

Approved March 26, 1992
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR JOSEPH C. HARDER at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~xm~~/p.m. on Thursday, March 19, 1992 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Parrish, excused

Committee staff present:

Mr. Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department

Ms. Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes

Mrs. Millie Randell, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

HB 2693 - Schools required to offer school breakfast program
(By Special Committee on Children's Initiatives)

Proponents:

Representative Elizabeth Baker

(Representative Sandy Praeger, written testimony only)

Ms. Connie Hubbell, Legislative Coordinator, State Board of Education

Mr. Myron D. Schmidt, Chairman, Kansas Division of Associated Milk
Producers, Inc.

Representative Robert Miller

Ms. Jane Byrnes-Bennett, President-elect, Kansas Nutrition Council

Ms. Donna Beard, Food Service Director, Manhattan-Ogden School District

Mr. Ted Sipe, Principal, Central Elementary School, Holton, USD 336

Ms. Mary A. Murphy, Administrator, Emporia Community Day Care Center

Ms. Roni Beshears, Director of Nutrition and WIC Services, Bureau of
Family Health, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Mr. Paul Johnson, Chairperson, Children's Coalition, Topeka

Mr. Onan Burnett, USD 501, Topeka

Ms. Katharine Weickert, Communications Director, United School Adminis-
trators of Kansas

Dr. Rex F. Powell, Lawrence, teacher

Ms. Kay Coles, Kansas National Education Association

Ms. Tess Banion, Topeka

Written testimony was submitted on behalf of:

Ms. Jeanne Hoskins, School Food Service Director, USD 428, Great Bend

Mr. Ivan Wyatt, President, Kansas Farmers Union

Following a call to order by the Chairman, he recognized Representative Elizabeth Baker, a proponent of HB 2693, relating to the school breakfast program.

Ms. Baker explained that mandating the school breakfast program is one of three components which address the goal of redefining the mission of schools in the minds of Kansans. She described schools today as having a dual mission, academic and social. Changing family structures, she said, influenced the Special Committee on Children's Initiatives, of which she was a member, to recommend this strategy. (Attachment 1)

Representative Baker submitted written testimony on behalf of Representative Praeger, who also had served on the Special Committee on Children's Initiatives. (Attachment 2)

Ms. Connie Hubbell, Legislative Coordinator, State Board of Education, advised the Committee that the initiative embodied in HB 2693 fits into the national plan called "Healthy Children, Ready to Learn". (Attachment 3) A nutritious breakfast, she said, starts the day right and prepares students so they are ready to learn. Ms. Hubbell called Committee attention to the sample breakfast before them and explained that the combined food items

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MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONroom 123-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on Thursday, March 19, 1992

would meet the regulations of a USDA school food breakfast program. She also called attention to an informational packet on school breakfasts that had been provided by the State Department of Education staff and does meet the reimbursable criteria by USDA regulations. Ms. Hubbell stated that the School Breakfast Program can be implemented at little or no cost to local school districts.

Dairy farmer Myron Schmidt, Goessel, stated that "it is a documented fact that breakfast greatly improves the nutritional status of children and increases their potential for academic achievement". Mr. Schmidt said that his second reason for supporting HB 2693 is that it would move between 86,000 and 118,000 pounds of milk per month, practically all of which would be Kansas produced. (Attachment 4)

Representative Robert Miller related that he had served as vice-chairman of the Special Committee on Children's Initiatives. He explained that following his work on the Committee he, along with a district judge in Sumner County, had organized a "Kids in Sumner County Conference" at which over 130 people participated for the purpose of discussing the goals and recommendations of the summer Committee on Children's Initiatives. The school breakfast program, he stated, was one of the most popular topics of discussion. Although some of the districts in Sumner County have a school breakfast program, he said, the majority of them do not. He said that as a result several districts are actively pursuing implementation of the breakfast program for the 1992-93 school year.

Additionally, explained Representative Miller, as a farmer representing a rural district, he is finding that more and more of his constituents are having dual work responsibilities by pursuing jobs off the farm, also. Consequently, he said, due to the geographic and economic realities of the situation, more and more children are not having an adequate breakfast. He emphasized that this is not due to a lack of money or a lack of love but is part of the reality of where they live in 1992. This fact, he affirmed, transcends all economic and social conditions. He recommended favorable passage of HB 2693.

Ms. Jane Byrnes-Bennett, president-elect of the Kansas Nutrition Council, described the Council as a group of about 100 professional volunteers (e.g., home economists, school food service, hospital dietitians) who believe that there is a relationship between food and nutrition and the health of the individual and, therefore, society. She said the Council has voted that school breakfast is an area where the issues of nutrition, education, and society merge. She enumerated the many health problems that are caused by general and long-term undernutrition, including cognitive development. The complex social issues of today, she emphasized, magnify the need for mandating a school breakfast program. (Attachment 5)

The food service director for the Manhattan-Ogden School District, Ms. Donna Beard, reminded members that the breakfast program is intended to fill a need for children of all economic levels due to changing family units, the rising number of single parent families, and the increasing number of households with two employed adults. (Attachment 6) She affirmed that in schools in which she has begun school breakfast programs, she has yet to find a negative attitude persisting once the program has had a chance to get established. She cited the program's positive effect on absenteeism, alertness in class, attention to task, and overall behavior as factors for the change in attitude. She stated that her district will continue to maintain the breakfast program whether or not HB 2693 is passed, but she urged passage for the positive effect it would have on all Kansas school districts.

Mr. Ted Sipe, principal at Central Elementary School, USD 336, Holton, related that changing the daily bus schedule by five minutes and hiring a supervisor were the only two adjustments his school has made in implementing its breakfast program of 27 weeks. He stated that Holton's

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middle school and high school would implement the program next year. (Attachment 7) Mr. Sipe said his one regret is that the program was not implemented sooner.

Ms. Mary A. Murphy, administrator for the Emporia Community Day Care Center, also urged passage of HB 2693. Ms. Murphy expressed concern, also, that schools need to address additional student needs resulting from changing family styles. (Attachment 8)

Also urging support for passage of HB 2693 was Ms. Roni Beshears, director of the Nutrition and WIC Services at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Ms. Beshears reported that hunger and undernutrition are growing public health problems among U.S. and Kansas children, because these conditions are related directly to poverty, and the number of poor children is increasing. (Attachment 9)

The 1992 chairperson of the Children's Coalition and director of the Public Assistance Coalition in Kansas, Mr. Paul Johnson, explained that he works for emergency providers across the state to establish food banks in almost every community and to institutionalize soup lines in all Kansas major urban areas. He noted that the specter of hunger is very real in the breadbasket and said HB 2693 would direct action to address this problem. (Attachment 10) Mr. Johnson noted the window in HB 2693 which gives districts a year in which to prepare for implementation of the school breakfast program before the mandate should become effective.

Mr. Onan Burnett, representing USD 501, Topeka, was in attendance to express oral support for passage of HB 2693.

Although additional conferees had come prepared to speak, due to lack of time the Chair requested that conferees submit their written testimonies for distribution to the Committee.

