 1.821 1.880 1.939 1.998

Bristol Bay 1.370 1.397 1.424 1.451 1.478

Chatham 1.348 1.405 1.462 1.519 1.576

Chugach 1.395 1.420 1.445 1.470 1.496

Copper River 1.246 1.264 1.282 1.300 1.316

Cordova 1.165 1.182 1.199 1.216 1.234

Craig 1.108 1.133 1.158 1.183 1.206

Deltareely 1.174 1.191 1.208 1.225 1.241

Denail 1.323 1.326 1.329 1.332 1.332

Dillingham 1.300 1.312 1.324 1.336 1.346

Fairbanks 1.055 1.059 1.063 1.067 1.070

Galena 1.370 1.376 1.382 1.388 1.391  
Haines 1.104 1.128 1.152 1.176 1.200  
Hoonah 1.227 1.270 1.313 1.356 1.399  
Hydaburg 1.295 1.348 1.401 1.454 1.504  
Iditarod 1.658 1.705 1.752 1.799 1.846  
Juneau 1.075 1.093 1.111 1.129 1.145  
Kake 1.242 1.296 1.350 1.404 1.459  
Kashunamiut 1.504 1.533 1.562 1.591 1.619  
Kenai Peninsula 1.088 1.109 1.130 1.151 1.171  
Ketchikan 1.085 1.106 1.127 1.148 1.170  
Klawock 1.160 1.196 1.232 1.268 1.302  
Kodiak Island 1.191 1.216 1.241 1.266 1.289  
Kuspuk 1.584 1.622 1.660 1.698 1.734  
Lake and Peninsula 1.776 1.831 1.886 1.941 1.994  
Lower Kuskokwim 1.577 1.599 1.621 1.643 1.663  
Lower Yukon 1.650 1.703 1.756 1.809 1.861  
Matanuska-Susitna 1.040 1.048 1.056 1.064 1.070  
Mt. Edgecumbe 1.098 1.123 1.148 1.173 1.195  
Nenana 1.304 1.313 1.322 1.331 1.338  
Nome 1.385 1.402 1.419 1.436 1.450  
North Slope 1.648 1.684 1.720 1.756 1.791  
Northwest Arctic 1.686 1.720 1.754 1.788 1.823  
Pelican 1.384 1.408 1.432 1.456 1.477

Petersburg 1.122 1.153 1.184 1.215 1.244  
Pribilof 1.555 1.589 1.623 1.657 1.691  
Sitka 1.098 1.123 1.148 1.173 1.195  
Skagway 1.159 1.163 1.167 1.171 1.174  
Southeast Island 1.264 1.299 1.334 1.369 1.403  
Southwest Region 1.554 1.587 1.620 1.653 1.685  
St. Mary's 1.488 1.522 1.556 1.590 1.624  
Tanana 1.641 1.677 1.713 1.749 1.786  
Unalaska 1.343 1.368 1.393 1.418 1.441  
Valdez 1.133 1.143 1.153 1.163 1.170  
Wrangell 1.080 1.100 1.120 1.140 1.159  
Yakutat 1.229 1.275 1.321 1.367 1.412  
Yukon Flats 1.892 1.948 2.004 2.060 2.116  
Yukon/Koyukuk 1.669 1.711 1.753 1.795 1.835  
Yupiit 1.596 1.628 1.660 1.692 1.723.

(b) The department shall monitor the cost factors established under (a) of this section and shall prepare and submit to the legislature by January 15 of every other fiscal year proposed district cost factors.



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## Free and Reduced-Price Meal Plans

[Download printable version of this information](#)

### Breakfast and Lunch Programs, 2010-11

The Anchorage School District provides free and reduced-priced meals for elementary, middle and high school students under the National School Lunch/School Breakfast Program. *Nutritious meals are served every school day.*

### Free and reduced-price application

**We must RETURN any incomplete applications so please read the instructions carefully**

[2010-11 FRP application and English instructions \(PDF\)](#)

**Translated applications for 2010-11**

Español    Hmoob    Korean    Faa-Samoa    Tagalog

**Return the completed application to your school or mail it to:**

Student Nutrition  
1307 Labor Street  
Anchorage, AK 99515-3516  
Phone: (907) 348-5145  
Fax: (907) 348-5233  
Hours: weekdays 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

**Your meal application cannot be processed until your child(ren) is/are in the district's registration system**

[Meals Menu](#)

[Menus](#)

[Free & Reduced Price Meals](#)

[Student Nutrition FAQ](#)

