

School's Out...Who Ate?

A Report on California's Summer Food Service Program

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May 2002



California Food Policy Advocates

California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) is California's statewide nutrition policy and advocacy organization. Our mission is “to improve the health and well being of low-income Californians by increasing their access to nutritious, affordable, and safe food.” The principal means to achieve this goal has been aggressive and resourceful promotion of the federal food stamp and child nutrition programs in communities throughout the State.

CFPA's operation is multifaceted, ranging from hands-on community work to publication and dissemination of materials, to legislative advocacy, to promote and increase participation in federal feeding programs to meet the nutrition needs of low-income people.

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Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by California Food Policy Advocates using data provided by the California Department of Education. Special thanks to California Department of Education's Nutrition Services Division for assistance in preparing this report. Special thanks to the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Services Division, Western Region office for their continued support of Summer Food Service Program.

California Food Policy Advocates is grateful to The California Endowment, The California Wellness Foundation, Community Food Nutrition Program, Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund, Walter and Elise Haas Fund, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Public Welfare Foundation, Rosenberg Foundation, Share Our Strength, Hal Wallis Foundation, whose financial support made this report possible.

Additional thanks to Public Media Center for their assistance in design and production of the final version of this report.

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Background

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) provides free, nutritious meals and snacks to low-income children when they are on vacation and therefore lose access to free school breakfasts and lunches. The program confirms common sense – if children are to return to school healthy and ready to learn, they need good food to support their growth and development, whether or not they are attending class. For many children, school meals represent more than half their daily intake of nutrients. When the school doors close, low income children remain in need of the meals they depend on during the academic school year. The summer food program is intended to meet this need.

Congress initiated the summer food program in 1968 as a pilot program, and in 1975 the program was incorporated into the existing federal child nutrition programs. The addition of the summer food program fortified our national pledge that no child in the United States need go hungry.

Summer food program sponsors receive payments for serving healthy meals and snacks to children and teenagers, 18 years and younger, at approved sites in low-income areas. Schools, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations in high need areas may apply to sponsor the program and serve free meals to all children who show up at school or community sites. The majority of summer food sites offer supervised activities for children. In addition to providing activities and meals to children, the summer food program helps parents stretch their food dollars during a time of the year when they must readjust tight budgets to provide additional meals to their children.

Recent data from America's Second Harvest 2001 Hunger Study found that 42.2 percent of food pantries and 68.2 percent of soup kitchens have to serve many more children during the summer. Even with such great need, California's summer food program only reaches 7 percent of the children whom it is designed to feed. When SFSP participation data are combined with the number of children served a National School Lunch Program (NSLP) meal as part of summer school, only 43 percent of the state's low-income children, who depend on free or low cost school lunches during the regular academic year, are served during vacation periods. The current two thousand SFSP sites cannot make up for the ten thousand sites that normally provide 1.9 million children free or low cost meals during the school year.

There is no scarcity of plausible explanations for the under-utilization of the summer food program. For one thing, SFSP reimbursement was slashed by 10 percent in 1996 as part of federal welfare reform, and this loss is particularly disabling in a program that is so administratively demanding, and therefore expensive, to operate. In addition, the paperwork is notoriously oppressive for sponsoring organizations. For potential participants, meal sites are often unpublicized and difficult to find. This report describes recent efforts by the United States Department of Education (USDA) and the California Department of Education (CDE) to address some of these barriers.

If we are to take seriously the commitment that no child go hungry, the Summer Food Service Program must seamlessly blend with the school and community nutrition programs that provide meals to children during the regular school year. Feeding hungry children through the federal child nutrition program is a low cost preventive measure to ensure the long term health and academic success of low income children.