Testimony was submitted by: Ms. Katharine Weickert, Communications Director, United School Administrators of Kansas (Attachment 11); Dr. Rex F. Powell, a teacher in Lawrence (Attachment 12); Ms. Kay Coles, Kansas National Education Association (Attachment 13); and Ms. Tess Banion, Topeka (Attachment 14).

Written testimony also was submitted on behalf of Ms. Jeanne Hoskins, School Food Service Director for USD 428, Great Bend (Attachment 15), and Mr. Ivan Wyatt, President, Kansas Farmers Union (Attachment 16), neither of whom was present.

The Chair apologized to conferees who were unable to speak today due to lack of time. He then adjourned the meeting.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 p.m. PLACE: 123-S DATE: Thursday, March 19, 1992

GUEST LIST

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
DALE STATEN	PO Box 23013	Blue Valley High School (PAGE)
JACK ANTHONY	3807 W 171 ST	Blue Valley Middle School (page)
Jenna Woods	16403 Riggs Rd Shilwell, KS ⁶⁶⁰⁸⁵	Blue Valley Middle School (page)
Kim Vickers	Topeka	Sen. Karr
Ted Sipe	Holtom	USD 336
Kay Cline	Topeka	KNEA
Mark Tallman	Topeka	KASB
Alene Beal	Topeka	House of Reps
Steve J. Jowers	R#5, Box 186 Lawrence	USD 497
Fess Cannon	1717 Grove Topeka	SELF
Lita Hamman	120 SE 10 th Ave, Topeka	Re. State Bd of Ed.
Cornie Chalceel	Topeka	State Bd of Ed.
Ann Burnett	Topeka	USD 501 #
Lana Vanderplas	Topeka	Intern.
Amy C. Bixler	Topeka	NOW
Ladislav M. Horvath	El Dorado	Gov. Office
Mary Ella Lima	Topeka	LC. of Women Voters
Morraineon-Wingfield	Jicumseh	USD #450
Joyce Eboley	901 N.W. Lyman, TOPEKA.	SEAMAN USD 345
Elizabeth Gray	1220 Centennial Dr., Manhattan	Manhattan-Ogden #383
Denna Beard	Manhattan	USD #383
Mary Johnson	723 Hunter Manhattan	USD 383
SA Pann	TOPEKA	SRS
Myron Schmidt	Rt 2 Goessel	AMPF

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 p.m. PLACE: 123-S DATE: Thursday, March 19, 1992

GUEST LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Mary Mungley	PO Bx 545 Emporia 66801	ECDC Inc
Chris Ross	LSOB Cal	KDHE
Richard P. Teleg. 915D 501		
Jim Coder	Topeka	State Fire Marshal
Jaque Dakes	Topeka	SDF
Paul Johnson	Topeka	PACK
Katharine Wickert	Topeka	USA
Brilla Highlee Stott	Topeka	USA
Craig Grant	Topeka	HWEA
LAURA KELLY	TOPEKA	FRPA
Nancy Kending	Topeka	LWU of Kansas
Shuly Morris	Topeka	KA EYC
Sky Westlund	Lawrence	KU School of Social Work
Jane Brynes Bennett, 339 N. Yale, Wichita KS		Kansas Distribution Council
Matt Neill	Topeka	HF
Bob Miller	NR #11 Wellington	SELF
Tama Wagner	Topeka	Reporter/KPR

ELIZABETH BAKER
REPRESENTATIVE, EIGHTY-SECOND DISTRICT
SEDGWICK COUNTY
601 HONEYBROOK LANE
DERBY, KANSAS 67037



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

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COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
STATE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY: COMMERCE, LABOR
& REGULATION
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: FEDERAL & STATE
AFFAIRS
MEMBER: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ELECTIONS

March 19, 1992

To: Senate Committee on Education

From: Representative Elizabeth Baker

Re: HB 2693

Thank you Chairman Harder and committee members for allowing me this opportunity to address you this afternoon in regard to this extremely important issue, mandatory school breakfast programs. This summer and fall I had the privilege, indeed the honor, of serving on the Special Committee on Children's Initiatives. Service on this committee has been the most rewarding and fulfilling experience in my ten years as a legislator and it is with considerable pride and enthusiasm that I appear before you today as a strong advocate for the establishment of school breakfast programs.

In the A Blueprint for Investing in the Future of Kansas Children and Families, Target III, "Restructure Schools to Respond to Changing Education and Developmental Needs of Children," was defined as "Schools are no longer purely academic institutions. In addition to the academic mission, they have taken on a broader social mission which must be acknowledged. It is important to redefine this dual mission in the minds of Kansans so there is agreement among parents, educators, business leaders, social service providers, community leaders, and policy makers as to what we are expecting of schools. The process of redefinition will bring support as well as develop a basis for change."

The Committee recommended three strategies to address this target. The first two were fairly extensive, but the third strategy which is the one on which we focus today, school breakfasts, is quite simple, "Require all Kansas public schools to offer a breakfast program."

In arriving at this recommended strategy the Committee examined family structures and noted the following changes:

* "In 1990, in the United States, one out of four children lived with one parent. This is an increase from approximately one out of eight children in 1970.

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* "From 1970 to 1990, the proportion of mothers working outside the home with children under age six rose from 32% to 58%."

* "Over 75% of mothers of school-age children works outside the home."

In Kansas the changes were also pronounced and frightening.

* "Of all households in 1990, only 58% were families headed by a mother and father."

* "The number of single-mother households rose by 25% from 1980 to 1990."

* "The percent of white families headed by single mothers increased from 27.2% in 1970 to 39.1% in 1990."

The statistics indicate a nationwide trend toward a population of children that is economically disadvantaged and socially deprived.

As a former teacher I do not need statistics to bolster my awareness of the rapidly growing numbers of disadvantaged children and the need to establish school breakfast programs. It is very difficult to teach children that are poorly clothed, disruptive and hungry. I am reminded of a very small sixth grade boy whose hair had just begun to grow again after all the chemotherapy treatments he had received. His breakfasts, when he had them, consisted of cold french fries brought home by his mother from the topless bar where she worked all night. Frequently I asked myself as an educator did I really believe that this child would find meaning in a lesson in division using 2-digit divisors.

But this lack of focus by parents on their children's nutrition is no longer limited to the poor and disadvantaged. Many, many times in my teaching career I observed middle class parents depositing their children on the school steps in the cold and dark 30-45 minutes before school. If these children brought their lunches, it was often eaten before the doors of the school opened, leaving little or nothing for the rest of the day.

To me as a child, breakfast meant oatmeal and raisins, brown sugar and cinnamon and the loving warmth of my grandmother. To me, children have the right to that kind of nurturing environment. No child should ever go to school hungry, not in America and never in Kansas!

I urge your thoughtful consideration and support of HB 2693.
Thank you.

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STATE OF KANSAS

SANDY PRAEGER
REPRESENTATIVE, 44TH DISTRICT
3601 QUAIL CREEK COURT
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66047
(913) 841-3554



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

March 19, 1992

Testimony on HB 2693

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to present this testimony to the committee on behalf of HB 2693. The Special Committee on Children's Initiatives on which I served recommended that all Kansas schools offer breakfasts for their students. As the bill was debated in the House Education Committee concern was raised about mandating breakfasts in all schools and a compromise was reached. HB 2693 requires that schools with 30% or more of their students offer free and reduced-price lunch will offer breakfasts.