[And Justice For All](#)

Our facilities are operated in accordance with U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, which does not permit discrimination because of race, color, gender, age, disability, or national origin. More information may be obtained here or from the Office of Equal Opportunity, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 -Secretary of Agriculture

### Meal prices

Breakfast	Elementary	Middle	High
Full price	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$2.25
Reduced price	30¢	30¢	30¢
Milk (alone)	50¢	50¢	50¢

Lunch	Elementary	Middle	High
Full price	\$3.15	\$3.55	\$4.00
Reduced price	40¢	40¢	40¢
Milk (alone)	50¢	50¢	50¢

### Who can get free or reduced-price meals?

**Free & reduced participant applications must be submitted annually**

- Children from households whose size and income is at or below the criteria in the charts below are eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals for the school year effective July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011. Income plus Permanent Fund Dividend information will be totaled and annualized.
- A household or family is defined as a group of related or unrelated individuals who are living as one economic unit.
- Children who are members of households that are approved for Food Stamps or Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (SNAP), or Temporary Assistance to Native Families (TANF) are automatically eligible for free meals, but we must have an application or an electronic import.
- Foster children, as the legal responsibility of a welfare agency or court, may also be eligible for benefits regardless of the household income where they reside. Again, an application is required.

### Schools serving breakfast

#### Elementary schools

Abbott Loop    Muldoon  
Airport Heights    North Star  
Baxter    Northern Lights  
Campbell    Northwood  
Chester Valley    Nunaka Valley  
Chinook    Ptarmigan  
Chugiak    Rogers Park  
College Gate    Russian Jack  
Creekside Park    Scenic Park  
Denali    Susitna  
Eagle River    Taku  
Fairview    Tudor  
Gladys Wood    Tyson  
Government Hill    Ursa Major  
Kasuum    Ursa Minor  
Klatt    Whaley  
Lake Hood    Williwaw  
Lake Otis    Willowcrest  
Mountain View    Wonder Park  
Mt. Illamna

#### Middle schools

Begich  
Central  
Clark  
Hanshaw  
Romig  
Wendler  
**High schools**  
Bartlett  
Chugiak  
Diamond  
Eagle River  
East  
Service  
South  
West  
**Charter schools**  
Alaska Native

### Income Eligibility Guidelines, 2010-11

#### Reduced priced meals

Household size	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$25,031	\$2,086	\$482
2	33,689	2,808	648
3	42,347	3,529	815
4	51,005	4,251	981
5	59,663	4,972	1,148
6	68,321	5,694	1,314
7	76,979	6,415	1,481
8	85,637	7,137	1,647

For each additional family member, add: +\$8,658    +\$722    +\$167

#### Free meals

Household size	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$17,589	\$1,466	\$339
2	23,673	1,973	456
3	29,757	2,480	573
4	35,841	2,987	690
5	41,925	3,494	807
6	48,009	4,001	924
7	54,093	4,508	1,041
8	60,177	5,015	1,158

For each additional family member, add: +\$6,084    +\$507    +\$117

### Frequently Asked Questions

#### Where do I obtain meal applications?

Applications are located at all schools, at the ASD Education Center and Student Nutrition, or it may be completed and downloaded from the district website. [Click here to download a PDF of the application.](#)

#### Do I need to fill out an application for each child?

No. Use one application for all elementary, middle school and high school students in your household for whom you are applying except for foster children.

#### Who can get free or reduced-price meals?

Children in households getting food stamps or public assistance (SNAP/TANF) and foster children can get free meals regardless of the household income, though we must have an application or receive an electronic import. We now receive electronic imports from State of Alaska Public Assistance Office as well as Migrant Education advising us of students qualified for free school meals under those programs. Student Nutrition sends households a letter confirming status at that time. Food stamp/public assistance families may alternately receive written

#### Do I have to complete a new application if my child transfers from one district school to another?

No, unless a child has been at one of the special provision schools mentioned above, and transfers to a non-provision school, which are all other district schools.

#### How long does it take to process an application?

Allow 10 working days for processing.

#### May I apply if someone in my household is not a U.S. citizen?

Yes, you or your children do not have to be US citizens to qualify for the program.

#### Who should I include as members of my household?

You must include all people living in your household, related or not (such as grandparents, other relatives, or friends). You must include yourself and all children who live with you.

#### What if my income is not always the same?

verification and submit same in place of an application or list their case number on a regular application form. Also if your household income is within limits on the Federal Income Chart for Alaska, along with Permanent Fund Dividend income, your children can get free or reduced-price meals.