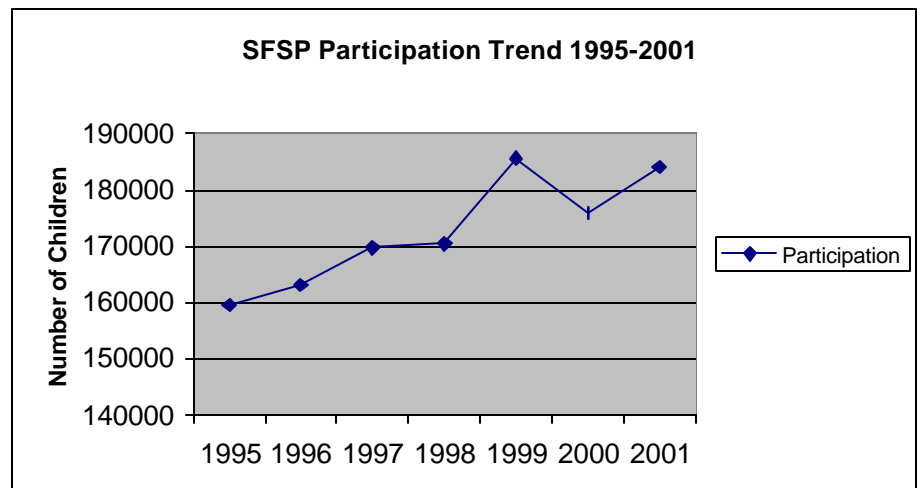
Reviewing the numbers in this report makes clear that there are key steps that must be taken at various levels of government and in communities if the summer food program is to grow and to perform the job it is intended to do. USDA and the California Department of Education have already taken steps to increase participation in 2002. The report that follows provides the baseline information from which that work can proceed.

Findings:

What Does the Data Tell Us?

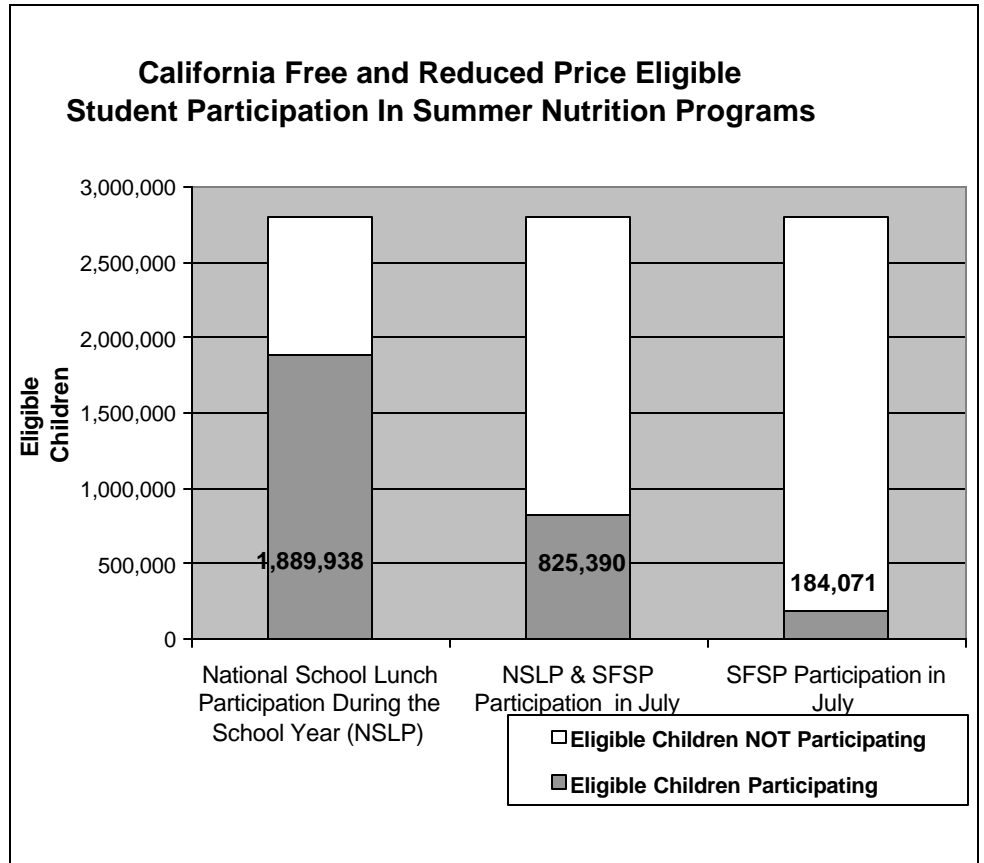
Participation

Participation in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) has increased, yet many children are still left without summer meals.