School breakfasts are funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1966 a two-year pilot program was established which targeted schools in poor areas and in areas where children had to travel a great distance to school. Unfortunately, even though it is one of the most beneficial of the federal nutrition programs it is very underutilized. Only 31.5% of the students receiving free or reduced-price lunch are receiving school breakfasts.

Kansas ranks 49th out of 50 states who offer school breakfast programs even after increasing participation by 27% last year. Fifteen percent of our kids on free and reduced-price lunch have an opportunity for breakfast at school. Currently 69 school districts offer school breakfasts, 238 schools. This year the number has increased to 355.

In Lawrence, 7 schools offer school breakfasts. Our school food supervisor tells me that the federal reimbursement more than pays for the cost of preparing and serving breakfast. Breakfasts are prepared in a central kitchen and delivered with lunches the day before. They are then heated (if necessary) at the school before they are served. (They try to provide a hot breakfast 2-3 days a week). The only additional labor not covered by the reimbursement is for about 1/2 hour of

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supervision for the children who are eating breakfast. One school has this service provided by a teacher on a volunteer basis because the teacher feels so strongly about the importance of the program.

In a recent survey of Kansas teachers 67% said poor health is a problem with their students. Sixty-five percent said that poor nutrition is a problem. Studies show that children who are hungry cannot learn.

A study in Lawrence, Mass. found that children that participated in the school breakfast program had improved standardized achievement test scores, and a tendency toward improved attendance rates and reduced tardiness. That has been the case in Lawrence, Kansas as well. Our teachers have also commented on the improved attention spans of students who participate in the breakfast program and on their improved behavior. Even though it was very controversial when it began in 1986 the breakfast program now has the full support of both the school board and the administration.

If we are truly serious about education reform and the need to improve test scores and graduation rates with our Kansas students then, I believe, school breakfasts are a necessary ingredient in the reform process. As I stated before, hungry children cannot learn.

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TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO

KANSAS SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MARCH 19, 1992

My name is Connie Hubbell, Legislative Coordinator for the Kansas State Board of Education. I am pleased to speak to you about the School Breakfast Program and urge your support of House Bill 2693. This initiative fits into the national plan called "Healthy Children Ready to Learn", a joint effort of the National Governor's Association and the U.S. Departments of Education, Agriculture, and Health and Human Services. A nutritious breakfast starts the day right and prepares students so they are ready to learn.

We hope you enjoyed the food items served to you. The two items served meet the USDA breakfast meal requirements and would be a reimbursable breakfast.

For many children, eating breakfast is not a regular occurrence. Some have parents who work and have limited or no time to prepare and serve breakfast. Other children have long bus rides and are hungry when they arrive at school. Many come from families that cannot always afford enough food. Because these children do not eat a nutritious breakfast at home, they are hungry when they reach school and either continue to be hungry until lunchtime or eat less nutritious food to stop their grumbling stomachs.

Hunger in the morning leaves children lethargic and unable to concentrate. It causes absenteeism, sickness, and disruptive behavior. And, most significantly, hunger deprives children of important opportunities to learn.

The School Breakfast Program provides federal funds as an entitlement to all schools to assist in providing nutritious morning meals to students. Participation in the program is available to all students enrolled in the school, and children from low-income families may be eligible for free or reduced price breakfasts.

Studies have documented the significant relationship between eating a nutritious breakfast at school and the ability to perform in school. A 1987 study conducted by physicians and researchers from universities and hospitals in Boston found that low-income elementary school students participating in the School Breakfast Program showed an improvement in standardized achievement test scores, improved attendance and reduced tardiness compared to similar students who did not eat breakfast at school. An article in a recent *School Food Service Research Review* states, "Hunger does affect learning by decreasing the child's receptivity to, and ability to profit from, new activities." and "Children who do not eat breakfast make more errors than children who do eat breakfast." More recently, the Food Research and Action Center's Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) found that low-income students have fewer school absences when they get breakfast at school.

In many ways, the School Breakfast Program is a paradox. It is one of the most beneficial of the federal nutrition programs; yet, it is sadly underutilized. **It meets a vital need** - thousands of school children who otherwise may not eat breakfast can receive a nutritious meal at school. **It is effective** - students are better prepared to start their school day and studies link nutrition and learning.

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Despite the fact that the eligibility requirements are the same for all school meal programs and school lunch is available in all Kansas school districts, only three hundred eighteen (318) schools in sixty-nine (69) school districts offer a school breakfast. This equates to 21 percent of schools and 20 percent of Kansas school districts offering breakfasts. In the nation as a whole, 48.8 percent of the schools offering school lunch also offer breakfast. In a national ranking, Kansas ranks 49th out of 50 states for percent of schools offering lunch and breakfast.

Many school administrators perceive insurmountable barriers, some fear disruption, and others just have not made it a priority. But all of the problems associated with school breakfast -- perceived and real -- can be solved. The following is typical for schools that start a breakfast program.

During a staff meeting in the spring of 1991, the school principal announced the school would start a breakfast program in the fall. Many staff acknowledged their skepticism and doubts. During in-service meetings in August, every conceivable problem was discussed, lists and schedules were double checked, and in spite of certain reservations, everyone agreed to work cooperatively to meet this new "challenge".

September 3 arrived and with it the buses loaded with hungry and excited students. In spite of the thorough planning, lines were long, trays were dropped, and staff wasn't able to be in all places at all times. Teachers, custodians, and parents were called upon to assist in any capacity necessary to "meet the challenge".

When October arrived, problems and stressful situations faded into confidence and capability. Facial expressions changed from reservations and doubt into amazement and awe. Concerns about discipline problems arising from non-eating students didn't materialize because there were so few non-eaters. Teachers realized students who ate breakfast were more alert, more receptive to instruction, and more self-disciplined than non-eaters. Teachers also realized the perceived problem of dealing with students reaching the classroom at varying times was an "opportunity" to give individual attention to students who needed it.

The breakfast program challenged all the school staff to change from skepticism and concern to belief and support. This change became an opportunity to break away from what had always been done and accept the unexpected bonuses that resulted.

Many schools can implement a breakfast program at no additional cost to the district. Cost data received from over 30 percent of school districts currently offering breakfast indicate the average direct costs of providing a school breakfast are less than the federal reimbursement for a free breakfast. By rescheduling current labor, using pre-portioned foods such as those served today, and using a self-serve type of service, meals can be efficiently and easily offered. Some schools will have start up costs for additional equipment, such as freezers; however, this will be minimal.

As educators, we are responsible for evaluating our society, its habits and needs, as it exists and developing programs to fit those needs. The School Breakfast Program can prepare students for learning, it can be implemented at little or no cost, and the benefits are lifelong. Thousands of Kansas students begin each school day hungry, and the School Breakfast Program can make a difference!

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A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE DIRECTOR

School Breakfast Program studies show that children who eat breakfast are better prepared to participate in the day's learning activities than those who come to school without breakfast. Students perform better in every class, from algebra to physical education. Their concentration is better, their reaction time faster, and their energy level higher. The need for breakfast is not limited to students from low income families. The School Breakfast Program helps close the nutrition gap by providing children with nutritious food before school begins.