**If we are notified that our child is free through the electronic import method, do we still need to complete an application?**  
No.

**Can homeless, runaway and migrant children get free meals?**

Please contact Child in Transition/Homeless Project at 742-3833 or Migrant Education at 742-4275 to see if your children qualify if you have NOT been informed that they will get free meals.

**My child was on the lunch program last year. Won't her free status carry over to this year?**

It will carry over for the first 30 school days if the child's status was via application. However, if the child attended a provision school, where children are automatically approved free, this will not be the case. We need a new application for each school year.

**Our income this year is identical to last year when the children were free. Why are they reduced this year?**

This is very common. The Federal Income Guidelines change every year, as do the Permanent Fund Dividend amounts, should they apply.

**Will the information I give be checked?**

Yes, and we may also ask you to send written proof.

**If I don't qualify now, may I apply later?**

Yes, you may apply at any time during the school year.

**Why is student income a requirement?**

We must have income for the entire household. Many children have income from estates, trusts, survivor benefits, etc. besides any real wages.

**Why are applications returned to households?**

Usually because the application is not completed as required. Illegible applications must also be returned; also if any child on the application is not in the school registration system, the application is delayed.

**Why are there some schools that feed children free automatically?**

These are special provision schools determined by government requirements. These schools are: Alaska Native Charter, Clark Middle School, Fairview, Mount Iliamna, Mountain View, Muldoon, North Star, Ptarmigan, Russian Jack, Tyson, Whaley, Williwaw, Willow Crest and Wonder Park.

List the amount that you normally get. For example, if you normally get \$1000 per month, but you missed some work last month and only got \$900, list the \$1,000 per month. If you normally get overtime, include it, but not if you get it only sometimes.

**We are in the military, do we include our housing allowance as income?**

If your housing is part of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, do not include your housing allowance as income. All other allowances must be included in your gross income.

**My spouse is deployed to a combat zone. Is their combat pay counted as income?**

No, if the combat pay is received in addition to their basic pay because of their deployment, and it wasn't received before they were deployed, combat pay is not counted as income. Contact Student Nutrition for more information.

**What do I do with my completed application?**

You may turn it in at any school's front desk or mail to Student Nutrition (see back of application). NOTE: Our new scanning equipment will not read faxed applications or applications downloaded from the district website. These applications will be delayed in processing.

**What if I disagree with the status my application determines?**

Your application will be processed according to Federal Guidelines. If you wish to ask for a hearing, you may call or write to Dr. Brent Rock, Director, Student Nutrition, 1307 Labar Street, Anchorage, AK 99515.

**What if my child has special dietary needs?**

If your child has been determined by a doctor to have a condition that would result in a disability that prevents your child from eating the regular meals, the school may make substitutions prescribed by a doctor.

**Are there any additional benefits our family may be eligible for?**

Yes, health insurance, Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program (WIC), and the district's Child in Transition Program.

**Denali KidCare:** Call 1-888-318-8890 or (Anchorage) 269-6529 for information and an application for free health insurance for children, teens and pregnant women.

**WIC:** Call 1-800-478-2221 for information on how to apply for free food benefits and nutrition education for pregnant, postpartum/ breastfeeding women, infants and children under 5 years. If approved for free or reduced-price meals, you may take your approval letter with you to WIC for documentation for benefits.

**Anchorage School District Child in Transition/Homeless Project:** Call 742-3833 for assistance.



# **Funding For Alaska's School Meals**

## **SB3**

1

**SEN. WIELECHOWSKI  
PRESENTATION TO  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
(02/07/11)**

**Prime Sponsors**  
**Senators Wielechowski, Ellis, Thomas, Kookesh, McGuire,  
French, Davis, Egan, Menard and Paskvan**