Even though participation in California's summer food program increased between 2000 and 2001, only 43 percent of the state's low-income children, who depend on free or low cost school lunches during the regular academic year, are served in July. Most of these children are attending summer school. Few children from the surrounding communities who are not in summer school participate in SFSP, perhaps less than 10 percent of those eligible.

When comparing the number of low income children who normally eat a free or low cost lunch at school, with children receiving meals during the summer it is obvious that summer feeding programs are seriously underutilized.



Access

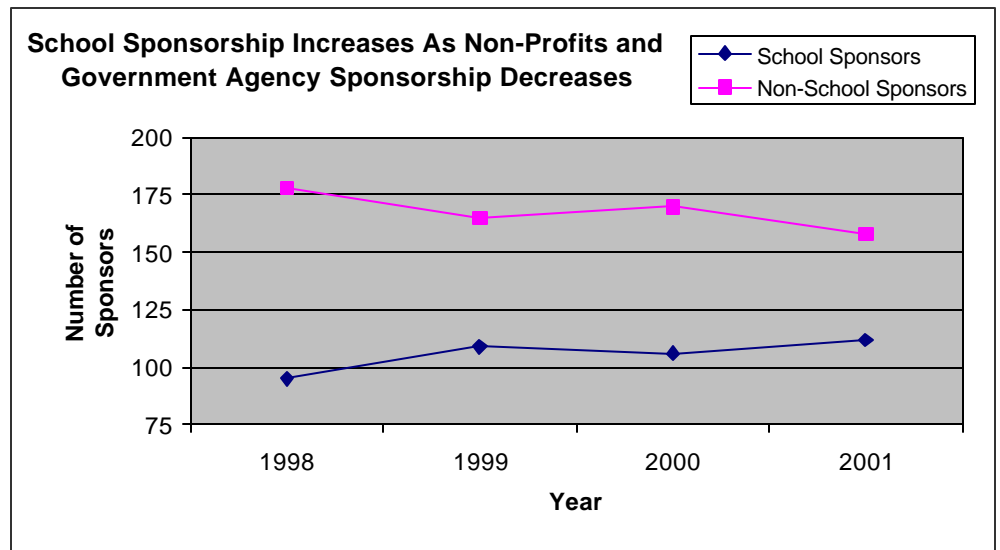
The total number of sponsors and sites has decreased, leaving many communities without any summer feeding sites.

California had less sponsors and sites feeding children during the 2001 summer months than in previous years. Rather than increasing access to the summer food program, California lost sponsors and sites. California continues to struggle to attract new sponsors and retain experienced sponsors due to

burdensome paperwork and low reimbursement rates. In 2001, California lost 6 percent of the sponsors and 4 percent of sites that operated summer feeding sites during 2000. In a program that already struggles to provide adequate service to hungry children, 4 percent loss in sites represents 79 communities without a summer lunch site. One county lost 60 percent of their sites when two sponsors did not continue serving meals through SFSP during the summer of 2001.

August Gap

School sponsors have increased as non-school agencies and organizations have decreased, leaving children who do not attend summer school without meals.



Unfortunately many school sponsors only offer meals at school sites during summer school. These locations rarely advertise to or serve children not attending summer session. Thus, children in the community - older and younger brothers and sisters of summer school children- do not benefit from a nutritious food program to which they are entitled. Community sites, such as parks offer places for children who are not attending summer school to receive meals. Both school and community sites must operate to ensure an adequate nutrition safety net. Since 1998, school SFSP sponsors have increased by 18 percent, while nonprofit and local government agencies have decreased by 11 percent.

Non-school organizations and agencies can fill the August gap after summer school ends, but these sponsors struggle to manage the labor-intensive program requirements.

The majority of children who receive free meals during the summer months are fed through the National School Lunch Program, not the Summer Food Service Program. These children receive meals while they attend summer school or year-round schools. Unfortunately, many summer school sessions only last a few weeks, leaving children without meals for the remaining summer weeks. Local government agencies, such as parks and recreation sponsors, remain open through August, traditionally a month when school food sponsors decline. Unfortunately, many of these community sponsors cannot afford the financial and administrative burdens of running the summer food program, particularly one-time costs such as equipment purchases. Comparison of the trends between school-based and non-school-based sites highlights the critical need for program streamlining at the federal level and state funded startup grants for nonprofit and government agencies.