The Kansas State Board of Education recognizes the value of the School Breakfast Program for Kansas school children. To reach their mission, the Board is striving to strengthen positive environments and develop environments which empower learners and staff. The School Breakfast Program is one way of meeting the ever increasing needs of the student population.

I ask that you explore the need for breakfast programs in your school district or school. The Nutrition Services staff is committed to this endeavor and will provide technical assistance for implementing a breakfast program. If you need assistance or have further questions, please contact Nutrition Services of the Kansas State Board of Education, 120 SE 10th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182, (913) 296-2276.

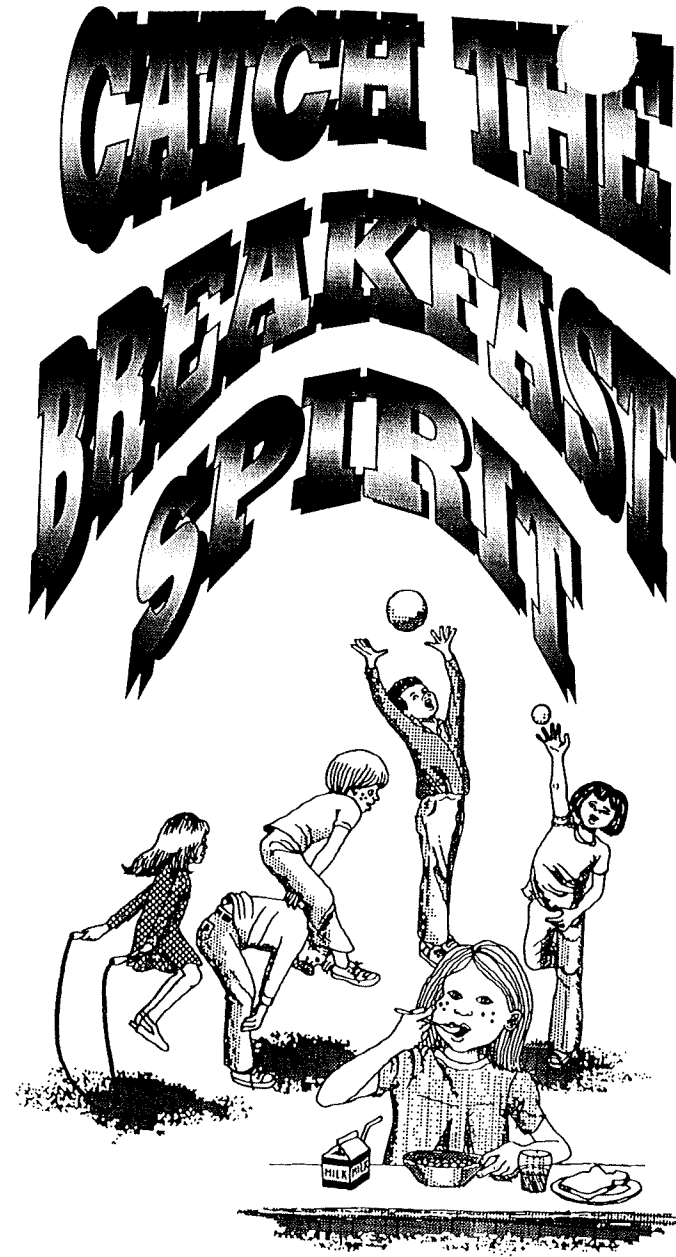
We look forward to your schools becoming part of the School Breakfast Program.

Rita A. Hamman, Team Leader
Nutrition Services

Provided to you with funds from the
1991 School Breakfast Program
Start-Up Grant.

An Equal Employment/Educational Opportunity Agency

This is an equal opportunity program. If you believe you have been discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or handicap, write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20205. The Kansas State Board of Education does not discriminate. Any questions regarding the Board's compliance with the above should be directed to 120 SE 10th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66612-1182, or call (913) 296-2424.



Kansas State Board of Education
Kansas State Education Building
120 S.E. 10th Ave. Topeka Kansas 6



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

- Q: What is the average cost of food and the potential revenue?
A: Average food cost per meal is 50-55 cents. Some schools have about 3 cents disposable cost. The remaining 35-37 cents is used to cover other program costs such as labor, indirect costs, etc. Potential revenue for each breakfast served is 92.75 cents. USDA reimbursement covers the cost of food and other program costs.
- Q: In an average school district, will a well-run breakfast program increase food service overhead costs?
A: In on-site preparation facilities, labor will not need to be increased, however work schedules of existing food service staff may need to be adjusted.
- Q: Why offer a School Breakfast Program?
A: Statistics prove hungry children CANNOT learn. Districts with breakfast programs report increased attention spans and learning capacities along with reduced tardiness and absentee rates.
- Q: Will my whole school district have to be in this program?
A: Waivers will be available on a building by building basis for those schools that do not have 30% or more of their students eligible for free or reduced price meals.
- Q: Where does Kansas rank in utilization of the USDA School Breakfast Program?
A: Kansas is 49th out of 50 states.
- Q: Does this requirement begin this coming school year, August 1992?
A: All schools are encouraged to begin breakfast programs this year. However, the state requirement will not be in place until the fall of 1993. The State Board of Education and local school districts will work during the next school year to promote the program.
- Q: Are there nutritional requirements for the School Breakfast Program?
A: Yes, a healthy breakfast is required. The program can be simple serving cereal, toast, milk and juice or complex serving a hot breakfast of a pancake, scrambled egg, fruit and milk.
- Q: How do we pay for the equipment needed to run the program?
A: Many schools will not need extra equipment to run the breakfast program. An additional milk cooler may be the only equipment needed in areas where milk deliveries are not made to schools daily.

ANSWERS PROVIDED BY NUTRITION SERVICES, KANSAS STATE BOARD OF
EDUCATION, 296-2276.

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST PATTERNS FOR VARIOUS AGE/GRADE GROUPS

A breakfast must contain at least the minimum quantities of each item for the age and grade levels specified.

FOOD COMPONENTS/ITEMS	MINIMUM QUANTITIES			SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS
	Preschool ages 1-2	ages 3, 4, 5	Grades K-12	
ONE SERVING				
MILK A serving of fluid milk as a beverage, on cereal, or both	1/2 cup (4 fl. oz.)	3/4 cup (6 fl. oz.)	1/2 pint (8 fl. oz.)	
ONE SERVING				
JUICE/FRUIT OR VEGETABLE	1/4 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	Only 100% full-strength fruit or vegetable juice may be used.
TWO SERVINGS Two servings of bread or meal or their alternate or one serving of each.				
BREAD/BREAD ALTERNATE - Bread, whole grain or enriched	1/2 slice	1/2 slice	1 slice	
- Biscuit, roll, muffin, or equal serving of corn bread, etc. (whole grain or enriched meal or flour)	1/2 serving	1/2 serving	1 serving	
- Cereal (whole grain or enriched or fortified)	1/4 cup (1/3 oz.)	1/3 cup (1/2 oz.)	3/4 cup (1 oz.)	
AND/OR				
MEAT/MEAT ALTERNATE - Meat, poultry, or fish	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	
- Cheese	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	
- Egg (large)	1/2	1/2	1/2	
- Peanut butter or other nut or seed butters	1 Tbsp.	1 Tbsp.	2 Tbsp.	
- Cooked dry beans and peas	2 Tbsp.	2 Tbsp.	4 Tbsp.	Cooked dry beans or peas may be used as a meat alternate or a vegetable but not as both in the same meal.
- Nuts and/or seeds	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	No more than one ounce of nuts or seeds may be served in any one meal.