# Three Goals For The School Meals Bill

More schools serving meals

More kids in each school fed

More nutritious meals served

# Problem 1

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**KIDS IN NEED**

**One out of every eight Alaska families struggles to put enough food on the table each year.**

•USDA, 2010

# **Hunger In Alaska 2010**

**74,000 Alaskans** seek food assistance each year.

**43% of households** visiting food pantries in Alaska have a child under the age of 18.

•Alaska Food Coalition

# Students In Need Not Being Reached

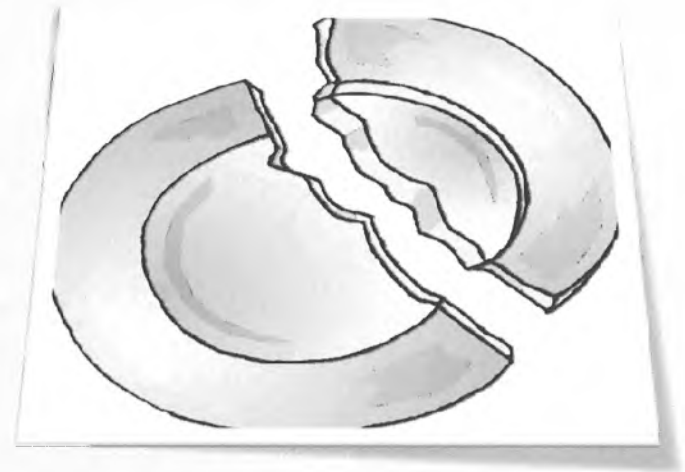
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**51,000 Alaskan children are eligible for reduced or free lunch.  
However:**

**Six school districts do not offer  
breakfast or lunch.**

**15% of schools that do participate  
in the school lunch program do  
not offer breakfast.**

**Overall, 60% of lower-  
income kids are not being  
reached by the school  
meals program.**



## Alaska In Bottom 10 For Participation

Alaska ranks ninth from the bottom of all 50 states in the participation of low-income children in the school meal programs.

Bottom 10 States	% Participation
Connecticut	38.9
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>38.3</b>
Colorado	38.2
Illinois	38.0
New Jersey	37.6
Nebraska	37.1
Iowa	36.8
New Hampshire	36.7
Nevada	34.9
Utah	33.7

•School Breakfast Scorecard 2009-2010  
Food Research & Action Center

“How many sleeps before  
we can have meals at  
school again?”

--An elementary school student in the Kenai Peninsula to her teacher, just before a long weekend. (ADN, 3/8/10)