SFSP Best Practices

Participation

Increase Participation by Making Meal-time Family-Time: Tulare City School District

One of the things that makes Tulare City School District (TCSD) an exceptional SFSP sponsor is that they offer meals to adults. TCSD promotes families eating together. Tulare City School District found that they had difficulties preventing parents from eating off their child's plate. Although posters were up on the walls and the parents were given the rules, the District still had a problem. So, the District decided to provide meals to adults, as well as children.

The District knows that there are hungry children and adults in their community, so they allow adults to purchase meals. Breakfast is sold to adults for a dollar and Lunch for \$2.00. Although USDA does not reimburse the adult meals, TCSD feels that it is well worth feeding not only hungry children, but hungry adults as well.

Rachel Rodriguez, SFSP Coordinator, says, "It is great to see parents eating with children." She thinks it is a great program that should be offered to everyone. Rachel also indicated that the District's participation rate at their sites has increased because the parents are allowed to eat with their children. TCSD offers a variety of different feeding programs for children year-round.

Access

Building Successful Partnerships & Sites: Fresno County EOC

Fresno County Economic Opportunity Commission (FCEOC) has been a sponsor of the summer food program for 10 years. In 1991, FCEOC started with two sites. Since then, they have been working with the local community to add sites for SFSP. FCEOC took their original models and reproduced them in other rural sites. As they grew, they became more experienced and were able to handle the added responsibility of increased sites. Today, FCEOC operates 25 sites. FCEOC is an exceptional SFSP sponsor because they integrate delivery of meals for other food programs with SFSP. In order to keep costs down, they are able to use equipment and vehicles to service a variety of different programs.

Gary Joseph, SFSP Coordinator, states “Another integral part of our program’s success is that we devote a fair amount of time and effort in working with the rural community.” Partnerships are formed to accomplish outreach, thereby increasing participation. FCEOC also coordinates activities with organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club, to assure that their participation remains up.

Outreach

Creative Outreach via the Internet: City of West Covina Community Services Department, Orangewood Park

Although the program got off to a late start last summer due to administrative delays, the program jumped into service feeding over a hundred children a day, in part due to comprehensive outreach and advertising. The site advertised its location and service times with a huge banner announcing “Free Lunch.” In addition, the staff advertised the program in the city paper, received coverage in the San Gabriel Tribune, and posted the SFSP information on the city’s cable channel “corkboard.” The City of West Covina also created a fun and informative website highlighting program details, such as time and place, and posting the summer food menu and pictures of young participants. Instead of the usual Free Lunch flyer, the staff created SFSP “Business Cards” to hand out to members of the community.

Surrounded by schools following a traditional calendar, the City of West Covina plans to run the SFSP from the time school ends to the time school begins again to ensure full meal coverage for children in the community. Starting the program earlier next

year will allow the staff to send flyers home with children from neighboring schools. Also, plans are being developed to open a second site at the other end of the city so outreach strategies will continue to expand in the future.

2002 Summer Food Initiative

In January 2002 the United States Department of Agriculture announced a nationwide initiative to boost participation in the Summer Food Service Program. In addition to creating a new website with resources for sponsors and sites, the Department has expanded a California initiated pilot project that allows schools to serve meals year round under one set of guidelines. In addition to the pilot project, USDA has been working with the California Department of Education to make program changes that will help encourage new sponsors to start serving meals and returning sponsor to open new sites.

The nationwide Seamless Summer Food Waiver is modeled on successful California pilot programs in Alisal Union School District (Salinas) and Fresno Unified School District. In these pilots, school districts operate SFSP under the same guidelines and regulations as the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), dramatically reducing paperwork while feeding more hungry children without undermining the quality or integrity of the program.

In the past, school districts wanting to bring nutritious meals to their students when they were on vacation or off-track have been confronted by massive paperwork requirements and cumbersome procedures imposed by the SFSP, making food service costly and frustrating. In the case of year-round schools, they were compelled to operate simultaneously two entirely separate programs, NSLP for the on-track students and SFSP for the off-track students. Some districts forced to meet these administrative requirements have reported losing money on summer feeding; others have been discouraged from starting or expanding service. As a result, SFSP has fallen far short in

California of the growth required to meet children's need for good nutrition year round.