This is an equal opportunity program. If you believe you have been discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap, write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. The Kansas State Board of Education does not discriminate. Any questions regarding the Board's compliance with the above should be directed to (913) 296-2424, 120 E. 10th Street, Topeka, KS 66612.

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KANSAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAMS*



*SEE ATTACHED PRINTOUT FOR SPECIFIC ATTENDANCE CENTERS
PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

BREAKFAST FACT SHEET

	<u>October 1990</u>	<u>October 1991</u>
NUMBER OF SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITIES	78	96
NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS		
ELEMENTARY	170	239
MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH	12	32
SENIOR HIGH	56	41
RCCI		<u>43</u>
TOTAL	<u>238</u>	<u>355</u>
TYPES OF SITES		
ONSITE PREPARATION & MEAL SERVICE	112	190
STUDENTS EAT MEALS IN ANOTHER SCHOOL	13	22
SATELLITE SCHOOL	113	143
NUMBER OF BREAKFASTS SERVED		
PAID	54,289	64,409
REDUCED PRICE	21,038	31,155
FREE	<u>221,819</u>	<u>278,525</u>
TOTAL	<u>297,146</u>	<u>374,089</u>
AVERAGE NUMBER BREAKFASTS SERVED DAILY		
PAID	2,345	2,800
REDUCED PRICE	910	1,354
FREE	<u>9,561</u>	<u>12,160</u>
TOTAL	<u>12,816</u>	<u>16,314</u>
PERCENT OF BREAKFASTS SERVED DAILY		
PAID	18.3%	17.2%
REDUCED PRICE	7.1%	8.3%
FREE	74.6%	74.5%

REIMBURSEMENT RATES FOR BREAKFAST FOR 1991-92 SCHOOL YEAR

	NON-SEVERE NEED	SEVERE NEED*
PAID	\$.1850	\$.1850
REDUCED PRICE	\$.6275	.8025
FREE	\$.9275	\$1.1025

*Additional Severe Need Breakfast (SNB) reimbursement is available for SFA's who have participated in the National School Lunch Program for at least 2 years. SFA's may qualify schools individually. To qualify a school must serve at least 40% free and reduced priced lunches two years prior to the date of application for severe need. SNB reimbursement is the lesser of the severe-need rate times meals served or the total cost for SNB free and reduced price meals.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM START-UP FUNDS (5 YEAR PROGRAM)

FY 90	\$94,254	FOR 6 SFA'S
FY 91	\$179,478	FOR 7 SFA'S
FY 92	\$233,548	FOR 19 SFA'S

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM STATISTICS

	% SBP Schools to NSLP Schools	% SBP Meals to NSLP Meals
KANSAS	20.90	5.88
OKLAHOMA	62.94	24.86
MISSOURI	41.63	14.49
NEBRASKA	16.55	6.46
COLORADO	32.35	9.76

SBP: SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM
NSLP: NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

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LISTING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND ATTENDANCE CENTERS
PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM
SCHOOL YEAR 1991-92

- COLUMN 1 NUMBER: School district or USD number. A prefix of D0 is used to identify public school districts in the Food Service Information and Management System (FSIMS). The number of participating attendance centers is summed and printed for each school district.
- COLUMN 2 DISTRICT NAME: School district name.
- COLUMN 3 NUMBER: Attendance center identification number used in FSIMS.
- COLUMN 4 CENTER NAME: Attendance center name.

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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0102	ERIE ELEM
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0104	ERIE HIGH
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0108	GALESBURG ELEM
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0116	ST PAUL ELEM
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0118	ST PAUL HIGH
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0120	THAYER ELEM
D0101	ERIE-ST PAUL	0122	THAYER HIGH
COUNT			

7			
D0202	TURNER-KANSAS CITY	0158	MUNCIE ELEM
COUNT			

1			
D0204	BONNER SPRINGS	0214	BONNER SPRINGS HIGH
D0204	BONNER SPRINGS	0227	SOUTH PARK HEADSTART
COUNT			

2			
D0208	WAKEENEY	0306	WAKEENEY ELEM
D0208	WAKEENEY	0308	TREGO COMMUNITY HIGH
COUNT			

2			
D0215	LAKIN	0466	LAKIN ELEM
D0215	LAKIN	0467	LAKIN MIDDLE
D0215	LAKIN	0468	LAKIN HIGH
COUNT			

3			
D0217	ROLLA	0496	ROLLA ELEM
D0217	ROLLA	0498	ROLLA HIGH
COUNT			

2			
D0231	GARDNER-EDGERTON-ANTIOCH	0804	GARDNER ELEM
D0231	GARDNER-EDGERTON-ANTIOCH	0806	NIKE MIDDLE
D0231	GARDNER-EDGERTON-ANTIOCH	0812	EDGERTON ELEM
COUNT			

3			
D0234	FORT SCOTT	0898	EUGENE WARE ELEM FORT SCO
D0234	FORT SCOTT	0900	WINFIELD SCOTT ELEM FORT
D0234	FORT SCOTT	0902	FORT SCOTT MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0234	FORT SCOTT	0904	FORT SCOTT SR HIGH
COUNT			

4			
D0239	NORTH OTTAWA COUNTY	1060	MINNEAPOLIS ELEMENTARY

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NUM	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME

COUNT			

1			
D0244	BURLINGTON	1152	BURLINGTON ELEM K-5
D0244	BURLINGTON	1154	BURLINGTON HIGH
D0244	BURLINGTON	1162	BURLINGTON MIDDLE 6-8
COUNT			

3			
D0246	NORTHEAST	1194	ARMA ELEM
D0246	NORTHEAST	1198	NORTH EAST HIGH ARMA
COUNT			

2			
D0247	CHEROKEE	1220	CHEROKEE ELEM
D0247	CHEROKEE	1226	MCCUNE ELEM
D0247	CHEROKEE	1232	WEIR ELEM
D0247	CHEROKEE	1234	WEST MINERAL ELEM
COUNT			

4			
D0248	GIRARD	1258	R V HADERLEIN ELEM
COUNT			

1			
D0250	PITTSBURG	1300	EUGENE FIELD ELEM PITTSBU
D0250	PITTSBURG	1304	LAKESIDE ELEM PITTSBURG
D0250	PITTSBURG	1306	LINCOLN ELEM PITTSBURG
D0250	PITTSBURG	1310	WESTSIDE ELEM PITTSBURG
D0250	PITTSBURG	1316	PITTSBURG HIGH
COUNT			

5			
D0253	EMPORIA	1421	EMPORIA HEAD START KANSAS
D0253	EMPORIA	1422	LOWTHER MIDDLE SCHOOL EMP
D0253	EMPORIA	1424	EMPORIA HIGH
COUNT			