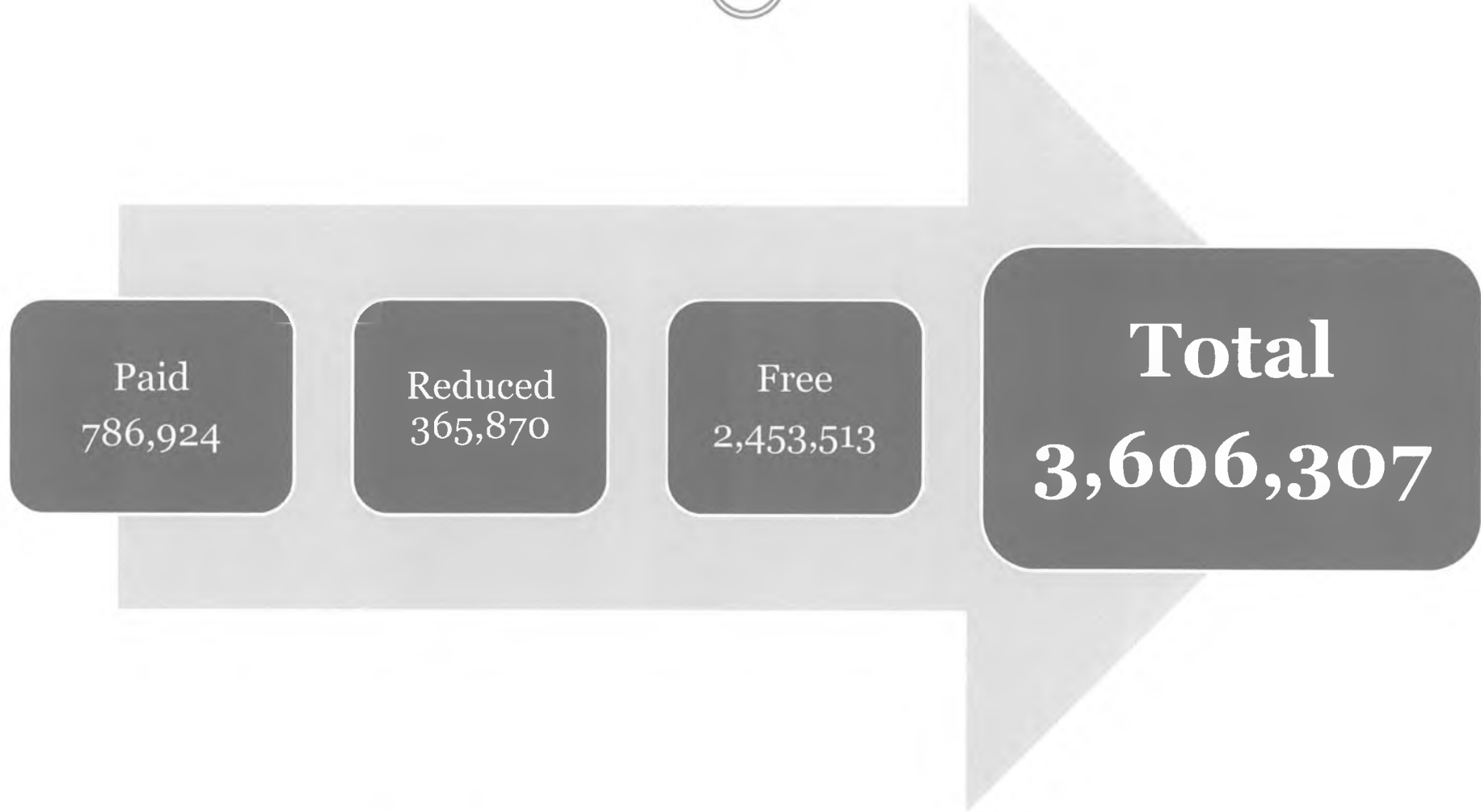
## Problem #2

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**SCHOOLS IN NEED**

# Alaskan School Breakfasts Served FY 09-10

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Paid  
786,924

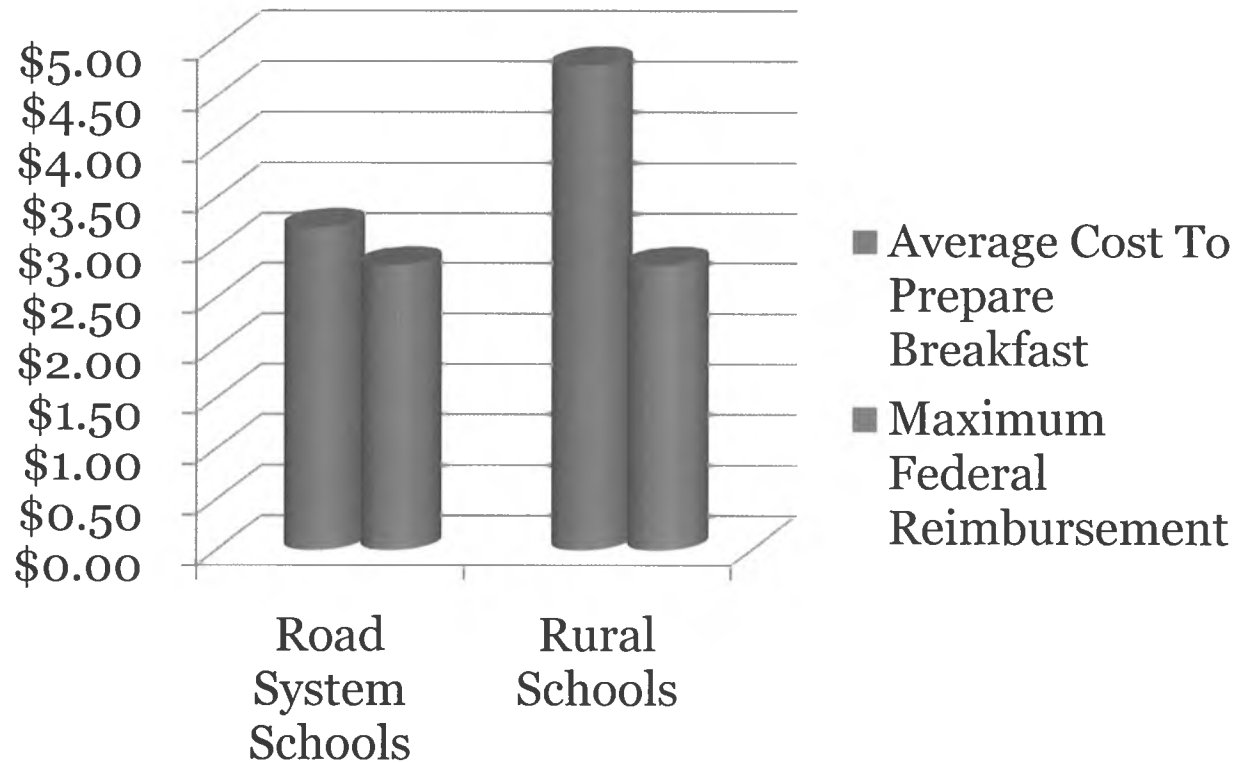
Reduced  
365,870

Free  
2,453,513

**Total**  
**3,606,307**

# Current Breakfast Reimbursement Rates

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# Alaskan School Lunches Served FY 09-10

