



Greater Chicago Food Depository

Legislative Updates & Breakfast After the Bell

Public Policy Webinar | August 31, 2017

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FEDERAL POLICY UPDATE: HOUSE BUDGET



The U.S. House of Representatives FY18 Budget Blueprint and Concurrent Resolution, released on July 18, proposes deep cuts to vital programs that prevent hunger in our community.

- The budget blueprint recommends additional work requirements for SNAP recipients and block granting SNAP funding to the states.
 - These measures could cut SNAP funding by **\$163 billion over the next decade** and would create more need at a time when **42 million Americans** are at risk of hunger.
 - Including more than **1.5 million in Illinois**
- The House's Concurrent Resolution also advises the Committee on Agriculture to submit changes in laws to reduce the federal deficit by **\$10 billion** over the next decade.
- While detail is lacking on what might be cut, these reductions would likely cut billions of additional dollars from vital and effective nutrition programs, including SNAP.

FEDERAL POLICY UPDATE: FOOD RECOVERY ACT



Food Recovery Act of 2017: On July 31, 2017, Senator Blumenthal (D-CT) and Congresswoman Chellie Pingree (D-ME) introduced S. 1680, otherwise known as the [Food Recovery Act of 2017](#).

Issue: 40 percent of food produced domestically goes uneaten every year.

Goal: Reduce food waste in stores and restaurants, schools and institutions, on farms, and in American homes.

Feeding America supports the effort to provide increased protection to growers and producers, as well as the provision requesting more TEFAP storage and distribution funds.

Feeding America opposes the provision that allows nonprofit retail stores to charge those in need for donated food.

Food Assistance for Hungry Students in Vocational Programs (HB 3211)

- **Background:** Rising cost of higher education and scarce financial aid impacts many students and 48 percent of college students report experiencing food insecurity.
- **Legislation:** This bill will ensure SNAP eligibility for low-income adults pursuing a “Perkins Pathway” career and technical education (CTE) certificate or degree at a community college.
- **Potential Impact:** Over 40,000 students could become eligible for SNAP.

STATE POLICY UPDATE: COLLEGE HUNGER BILL (CONTINUED)



*Bill passed out of the Illinois House with a 85-25-0 vote, and out of the Senate with a 50-1-1 vote. **Governor Rauner issued an Amendatory Veto.***

*“One piece of this legislation.....this limited extension of eligibility to those in career and technical education programs that have strong records of placement into future employment is a reasonable way to help low-income students stay in the programs that historically lead to less reliance on government aid in their future. **I support this part of the bill.***

*.....**The second provision goes too far.** With limited resources available, the SNAP identification and promotion process required by this legislation for adult college students who may already have a variety of resources available to identify their eligibility for government aid is not the highest and best use of these agencies’ efforts.*

Therefore, pursuant to Section 9(e) of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, I hereby return House Bill 3211 entitled “AN ACT concerning public aid.”

ABAWD stands for **Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents**.

- An ABAWD is a person between the ages of 18 and 49 who has no dependents and is not disabled.

The time limit – a unique and harsh federal policy

- Eligible for SNAP only three months of a three year period unless working or in school 80 hours per month (avg. of 20 hrs. / week)
- Exempt if pregnant, disabled, and/or already work full-time
- Currently 260,000 in Illinois that would be impacted by this policy

Why does Illinois not currently have a time limit?

- States can choose to waive the time limit when unemployment is high or when there are not enough jobs available.
- Illinois has qualified and applied for a waiver since 2009; continues to have a statewide waiver through December 31, 2017.
- In 2018, all of Illinois but DuPage County should qualify for the waiver.
- States have begun to re-impose the time limit as the economy improves: 22 states implemented in January of 2016 and a few more reintroduced a time limit in January of this year.