3			
D0259	WICHITA	1614	ADAMS ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1616	ALCOTT ALTERNATIVE MIDDLE
D0259	WICHITA	1618	ALLEN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1636	CALDWELL ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1638	CARTER ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1640	CESSNA ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1650	CLOUD ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1653	COLVIN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1654	DODGE ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1660	ENTERPRISE ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1670	FIELD ELEM WICHITA

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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0259	WICHITA	1674	FRANKLIN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1676	FUNSTON ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1678	GARDINER ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1688	HARRY STREET ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1694	IRVING FOREIGN LANG. MAGN
D0259	WICHITA	1698	JEFFERSON ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1712	LAWRENCE ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1716	LINCOLN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1722	LONGFELLOW ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1738	MCCORMICK ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1744	MINNEHA ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1756	PARK FOREIGN LANG. MAGNET
D0259	WICHITA	1758	PAYNE ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1760	PETERSON ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1778	PLEASANT VALLEY ELEM WICH
D0259	WICHITA	1782	STANLEY ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1784	STEARMAN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1786	SUNNYSIDE ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1790	WASHINGTON ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1792	WELLS SPECIAL ED CTR WICH
D0259	WICHITA	1802	WOODMAN ELEM WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1804	ALLISON MIDDLE SCHOOL WIC
D0259	WICHITA	1806	BROOKS MIDDLE SCHOOL WICH
D0259	WICHITA	1808	CURTIS MIDDLE SCHOOL WICH
D0259	WICHITA	1812	HADLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL WICH
D0259	WICHITA	1814	HAMILTON MIDDLE SCHOOL WI
D0259	WICHITA	1816	JARDINE MIDDLE SCHOOL WIC
D0259	WICHITA	1818	HORACE MANN FOREIGN LANG.
D0259	WICHITA	1820	MARSHALL MIDDLE SCHOOL WI
D0259	WICHITA	1824	MAYBERRY MIDDLE SCHOOL WI
D0259	WICHITA	1838	NORTH HIGH WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1846	HEIGHTS HIGH WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1847	NORTHWEST HIGH WICHITA
D0259	WICHITA	1850	FOOD PRODUCTION CTR WICHI

COUNT

45

D0274	OAKLEY	2258	MONUMENT ELEM
D0274	OAKLEY	2262	OAKLEY ELEM
D0274	OAKLEY	2266	OAKLEY SR HIGH & JR HIGH

COUNT

3

D0281	HILL CITY	2408	BOGUE ELEM
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COUNT

1

D0282	WEST ELK	2444	MOLINE ELEM
D0282	WEST ELK	2448	SEVERY ELEM

COUNT

2

D0283	ELK VALLEY	2470	LONGTON ELEM
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NUM	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME

COUNT			

1			
D0285	CEDAR VALE	2518	CEDAR VALE ELEM
D0285	CEDAR VALE	2520	CEDAR VALE HIGH
COUNT			

2			
D0305	SALINA	2988	FRANK HAGEMAN ELEM SALINA
D0305	SALINA	2992	HAWTHORNE ELEM SALINA
D0305	SALINA	3018	SUNSET ELEM SALINA
COUNT			

3			
D0308	HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3100	ALLEN ELEM HUTCHINSON
D0308	HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3106	FARIS ELEM HUTCHINSON
D0308	HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3110	GRANDVIEW ELEM HUTCHINSON
D0308	HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3114	LINCOLN ELEM HUTCHINSON
COUNT			

4			
D0315	COLBY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3290	COLBY ELEM
COUNT			

1			
D0323	POTTAWATOMIE WEST	3488	ST GEORGE ELEM
COUNT			

1			
D0333	CONCORDIA	3786	LINCOLN ELEM CONCORDIA
D0333	CONCORDIA	3788	MCKINLEY ELEM CONCORDIA
D0333	CONCORDIA	3792	WASHINGTON ELEM CONCORDIA
COUNT			

3			
D0336	HOLTON	3886	CENTRAL ELEM HOLTON
D0336	HOLTON	3887	COLORADO ELEM HOLTON
COUNT			

2			
D0337	MAYETTA	3916	HOYT ELEM
D0337	MAYETTA	3918	ROYAL VALLEY HI HOYT
D0337	MAYETTA	3920	MAYETTA ELEM
D0337	MAYETTA	3921	ROYAL VALLEY UPPER MAYETT
COUNT			

4			
D0341	OSKALOOSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3988	OSKALOOSA ELEM

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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0341 COUNT	OSKALOOSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3990	OSKALOOSA HIGH
2			
D0344 D0344 COUNT	PLEASANTON PLEASANTON	4038 4040	PLEASANTON ELEM PLEASANTON HIGH
2			
D0345 COUNT	SEAMAN	4056	EAST INDIANOLA ELEM P O T
1			
D0346 D0346 D0346 D0346 COUNT	JAYHAWK JAYHAWK JAYHAWK JAYHAWK	4088 4092 4094 4096	BLUE MOUND ELEM MOUND CITY ELEM JAYHAWK-LINN HIGH MOUND C PRESCOTT ELEM
4			
D0348 D0348 D0348 D0348 COUNT	BALDWIN CITY BALDWIN CITY BALDWIN CITY BALDWIN CITY	4140 4141 4144 4146	BALDWIN ELEM BALDWIN UPPER ELEM MARION SPRINGS VINLAND ELEM
4			
D0362 D0362 D0362 D0362 COUNT	PRAIRIE VIEW PRAIRIE VIEW PRAIRIE VIEW PRAIRIE VIEW	4490 4496 4502 4504	FONTANA ELEM LACYGNE ELEM PARKER ELEM PRAIRIE VIEW JR HI LACYGN
4			
D0366 COUNT	YATES CENTER	4639	YATES CENTER ELEM
1			
D0367 D0367 D0367 D0367 COUNT	OSAWATOMIE OSAWATOMIE OSAWATOMIE OSAWATOMIE	4662 4664 4665 4666	OSAWATOMIE EAST ELEM OSAWATOMIE WEST ELEM OSAWATOMIE UPPER ELEM OSAWATOMIE HIGH
4			
D0373 COUNT	NEWTON	4810	NEWTON SR HIGH
1			

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NUM	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0377	ATCHISON CO COMM SCHOOLS	4888	CUMMINGS ELEM
D0377	ATCHISON CO COMM SCHOOLS	4890	EFFINGHAM ELEM
D0377	ATCHISON CO COMM SCHOOLS	4906	LANCASTER ELEM
D0377	ATCHISON CO COMM SCHOOLS	4916	ATCHISON CO. COMMUNITY MI
D0377	ATCHISON CO COMM SCHOOLS	4918	EFFINGHAM KINDERGARTEN

COUNT

5

D0383	MANHATTAN	5112	AMANDA ARNOLD ELEM
D0383	MANHATTAN	5118	BLUEMONT ELEM MANHATTAN
D0383	MANHATTAN	5122	EUGENE FIELD ELEM MANHATT
D0383	MANHATTAN	5124	LEE ELEM MANHATTAN
D0383	MANHATTAN	5125	MARLATT ANNEX MANHATTAN
D0383	MANHATTAN	5126	MARLATT ELEM MANHATTAN
D0383	MANHATTAN	5128	NORTHVIEW ELEM MANHATTAN
D0383	MANHATTAN	5130	THEO ROOSEVELT ELEM MANHA
D0383	MANHATTAN	5132	WOODROW WILSON ELEM MANHA
D0383	MANHATTAN	5134	MANHATTAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0383	MANHATTAN	5136	MANHATTAN SR HIGH
D0383	MANHATTAN	5138	OGDEN ELEM