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Paid  
5,964,091

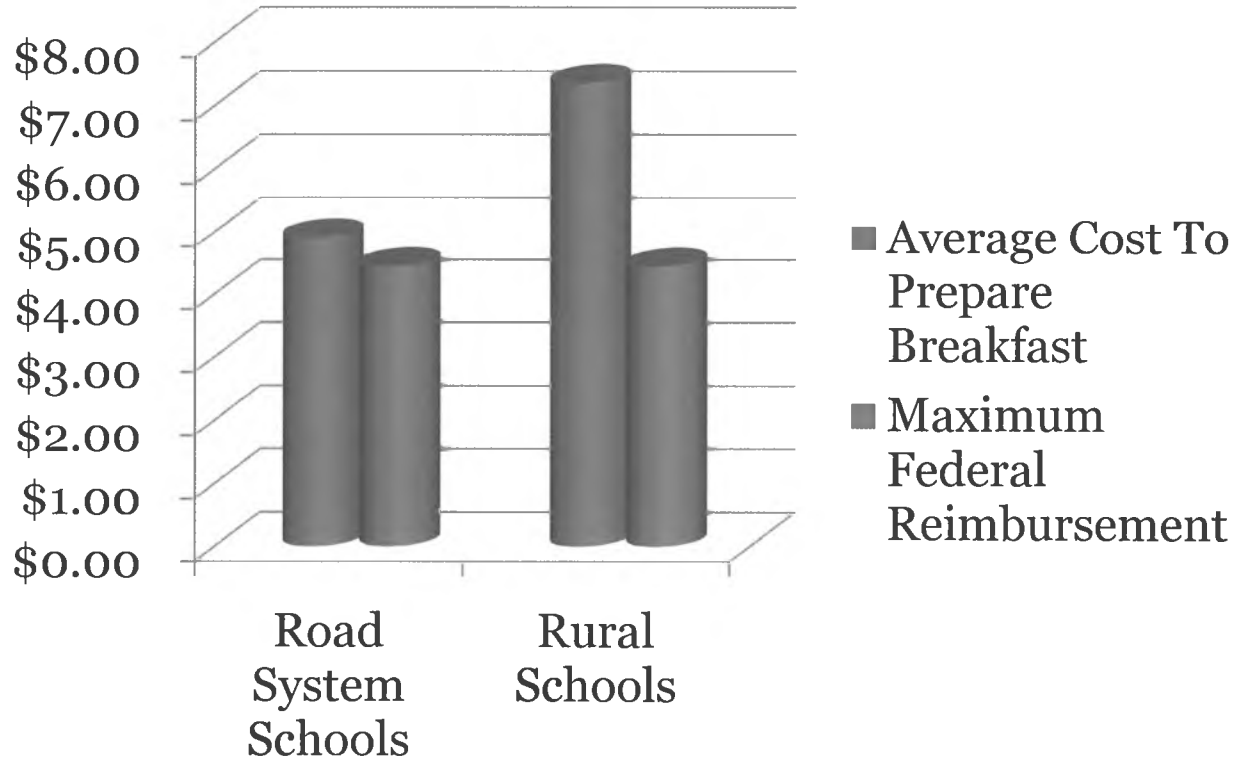
Reduced  
2,230,286

Free  
10,902,225

**Total**  
**19,096,602**

# Current Lunch Reimbursement Rates

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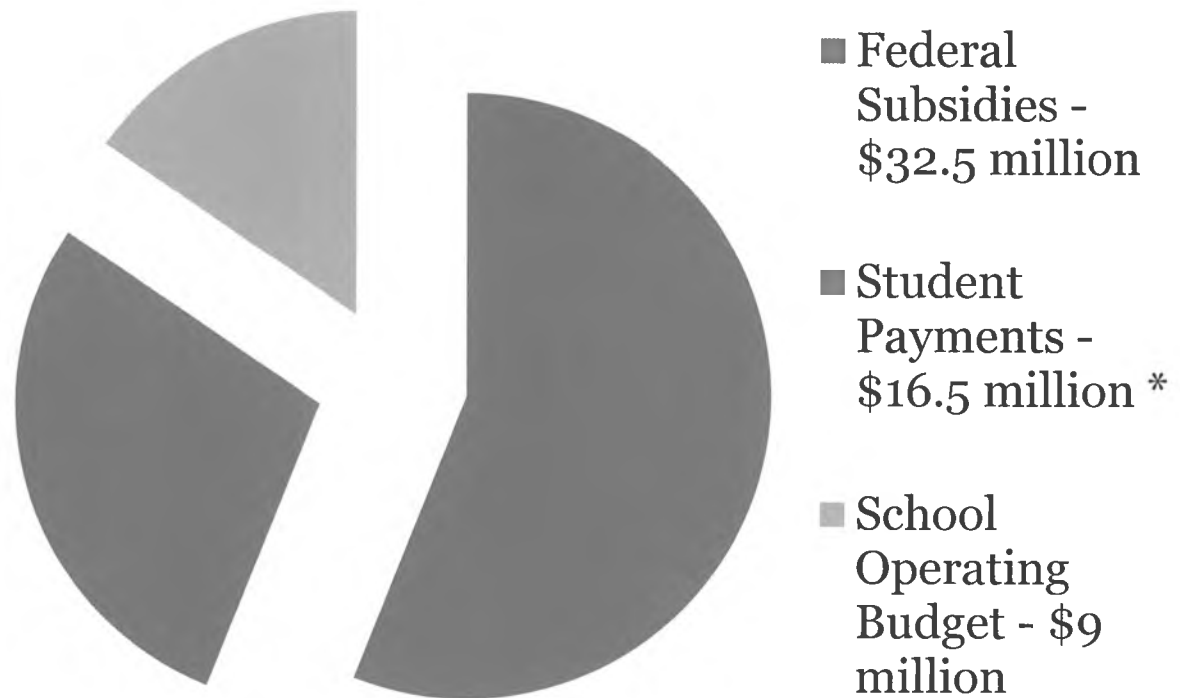


## The Need

Even with federal subsidies, Alaska schools fall \$9 million short.

This money comes out of their operating budgets.

## School Meal Money 2009-2010



\* Extrapolated from Department of Education & Early Development figures

# Smart Investment

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**ENSURING ALASKAN KIDS ARE FED  
IS A SOLID INVESTMENT  
IN ALASKA'S FUTURE.**

# Investing in School Meals Provides a “Two-Fer” in Returns

## Short-Term

Better academic  
performance

Better behavior

Better attendance

Better health

## Long-Term

Better attendance=  
lower dropout rates

Lower dropout rates=  
lower prison populations

Higher graduation rates=  
higher incomes

Lower obesity rates=  
lower health care costs

# SB3 Short-Term Effects

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**BETTER ACADEMIC  
PERFORMANCE**

# Better Academic Performance

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## Improved School Achievements

A review of 18 studies showed students who ate breakfast consistently showed improvement in **verbal fluency, arithmetic, tests of attention, memory, creativity, physical endurance, and general tests** of academic achievement and cognitive functioning.

--“Nutrition and Student Performance at School.” The Journal of School Health 2005

## Improved Standardized Test Scores

**Scores on the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills improved significantly** in schools that had larger participation in their school breakfast programs.

-- “School Breakfast Program and School Performance.” American Journal of Diseases of Children 1989