Adults Subject to SNAP Time Limit Don't Fit a Single Profile

Sex

Male: 55% Female: 45%

Age

18-29: 47% 40-49: 31% 30-39: 22%

Race/Ethnicity

White: 48% Black: 35% Hispanic: 13% Asian: 2% Native American: 2% Multiple races reported: 1%

Education

High school diploma or GED: 57% Less than high school: 28% Some college or college degree: 15%

Metro Status

Suburban: 41% Urban: 39% Rural: 21%

Note: The figures above differ from those in Bolen et al. (2016). To better characterize the individuals most likely to lose benefits, Bolen et al. excluded individuals with earnings equal to at least 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage. The figures above include those individuals to better describe the total group of childless adults potentially subject to the SNAP time limit.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2014 SNAP household characteristics data and March 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS) (for metro status only).

The Cost for ABAWDs:

Surviving on
\$283
per month

Loss of
\$132
in SNAP

The Cost to Illinois:

260,000
hungrier
people

\$410 million
in federal
funding
annually

After months of speculation, Illinois has a new School Funding Formula.

On Tuesday, August 29, the Illinois General Assembly approved a major, bipartisan overhaul of the way Illinois funds public education (Amendment no. 5 to SB 1947) – **Invest in Kids Act**. The current school funding formula in Illinois dates back to **1997**.

The formula would focus state spending on areas with more students in poverty, but **no school district would get less funding than it does today**. The legislation would also create a **tax credit for those whom donate to a new private school scholarship program**.

For Chicago, the legislation allows for two major policies:

1. It allows the Board of the Chicago Public Schools to **raise property taxes** in the city by up to **.567 percent**, which could be roughly \$125 million.
2. Allows for the state to pay for parts of **Chicago's teacher pensions**.

*The House passed the legislation on Monday, August 28, in a **73-34-3(p)-8(nv)** vote.*

*The Senate passed the legislation on Tuesday, August 29, in a **38-13** vote.*

The Governor has promised to sign the legislation.

BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL



center for BEST
PRACTICES



GREATER
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Rise & Shine Illinois

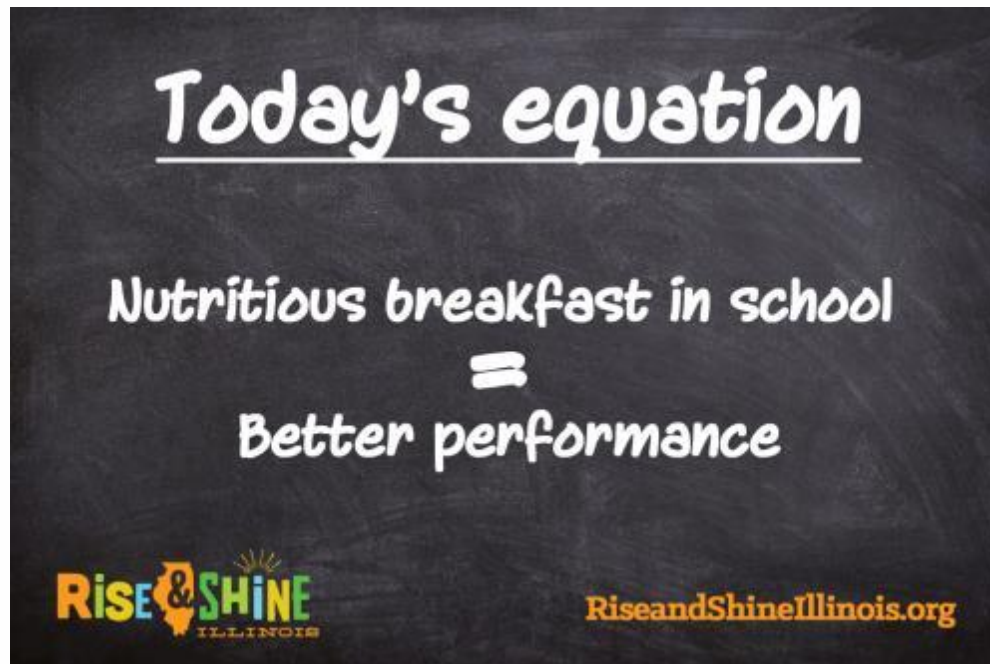


Rise & Shine Illinois is a partnership of Share Our Strength's *No Kid Hungry* campaign, a national child hunger-relief organization, and several Illinois hunger-relief organizations.