Under the Alisal pilot, major portions of the SFSP regulations are waived to encourage districts to continue providing essential nutrition to their youngsters when they are either off-track or on vacation. Districts claim all SFSP meals at the NSLP free reimbursement rate. Participants do not need to be categorized, and all reimbursement is at this highest NSLP rate of \$2.11, plus the California meal reimbursement of \$.13. First year results in both Alisal and Fresno have been excellent – sharply increased participation and much greater ease of administration. Now in the recent nationwide expansion to all school districts, the package of seamless summer food waivers makes it much easier for school districts to ensure that their students return to school well fed, healthy and ready to learn.

Recommendations

Federal Recommendations

- **Make it easier for sponsors to serve hungry kids.** Congress will reauthorize all of the child nutrition programs, including the Summer Food Service Program, by September 2003. Congress should support USDA's recent efforts to allow schools to claim summer meals under the school lunch program. The Seamless Summer Food Pilot Project is a first step in simplifying the school nutrition programs to attract and retain sponsors. USDA should continue these simplifications and extend these improvements to community child nutrition programs, so that these programs can serve year-round meals and snacks under one set of guidelines, combining Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) with SFSP.
- **Expand USDA "meals times rate" pilot project to include non-profits.** Traditionally, summer food program sponsors receive two separate reimbursements: one for administrative costs and the other for food service costs (operating costs). The new pilot removes the "wall" between these two reimbursements for school and local government agency sponsors, but not nonprofits. The pilot, taking place in 13 states and Puerto Rico (California is not a pilot state), allows costs that exceed the food service or administrative reimbursements to be paid for with funds from the other reimbursement.

State Recommendations

- **Increase availability of applications online and at trainings.** The California Department of Education (CDE) should improve the process by which new sponsors receive SFSP applications. Currently, the only way for a sponsor to receive a program application is by calling CDE and requesting an application

through the mail. This process can sometimes take weeks. In 2003, applications should be made available online and at all spring SFSP mandatory trainings.

- **Increase technical support to struggling sponsors.** The California Department of Education should continue to expand technical and administrative support to program sponsors who have difficulties running the summer food program.
- **Set state and local participation goals.** Successful sponsors should be encouraged to work toward a local goal of feeding at least 50 percent of the low income children in their school district. Sponsors should be recognized when they significantly increase participation, and their best practices should be made available at CDE fall and spring trainings as resources for other sponsors.
- **Recruit non-school sponsors.** Community agencies and local government programs serving low- income children need to be made aware and encouraged to provide nutrition programs. Many of these small agencies face difficulties planning and operating SFSP. Technical assistance and outreach are broadly needed to reach potential sponsoring organizations in underserved areas.
- **Allow non-school sponsors access to SFSP start-up grants.** In California schools can apply for start-up grants to help with non-reoccurring costs associated with starting a summer feeding program. Under current law non-profits and local government can not apply for these critical grants.

Local Recommendations

School Districts

- Offer nutrition at all possible sites including schools and at locations throughout the community. Operate these sites throughout the summer months, from when school ends to when school begins again.
- Reach all children with SFSP site information including school sites and community sites, through mailings and outreach. One way to do this is by providing summer food site information for all programs in the area, including times when the programs will be operating, directly to eligible families, through school lunch menus or principals' mailings to parents.

- Urge parents, grandparents, local religious groups, and other community groups to provide volunteers on a regular basis at summer food sites, thus easing the burden of school food service providers.
- Work with local cities and neighboring school districts to provide affordable, vended meals and offer technical advice on starting, financing, and staffing the summer food program.