COUNT

12

D0386	MADISON-VIRGIL	5198	MADISON ELEM
D0386	MADISON-VIRGIL	5202	MADISON HIGH

COUNT

2

D0387	ALTOONA-MIDWAY	5214	ALTOONA ELEM
D0387	ALTOONA-MIDWAY	5216	ALTOONA-MIDWAY MIDDLE
D0387	ALTOONA-MIDWAY	5220	MIDWAY ELEM BUFFALO
D0387	ALTOONA-MIDWAY	5222	ALTOONA-MIDWAY SR HI BUFF

COUNT

4

D0389	EUREKA	5265	EUREKA K DGN
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COUNT

1

D0390	HAMILTON	5296	HAMILTON ELEM
D0390	HAMILTON	5298	HAMILTON HIGH

COUNT

2

D0406	WATHENA	5674	WATHENA ELEM
D0406	WATHENA	5676	WATHENA HIGH

COUNT

2

D0407	RUSSELL COUNTY	5722	RUPPENTHAL MIDDLE
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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0407 COUNT	RUSSELL COUNTY	5724	RUSSELL HIGH

2			
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5760	CENTRAL ELEM ATCHISON
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5762	FRANKLIN ELEM ATCHISON
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5764	MARTIN EAST ELEM ATCHISON
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5766	MARTIN WEST ELEM ATCHISON
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5768	WASHINGTON ELEM ATCHISON
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5770	ATCHISON HIGH
D0409	ATCHISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5776	ATCHISON JR HIGH
COUNT			

7			
D0413	CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5870	ALCOTT ELEM CHANUTE
D0413	CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5872	HUTTON ELEM CHANUTE
D0413	CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5876	MURRAY ELEM CHANUTE
D0413	CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5880	ROYSTER JR HIGH CHANUTE
COUNT			

4			
D0417	MORRIS COUNTY	5998	DWIGHT ELEM
D0417	MORRIS COUNTY	6005	WILSEY ELEM
COUNT			

2			
D0428	GREAT BEND	6278	WASHINGTON ELEM GREAT BEN
D0428	GREAT BEND	6282	ROOSEVELT JR HIGH GREAT B
D0428	GREAT BEND	6300	GREAT BEND KITCHEN UNIT
COUNT			

3			
D0435	ABILENE	6464	GARFIELD ELEM ABILENE
D0435	ABILENE	6466	KENNEDY ELEM ABILENE
D0435	ABILENE	6470	MCKINLEY ELEM ABILENE
COUNT			

3			
D0443	DODGE CITY	6674	CENTRAL ELEM DODGE CITY
D0443	DODGE CITY	6676	LINCOLN ELEM DODGE CITY
D0443	DODGE CITY	6678	MILLER ELEM DODGE CITY
D0443	DODGE CITY	6680	NORTHWEST ELEM DODGE CITY
D0443	DODGE CITY	6682	SUNNYSIDE ELEM DODGE CITY
D0443	DODGE CITY	6684	DODGE CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0443	DODGE CITY	6702	WILROADS GARDENS ELEM
COUNT			

7			
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6758	EDGEWOOD ELEM COFFEYVILLE
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6760	GARFIELD ELEM COFFEYVILLE

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NU	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6762	LONGFELLOW ELEM COFFEYVIL
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6764	LOWELL ELEM COFFEYVILLE
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6766	WHITTIER ELEM COFFEYVILLE
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6768	MCKINLEY ELEM COFFEYVILLE
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6770	ROOSEVELT MIDDLE COFFEYVI
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6772	COFFEYVILLE HIGH FIELD KI
D0445	COFFEYVILLE	6774	DEARING ELEM
COUNT			

9			
D0446	INDEPENDENCE	6821	EISENHOWER ELEM INDEPENDE
D0446	INDEPENDENCE	6822	LINCOLN ELEM INDEPENDENCE
D0446	INDEPENDENCE	6824	RILEY ELEM INDEPENDENCE
D0446	INDEPENDENCE	6826	WASHINGTON ELEM INDEPENDE
COUNT			

4			
D0453	LEAVENWORTH	7002	ANTHONY ELEM LEAVENWORTH
D0453	LEAVENWORTH	7008	LINCOLN ELEM LEAVENWORTH
D0453	LEAVENWORTH	7010	NORTH BROADWAY ELEM LEAV
D0453	LEAVENWORTH	7020	LEAVENWORTH SR HIGH
COUNT			

4			
D0455	HILLCREST RURAL SCHOOLS	7074	HILLCREST ELEM CUBA
D0455	HILLCREST RURAL SCHOOLS	7076	HILLCREST HIGH CUBA
COUNT			

2			
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7115	EDITH SCHEUERMAN ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7116	FRIEND ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7117	RUSSELL CHILD DEVELOPMENT
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7118	ALTA BROWN ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7120	GARFIELD ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7124	BUFFALO JONES ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7126	GEORGIA MATTHEWS ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7131	GERTRUDE WALKER ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7132	JENNIE BARKER ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7140	PIERCEVILLE-PLYMELL ELEM
D0457	GARDEN CITY	7143	VICTOR ORNELAS ELEM
COUNT			

11			
D0460	HESSTON	7206	HESSTON ELEM
D0460	HESSTON	7208	HESSTON MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0460	HESSTON	7210	HESSTON HIGH
COUNT			

3			
D0461	NEODESHA	7226	HELLER ELEM NEODESHA
COUNT			

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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0466	SCOTT COUNTY	7356	SCOTT CITY LOWER ELEM
D0466	SCOTT COUNTY	7358	SCOTT CITY MIDDLE
D0466	SCOTT COUNTY	7360	SCOTT CITY HIGH
D0466	SCOTT COUNTY	7362	SHALLOW WATER ELEM

4

D0469	LANSING	7422	LANSING INTERMEDIATE-5TH
D0469	LANSING	7428	LANSING ELEM K-3

2

D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7592	GRANDVIEW ELEM JUNCTION C
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7596	CUSTER HILL ELEM FT RILEY
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7598	EISENHOWER ELEM JUNCTION
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7600	FORT RILEY ELEM FT RILEY
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7602	FRANKLIN ELEM JUNCTION CI
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7604	JEFFERSON ELEM FT RILEY
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7606	LINCOLN ELEM JUNCTION CIT
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7608	MORRIS HILL ELEM FT RILEY
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7610	SHERIDAN ELEM JUNCTION CI
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7612	WASHINGTON ELEM JUNCTION
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7614	WESTWOOD ELEM JUNCTION CI
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7616	FORT RILEY MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7618	JUNCTION CITY MIDDLE SCHO
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7624	MILFORD ELEM MILFORD
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7630	WARE ELEM FT RILEY
D0475	JUNCTION CITY	7631	MAX HEIM EARLY EDUCATION