Rise & Shine Illinois connects students to the meals most important to their success. One of those meals being Breakfast.

State of School Breakfast

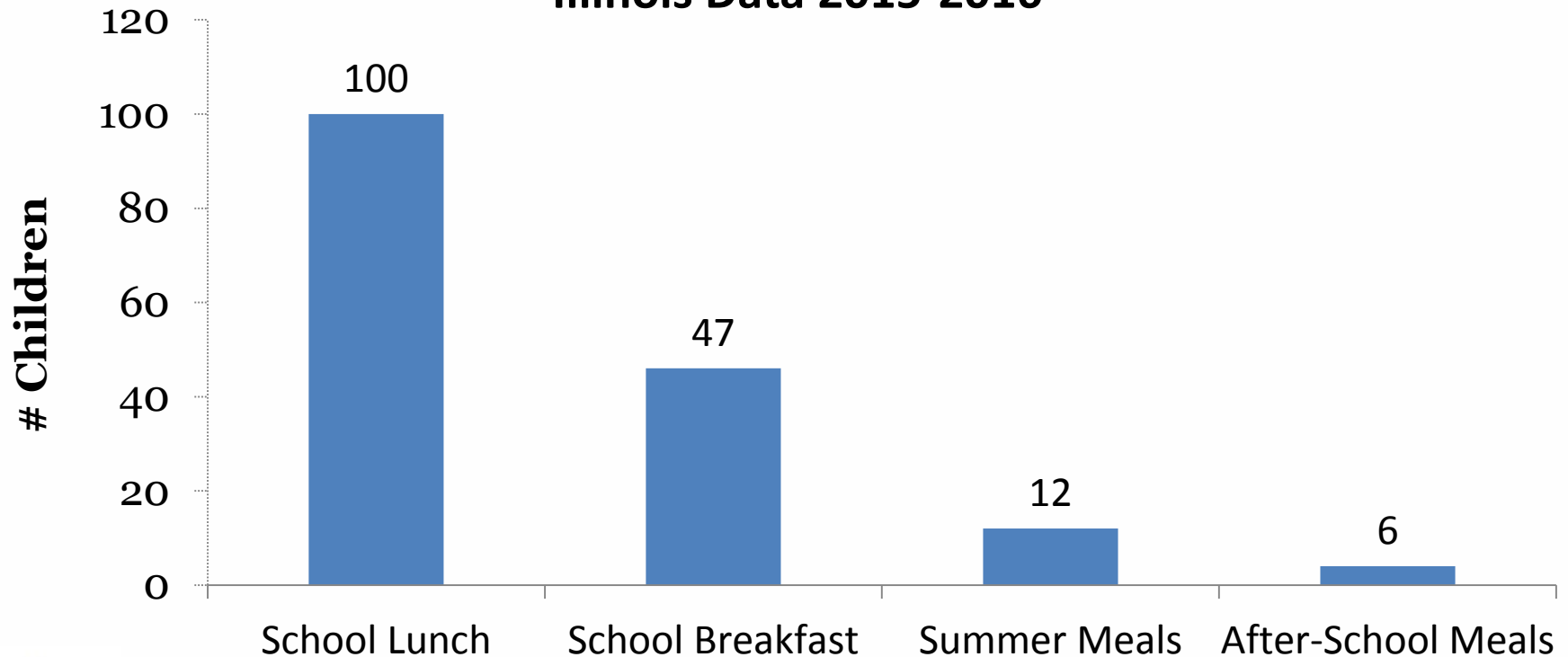
- Since 2009, schools in Illinois have been required to serve breakfast.
- In the 2015-16 school year, Illinois ranked 43rd in the United States for feeding kids school breakfast.
- 3 out of 4 teachers in Illinois see children come to school hungry at least once per month.
- Teachers report spending \$37 per month on food for their students.