Counties and Cities

- Assess community need and determine where school or community sites are needed. Food banks can help school districts, local administrators, advocates, and policy makers identify need and potential community based organizations that would like to offer summer meals.
- Identify where children spend time during vacation periods and determine whether organized activities exist with staff that could operate the SFSP as a sponsor or a site.
- Promote SFSP to churches, community organizations, and child care centers by providing basic program information through mailers and at meetings.
- Provide nutrition through SFSP at all summer recreation and enrichment programs, parks and community centers. Offer federally funded healthy snacks or breakfast in addition to lunch.
- Display summer food posters in apartments, laundry mats and markets.
- Promote sites to families through services, such as MediCal, Food Stamps, CalWORKs and WIC. Post site lists in public offices for families. Meet with the director and staff at local social service offices to discuss SFSP and the need to promote it. Encourage them to train eligibility workers on referring clients to local sites.

Appendix A – 2001 SFSP Data: Sponsor and Site Trends (1998-2001)

Sponsor and Site Trends (1998-2001)¹

COUNTY	SPONSORS					SITES				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHANGE (00-01)	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHANGE (00-01)
ALAMEDA	13	13	15	13	-13%	88	80	79	75	-5%
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
AMADOR	1	0	0	0	0%	7	0	0	0	0%
BUTTE	3	4	3	3	0%	66	70	76	75	-1%
CALVERAS	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
COLUSA	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
CONTRA COSTA	5	6	7	5	-29%	48	55	59	64	8%
DEL NORTE	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
EL DORADO	1	2	1	1	0%	2	3	2	2	0%
FRESNO	6	6	8	8	0%	134	123	70	56	-20%
GLENN	0	0	1	0	-100%	0	0	1	1	0%
HUMBOLDT	6	5	5	4	-20%	22	25	29	31	7%
IMPERIAL	6	6	5	5	0%	22	30	23	21	-9%
INYO	2	2	2	2	0%	2	2	3	2	-33%
KERN	6	8	11	13	18%	22	30	39	46	18%
KINGS	3	1	2	2	0%	9	5	19	18	-5%
LAKE	1	1	1	1	0%	1	1	1	1	0%
LASSEN	0	1	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%
LOS ANGELES	72	71	69	63	-9%	617	656	656	616	-6%
MADERA	0	1	1	0	-100%	0	2	1	0	-100%
MARIN	3	1	2	1	-50%	7	3	4	3	-25%
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
MENDOCINO	5	5	4	4	0%	9	14	15	15	0%
MERCED	4	3	3	3	0%	4	5	4	5	25%
MODOC	0	1	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%
MONO	1	1	1	1	0%	3	3	3	2	-33%
MONTEREY	9	9	7	8	14%	36	33	30	35	17%
NAPA	1	1	1	1	0%	1	1	1	1	0%
NEVADA	0	1	1	1	0%	0	1	1	1	0%
ORANGE	15	13	14	11	-21%	53	48	53	52	-2%
PLACER	0	0	1	2	100%	0	0	2	6	200%
PLUMAS	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
RIVERSIDE	16	13	13	12	-8%	49	39	47	53	13%
SACRAMENTO	6	5	4	6	50%	149	153	133	170	28%
SAN BENITO	2	2	2	1	-50%	2	2	2	1	-50%
SAN BERNARDINO	9	10	8	11	38%	80	77	81	71	-12%
SAN DIEGO	14	16	18	16	-11%	112	107	102	77	-25%
SAN FRANCISCO	7	7	6	6	0%	89	85	87	88	1%

¹ **Sponsors** The organizations who are responsible for the financial and administrative concerns of a site or sites.

Sites The physical locations where the summer meals are served

COUNTY	SPONSORS					SITES				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHANGE (00-01)	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHANGE (00-01)
SAN JOAQUIN	9	11	9	8	-11%	21	35	44	48	9%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	0	0	0	0%	7	0	0	0	0%
SAN MATEO	3	5	4	2	-50%	19	23	18	7	-61%
SANTA BARBARA	3	3	4	4	0%	16	18	21	19	-10%
SANTA CLARA	7	8	7	9	29%	61	69	46	34	-26%
SANTA CRUZ	8	8	8	7	-13%	30	27	36	37	3%
SHASTA	2	2	3	3	0%	19	26	33	29	-12%
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
SISKIYOU	2	2	0	1	NEW	4	4	0	5	NEW
SOLANO	1	2	2	2	0%	1	2	2	3	50%
SONOMA	5	3	3	4	33%	11	4	4	5	25%
STANISLAUS	9	10	10	10	0%	48	48	57	48	-16%
SUTTER	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
TEHEMA	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
TRINITY	0	0	2	2	0%	0	0	8	8	0%
TULARE	6	7	8	6	-25%	94	91	64	63	-2%
TUOLOMNE	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%
VENTURA	6	5	5	3	-40%	28	30	20	3	-85%
YOLO	4	4	5	5	0%	19	20	21	21	0%
YUBA	0	0	1	1	0%	0	0	2	2	0%
STATE TOTALS	284	287	287	271	-6%	2,012	2,052	1,999	1,920	-4%