# Better Academic Performance

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## Improved Scores in Language, Reading, Math

Low-income students in a breakfast test program in the United States improved their combined scores in **language, reading and math**.

--“Breakfast and Cognition: An Integrative Summary.” American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 1998

## Improved Math Scores, Participation

Researchers found students who ate breakfast **improved math scores and participated more** in class.

--“Diet, Breakfast, and Academic Performance in Children.” Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism 2002

# Better Academic Performance

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## Improved Memory, Listening Skills

A Tufts University study showed elementary school students who ate breakfast listened better and had both **better spatial memory and short-term memory** than students who skipped breakfast.

-- "Effect of Breakfast Consumption on Cognitive Processes in Elementary School Children." Physiology & Behavior 2005

## Skipping Breakfast = Slower Brain Function

A study conducted by the University of California Davis showed **skipping breakfast alters brain function** and had an adverse affect on the speed and accuracy with which children were able to retrieve information from memory.

-- "Does Breakfast Make a Difference in School?" Journal of the American Dietetic Association 1995

# SB3 Short-Term Effects

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**BETTER BEHAVIOR**

# Better Behavior In School

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## Calmer, More Obedient

Researchers noted a **significant decrease in behavioral “oppositional scores”** for students eating school breakfast. “Oppositional scores” measure whether or not students are likely to break the rules, have problems with authority or are quick to anger than most individuals in their age groups.