Breakfast Participation

*In Illinois, the school breakfast program only reaches 47.7% of students who are eating a free or reduced-price lunch.

Illinois Data 2015-2016



Breakfast Participation

Breakfast in the cafeteria before school starts doesn't reach most students. Students may not get to school early enough, opt to hang out with friends, or aren't hungry early in the morning. As a result thousands of students in Illinois start their morning without breakfast.

"If kids did not get a chance to eat breakfast in the morning teachers had to compete for their attention before lunch started." – Principal Eldon Conn, South Shores Elementary School in Decatur SD 61



Breakfast After the Bell: The Solution



“I would tell anyone transitioning away from the traditional cafeteria breakfast model to definitely do it. Kids are more focused on school work and are generally more successful.” – Principal Eldon Conn, South Shores Elementary School Decatur SD 61

One of the most effective ways to significantly boost school breakfast participation is to make breakfast part of the school day.

Serving breakfast after the bell is the most efficient way to connect students with the nutrition they require each morning.

Breakfast After the Bell: Legislation

In 2016, the Illinois General Assembly unanimously passed Breakfast After the Bell legislation ensuring students in 890 schools across the state have access to a healthy breakfast to start their day.



- Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, Illinois schools with 70% or more of the student population eligible for free or reduced-price meals must offer Breakfast After the Bell – which means serving breakfast as part of the school day.
- Schools may choose a Breakfast After the Bell delivery model (*Breakfast in the Classroom, Grab 'N' Go, or Second Chance Breakfast*) that best suits the students.
- The State Board of Education will collect information on the Breakfast After the Bell delivery models implemented in schools and make publicly available.

Breakfast After the Bell: Delivery Models

1



Description: Breakfast stations are set up in various locations. Students can eat breakfast in designated areas or in the classroom.

Time: At the start of the day

Location: Students pick-up bagged or boxed breakfast from carts or specified areas (hallways, classrooms, entryways).

Grab 'N' Go is popular among middle schools and high schools.

2



Description: Breakfast is delivered (by school nutrition staff or volunteers) to each classroom

Time: After school begins

Location: Students are permitted to eat breakfast in the classroom during the first few minutes of the day when activities are occurring (attendance, turning in homework, morning announcement, etc.).

Breakfast in the Classroom is one of the most effective ways to ensure all students have access to breakfast.

3



Description: Students receive breakfast later in the morning.

Time: After first period or midway between breakfast and lunch.

Location: Breakfast is in one or more central locations (similar to Grab 'N' Go) and can be eaten in the classroom after the bell has rung or in the cafeteria.

This can be effective for high school students who may not be hungry first thing in the morning.

Breakfast After the Bell: Facts & Figures

Making school breakfast a seamless part of the school day by serving it after the bell can have a huge impact on students and classrooms.



- 1) Higher test scores
- 2) Calmer classrooms with students exhibiting more focused, positive behavior because they are not preoccupied with hunger
- 3) Fewer trips to the nurse
- 4) Stronger attendance & graduation rates

After implementing a Breakfast After the Bell program, “my students are able to focus more on their work when they have had breakfast.” - Michelle Fortner, Bloomington High School District 87 Teacher

Breakfast After the Bell Myths

Myth #1: Takes away instructional time
Fact: Breakfast takes about 15 minutes

Myth #2: Places an unnecessary burden on teachers
Fact: Breakfast sets a positive tone, and improves academic performance

Myth #3: It's Messy
Fact: Any mess or trash issues can be overcome with a smart system

Myth #4: The food is unhealthy
Fact: The USDA sets nutrition requirements for all school meals

Myth #5: Kids will eat twice or too much
Fact: Study show no increase in calorie intake



Since implementing a Breakfast After the Bell program, “discipline referrals and visits to the nurse by students complaining of stomachaches because they are hungry have decreased.” - Mike Smith, Principal of Nancy Hill Elementary School in West Aurora SD 129

Resource: Community Eligibility Provision

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is an option of the United States Department of Agriculture ([USDA](#)) funded School Nutrition Programs administered by the Illinois State Board of Education ([ISBE](#)) that makes it easier for schools and districts to provide reimbursable free breakfasts and lunches to 100% of their students.