Appendix B – 2001 SFSP Data: 2001 Summer Nutrition Participation

2001 Summer Nutrition Participation

Summer Food Service Program SFSP
 Average Daily Participation ADP
 National School Lunch Program NSLP
 Free and Reduced-Price Eligible Students FRP

COUNTY	SFSP ADP 2001	FRP NSLP ADP JULY 2001	Total FRP Children Eating USDA Meals in July 2001	Total FRP Eligible 2000-2001 ²	FRP NSLP ADP School Year 2000-2001 ³	Percent of FRP Children Who Normally Eat Lunch at School Receiving Summer Meals in July 2001	Percent of FRP Eligible ⁴ Children Receiving Summer Meals in July 2001	County Rank (1=Highest Participation Among FRP Eligible Students)
ALAMEDA	4,123	10,716	14,839	68,542	49,706	30%	22%	25
ALPINE	0	0	0	74	69	0%	0%	53
AMADOR	0	127	127	1,147	749	17%	11%	38
BUTTE	6,978	1,078	8,056	15,073	10,906	74%	53%	1
CALVERAS	0	0	0	1,922	1,411	0%	0%	53
COLUSA	0	141	141	2,708	1,748	8%	5%	45
CONTRA COSTA	4,946	4,953	9,899	42,359	29,420	34%	23%	23
DEL NORTE	0	518	518	2,968	1,763	29%	17%	32
EL DORADO	80	1,152	1,232	5,925	4,035	31%	21%	27
FRESNO	2,773	25,534	28,307	111,856	78,171	36%	25%	22
GLENN	0	0	0	3,429	2,532	0%	0%	53
HUMBOLDT	732	143	875	8,466	6,174	14%	10%	42
IMPERIAL	2,429	1,731	4,160	22,170	16,736	25%	19%	31
INYO	70	74	144	1,055	740	19%	14%	34
KERN	7,567	6,132	13,699	85,659	64,686	21%	16%	33
KINGS	912	79	991	14,005	9,602	10%	7%	44
LAKE	167	383	550	5,212	3,948	14%	11%	38
LASSEN	0	0	0	1,797	1,308	0%	0%	53
LOS ANGELES	79,410	209,713	289,123	1,010,815	642,669	45%	29%	15
MADERA	0	4,468	4,468	14,903	10,196	44%	30%	12
MARIN	246	217	463	4,002	2,983	16%	12%	37
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	900	608	0%	0%	53
MENDOCINO	1,316	455	1,771	7,875	5,280	34%	22%	25
MERCED	837	9,277	10,114	34,997	22,619	45%	29%	15
MODOC	0	21	21	1,182	777	3%	2%	50
MONO	29	0	29	850	426	7%	3%	48
MONTEREY	2,900	7,561	10,461	38,932	24,238	43%	27%	20
NAPA	230	86	316	6,478	4,412	7%	5%	45
NEVADA	26	144	170	2,222	1,457	12%	8%	43
ORANGE	9,821	44,412	54,233	183,524	126,998	43%	30%	12
PLACER	331	1,530	1,861	9,301	5,849	32%	20%	29
PLUMAS	0	0	0	1,227	892	0%	0%	53
RIVERSIDE	8,129	43,734	51,863	156,390	99,384	52%	33%	7

² California Department of Education, Demographics Division, CalWORKs/Meal Program Data File 2000-2001 (<http://www.cde.ca.gov/demographics/>) "Eligible" refers to children who have been qualified through USDA Free and Reduced-Price Meal Application or direct certification for free or low cost school meals.

³ Data calculated by using California Department of Education Nutrition Service Division County Profiles, December 2001. These are estimates for the 2000-2001 school year and may be higher than actual average daily participation.