-- “Evaluation of the School Breakfast Program Pilot Project: Findings from the First Year of Implementation.” U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service 2002.

## Better Behaved

Researchers found low-income students who ate meals at school were **less likely to be hyperactive and had fewer behavioral or attention problems** than their hungry peers.

-- “Relationship Between Hunger and Psychosocial Functioning in Low-Income American Children.”  
Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 1998

# Better Behavior In School

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## Fewer Disciplinary Referrals Needed

Researchers conclude that classroom breakfast works and that a pilot program in New York resulted in decreased hunger and **improvements** in factors critical to student learning such as tardiness and **disciplinary referral rates**.

-- "Academics & Breakfast Connection Pilot: Final Report on New York's Classroom Breakfast Project." Nutrition Consortium of New York State. Albany, New York. July 2005.

## Fewer Emotional Problems

Increased school breakfast participation is associated with **fewer emotional or behavioral problems**. Teachers at schools that increased participation in their school breakfast programs reported a positive change in student behavior (60%) and improved in student attentiveness (63%).

-- "The Boston Public Schools Universal Breakfast Program: Final Evaluation Report." Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, 2000

# SB3 Short-Term Effects

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**BETTER ATTENDANCE**

# Better Attendance

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## Higher Rates Of Attendance

Studies show that universal school breakfast program participation is associated with **higher rates of attendance and declines in tardiness.**

--“Universal-Free School Breakfast Program Evaluation Design Project. Review of the Literature on Breakfast and Learning. Final Report.” Mathematica Policy Research 1999

## Lower Rates Of Tardiness

Schools with increased participation in school breakfast programs had their proportion of **children chronically tardy decreased by 67%.**

-- “Evaluation of a Universally-Free School Breakfast Program Demonstration Project, Central Falls, Rhode Island,” Tufts University, 1996

# SB3 Short-Term Effects

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**BETTER HEALTH**

# Better Health

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## Lower Obesity Rates

Girls from “food insecure” households are **significantly less likely to become overweight** (68 percent) if they participate in school lunch and breakfast programs.

-- “Lower Risk of Overweight in School-aged Food Insecure Girls Who Participate in Food Assistance: Results from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement.” Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine 2003.

## More Physically Active

Students who ate breakfast daily were **more likely to participate in physical activity** three or more times a week than breakfast skippers.

--“Smoking, Physical Activity and Breakfast Consumption among Secondary School Students in a Southwestern Ontario Community.” Canadian Journal of Public Health 2003

# Better Health

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## Alaskan Obesity

**25.4% of Alaskans** are currently considered “obese.”

-- America's Health Rankings 2010

## The High Cost Of Obesity

Recent studies project that, if our national weight problem continues as it has been, obesity will cost the USA about **\$344 billion in medical-related expenses by 2018**, eating up about 21% of health-care spending.

-- USA Today, 11/17/09

# School Meals Legislation

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## **THE PROPOSAL**

# State Supplement to Federal Funding

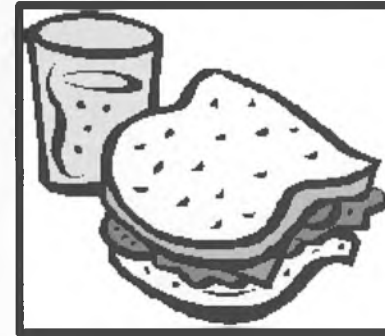
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## Breakfast



**\$0.35**

## Lunch



**\$0.15**

# Examples of Support

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## Schools

- Cordova School District
- Kenai Peninsula School District
- Chugach School District
- Yupiit School District
- Petersburg City Schools
- Lower Kuskokwim School District

## School Boards

- Anchorage School Board
- Fairbanks School Board
- Yakutat Board of Education
- Association of Alaska School Boards

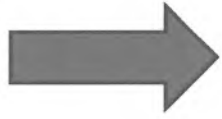
## Assistance Groups

- Alaska Food Coalition
- Food Bank of Alaska
- Alaska School Nutrition Association
- AARP

# School Meals Legislation

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## **THE BOTTOM LINE**



Senate Bill 3 is a **solid investment** in Alaska's future, providing both short-term and long-term payoffs for Alaska's students.



We spend a great deal of money on education in Alaska. This comparatively small investment will help our students **reap the maximum benefits** from our schools.



By setting our kids up for success now, we may be **able to avoid costly problems** in the future.

This concludes our  
presentation for  
Senate Bill 3.

Thank you.