The meal reimbursement for CEP reflects the percentage of students who are certified for free meals without a paper application (called “Identified Students”) because they have been found eligible for other need-based programs. That percentage is multiplied by 1.6 to determine the share of meals that are reimbursed at the “free” rate, with the rest reimbursed at the “paid” rate.

For example, a school with 50 percent Identified Students would receive 80 percent of its meal reimbursements at the free rate and 20 percent at the paid rate. If the Identified Student rate is 62.5% or higher for any given school or group of schools, 100% of the meals are reimbursed at the “free” rate.

The Community Eligibility Provision helps schools:

- **Feed more kids**
- **Maximize reimbursements, saving the district money**
- **Streamline nutrition program administration**



Resource: School Breakfast Grants

Rise & Shine Illinois School Breakfast Grants brought to you by No Kid Hungry supports schools implementing or preparing to implement a Breakfast After the Bell delivery model (*Breakfast in the Classroom, Grab 'N' Go, or Second Chance Breakfast*) with the purchase of approved equipment, supplies, or materials to facilitate increased student participation in school breakfast.

- *Maximum request amount is \$5,000.*
- *Applications submitted between August 21 – November 1 will be reviewed and awarded by November 24, 2017.*



Resource: Breakfast After the Bell Toolkit



Playbook: Breakfast After The Bell
2017 Implementation Tool Kit



The Playbook: Breakfast After the Bell Implementation Tool Kit is designed to guide schools through a smooth Breakfast After the Bell implementation and create a sustainable program. It contains over 60 resources including:

- Step by step implementation instructions and timelines for principals, school nutrition staff, and teachers
- Educational videos
- Marketing and promotional resources
- Breakfast After the Bell success stories from Illinois schools
- Testimonial from Lt. Governor Evelyn Sanguinetti and fellow Illinois principals, school nutrition staff, and teachers

The Playbook can be downloaded at riseandshineillinois.org

Resource: Rise & Shine E- Newsletter

Want to be “In the Know” on Breakfast After the Bell?

Sign-up to receive the Rise & Shine Illinois E-Newsletter chock-full of all the information you need and want to know.

The e-newsletter contains:

- A School Breakfast Spotlight that shines on a different Illinois school each month that has implemented a Breakfast After the Bell Program
- Tools/Resources for schools transitioning from the traditional cafeteria school breakfast to an alternative model (*Breakfast in the Classroom, Grab ‘N’ Go, or Second Chance*)
- Information on upcoming child nutrition events & webinars
- School Breakfast Grant information



Sign-up @ riseandshineillinois.org

Resource: School Breakfast Coordinators

School Breakfast Coordinators working in partnership with Rise & Shine Illinois provide schools with technical assistance and support in obtaining grant funding in order to increase breakfast participation or start a school breakfast program.

- ✓ Assess the school's current breakfast program including barriers and opportunities.
- ✓ Provide an overview of alternative school breakfast models and help identify the program that works best for the school.
- ✓ Work with the school to help develop an implementation plan to increase breakfast participation.
- ✓ Provide technical assistance with grant completion and program implementation.

Contact Information



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Questions?

- Saturday,
September 16, 2017
- **Jackson Park**
- **Largest** one-day
anti-hunger event
- Last year's event
brought in nearly
12,000 participants



**Look for us in the Advocacy Tent at
the Hunger Walk!**

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP



Share the info from today's webinar with your friends & colleagues!

Sign-up to be a Champion Advocate!

Visit <https://www.chicagosfoodbank.org/advocacy>



ACTION ALERT

**Tell your Member of Congress –
Don't increase hunger!**

**Don't let 260,000 Illinoisans lose their SNAP benefits and face hunger.
Request a waiver of the SNAP time limit for 2018!**





Thank you