⁴ Eligible children are children who have been qualified for free or low cost meals through USDA Free and Reduced-Price Meal Application process or direct certification. Families must complete a school meal application in the fall of each school year.

COUNTY	SFSP ADP 2001	FRP NSLP ADP JULY 2001	Total FRP Children Eating USDA Meals in July 2001	Total FRP Eligible 2000-2001 ²	FRP NSLP ADP School Year 2000-2001 ³	Percent of FRP Children Who Normally Eat Lunch at School Receiving Summer Meals in July 2001	Percent of FRP Eligible ⁴ Children Receiving Summer Meals in July 2001	County Rank (1=Highest Participation Among FRP Eligible Students)
SACRAMENTO	11,990	21,553	33,543	98,232	77,639	43%	34%	7
SAN BENITO	118	728	846	3,940	2,402	35%	21%	27
SANBERNARDINO	3,019	60,656	63,675	193,024	118,640	54%	33%	7
SAN DIEGO	4,816	74,857	79,673	194,034	136,200	58%	41%	4
SAN FRANCISCO	4,434	4,982	9,416	32,554	23,205	41%	29%	15
SAN JOAQUIN	2,691	15,882	18,573	55,385	33,844	55%	34%	7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	0	1,409	1,409	11,150	7,435	19%	13%	35
SAN MATEO	350	1,937	2,287	21,469	14,887	15%	11%	38
SANTA BARBARA	1,614	9,776	11,390	27,179	18,722	61%	42%	3
SANTA CLARA	6,235	13,066	19,301	69,050	47,182	41%	28%	19
SANTA CRUZ	1,252	4,344	5,596	14,450	9,068	62%	39%	5
SHASTA	1,284	309	1,593	12,485	9,678	16%	13%	35
SIERRA	0	0	0	202	206	0%	0%	53
SISKIYOU	149	32	181	3,996	2,287	8%	5%	45
SOLANO	437	7,875	8,312	21,592	13,317	62%	38%	6
SONOMA	564	1,355	1,919	17,951	13,855	14%	11%	38
STANISLAUS	4574	15,085	19,659	45,372	30,596	64%	43%	2
SUTTER	0	102	102	8,778	5,697	2%	1%	52
TEHEMA	0	182	182	5,463	4,029	5%	3%	48
TRINITY	213	23	236	1,177	827	29%	20%	29
TULARE	3,704	8,868	12,572	55,268	38,159	33%	23%	23
TUOLOMNE	0	48	48	2,882	1,983	2%	2%	50
VENTURA	732	12,400	13,132	48,048	33,409	39%	27%	20
YOLO	1719	1,628	3,347	10,461	7,625	44%	32%	11
YUBA	124	2,193	2,317	7,680	6,556	35%	30%	12
STATE TOTALS	184,071	633,669	817,740	2,829,787	1,889,940	43%	29%	15

Appendix C – School Meal Programs: Income Eligibility Guidelines

48 CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GUAM AND TERRITORIES						
Household size	Reduced Price Meals - 185%			Free Meals - 130%		
	Annual	Month	Week	Annual	Month	Week
1.....						
2.....	15,892	1,325	306	11,167	931	215
3.....	21,479	1,790	414	15,093	1,258	291
4.....	27,066	2,256	521	19,019	1,585	366
5.....	32,653	2,722	628	22,945	1,913	442
6.....	38,240	3,187	736	26,871	2,240	517
7.....	43,827	3,653	843	30,797	2,567	593
8.....	49,414	4,118	951	34,723	2,894	668
For each	55,001	4,584	1,058	38,649	3,221	744
add'l family	+5,587	+466	+108	+3,926	+328	+76
member add						

SFSP Payment Rates for All States (Except Alaska and Hawaii)

Maximum Rate Per Meal (In Whole or Fractions of U.S. Dollars) Effective January 1, 2002-December 31, 2002			
	Administrative Costs For Meals Served at		
Type of Meal Served	Operating Costs	Self-preparation or Rural Sites	Other Types of Sites
Breakfast	1.32	0.1300	0.1025
Lunch or Supper	2.30	0.2400	0.2000
Supplement	0.53	0.0650	0.0525