16

D0489	HAYS	7946	LINCOLN ELEM HAYS
D0489	HAYS	7948	WASHINGTON ELEM HAYS
D0489	HAYS	7952	FELTEN MIDDLE HAYS
D0489	HAYS	7954	HAYS HIGH
D0489	HAYS	7956	KATHRYN O'LOUGHLIN MCCART

5

D0490	EL DORADO	7994	LINCOLN ELEM ELDORADO
D0490	EL DORADO	7998	WASHINGTON ELEM ELDORADO
D0490	EL DORADO	8000	ELDORADO MIDDLE

3

D0494	SYRACUSE	8110	SYRACUSE ELEM
D0494	SYRACUSE	8114	SYRACUSE HIGH

2

D0497	LAWRENCE	8194	CORDLEY ELEM LAWRENCE
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NUM	DISTRICT NAME	NUMBER	CENTER NAME
D0497	LAWRENCE	8196	EAST HEIGHTS ELEM LAWRENC
D0497	LAWRENCE	8200	KENNEDY ELEM LAWRENCE
D0497	LAWRENCE	8202	QUAIL RUN ELEMENTARY
D0497	LAWRENCE	8204	NEW YORK ELEM LAWRENCE
D0497	LAWRENCE	8208	SCHWEGLER ELEM LAWRENCE
D0497	LAWRENCE	8212	WOODLAWN ELEM LAWRENCE
D0497	LAWRENCE	8218	LAWRENCE HIGH
COUNT			

8

D0500	KANSAS CITY	8279	BANNEKER ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8284	CHELSEA ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8285	DOUGLASS ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8289	FAIRFAX ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8290	JOHN FISKE ELEM KANS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8292	GRANT ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8293	HAWTHORNE ELEM KANSAS CIT
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8305	QUINDARO ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8309	NEW STANLEY ELEM KANSAS C
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8314	WHITTIER ELEM KANSAS CITY
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8358	ME PEARSON ELEM KANSAS CI
D0500	KANSAS CITY	8378	KANSAS CITY KITCHEN UNIT
COUNT			

12

D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8442	AVONDALE EAST ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8448	BELVOIR ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8452	CHASE MIDDLE SCHOOL TOPEK
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8462	HIGHLAND PARK CENTRAL TOP
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8464	HIGHLAND PARK NORTH TOPEK
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8465	HIGHLAND PARK SOUTH TOPEK
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8466	HUDSON ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8468	LAFAYETTE ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8472	LOWMAN HILL ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8474	LUNDGREN ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8494	QUINCY ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8496	QUINTON HEIGHTS ELEM TOPE
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8501	ROBINSON MIDDLE SCHOOL TO
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8502	SHELDON CHILD DEVELOPMENT
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8504	STATE STREET ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8508	SUMNER ELEM TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8516	TOPEKA EDUCATION CENTER
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8524	EISENHOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8536	HIGHLAND PARK HIGH TOPEKA
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8538	TOPEKA HIGH
D0501	TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	8552	CAPITAL CITY
COUNT			

21

D0509	SOUTH HAVEN	8742	SOUTH HAVEN ELEM
D0509	SOUTH HAVEN	8744	SOUTH HAVEN HIGH
COUNT			

2

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NUMBER	DISTRICT_NAME	NUMBER	CENTER_NAME
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8774	ANTIOCH EAST ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8776	APACHE ELEM OVERLAND PARK
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8778	ARROWHEAD ELEM OVERLAND P
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8787	BROKEN ARROW ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8793	COMMANCHE
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8796	CRESTVIEW ELEM MERRIAM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8800	FLINT ELEM SHAWNEE
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8806	HIGHLANDS ELEM P VILLAGE
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8814	DONALD BONJOUR ELEM LENEX
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8816	RAY MARSH ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8817	MERRIAM ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8826	OVERLAND PARK ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8838	ROESLAND ELEM SHAW MISS
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8842	ROSEHILL ELEM
D0512	SHAWNEE MISSION	8856	SOUTH PARK ELEM

COUNT

15

S0319	YOUTH CENTER AT TOPEKA	8574	LAWRENCE H GARDNER HI TOP
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COUNT

1

S0325	YOUTH CENTER AT BELOIT	2250	NORTH BELIOT HIGH
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COUNT

1

S0355	YOUTH CENTER AT ATCHISON	5804	BERT NASH INTERMEDIATEE
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COUNT

1

S0604	SCHOOL FOR THE VISUALLY HANDIC	8428	SCHOOL FOR BLIND ELEM KAN
S0604	SCHOOL FOR THE VISUALLY HANDIC	8432	SCHOOL FOR BLIND HIGH KAN

COUNT

2

S0610	SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	0884	SCHOOL FOR DEAF OLATHE EL
S0610	SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	0886	SCHOOL FOR DEAF OLATHE HI

COUNT

2

X0705	THE ACAD OF MT ST SCHOLASTICA	5802	THE ACADEMY OF MT ST SCHO
-------	-------------------------------	------	---------------------------

COUNT

1

X0723	THOMAS MORE PREP SCHOOL	7984	THOMAS MORE PREP MARIAN H
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COUNT

1

X0741	ST JOSEPH - OAKLEY	2276	ST JOSEPH ELEM OAKLEY
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Chairman Joe Harder, Vice Chairman Sheila Frome, Ranking Minority Member Nancy Parish and the other members of the Senate Education Committee.

Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Myron Schmidt, a Dairy farmer from Goessel, Kansas. I'm presently Chairman of the Kansas Division of Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI). I also serve on the AMPI Southern Region and Corporate Board of Directors. But most of all, I'm a family man, a father of two wonderful daughters, Vanessa, a junior and Megan a 7th grader. Both are very active in the Goessel school system. I have a wonderful wife, Pat, who substitute teaches in the Goessel system. She is also an excellent Homemaker which is no easy task in today's society.

I mentioned my family members to you to show that I more than qualify as a parent and a Dairy farmer, which gives me two reasons to testify in behalf of the House Bill No. 2693, School Breakfast.

In a recent hit song, "Working 9 to 5", recorded by Dolly Parton, were these words-"Crawled out of bed, stumbled to the kitchen, poured myself a cup of ambition (preferably milk), yawn and stretch and try to come alive".

How many of us wake up in the morning and really feel hungry and

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can hardly wait to get into the refrigerator. The real truth is it takes a body a few hours before it really comes alive. Then our stomach sends a signal up to the brain demanding a fresh food supply to get us through the day. If we think about it, our children would feel the hunger pains about the time they get to school.

My No. 1 reason to testify before you today is on behalf of our children. Our children in today's fast society need proper nourishment, but find very little time in the morning to consume the most important meal of the day, BREAKFAST. Many children are the victims of both parents working and probably leave for school after their parents have left for work.

Most children do not have a very good appetite first thing in the morning and as a result end up in school with very little nourishment to carry them through til lunch.

I asked my oldest daughter a question. Would you like breakfast at school? And why? and the following was her response. "Most definitely! It hits me about History time (2nd hour) and is the worst in Algebra. I'm not hungry when I wake up, but I eat whatever I can scrounge up from the cabinets and corners of our kitchen because I know I'll be hungry later. If I ate right before school started, I know I would feel better in classes and maybe I would be getting a better grade in Algebra II".

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What happens when that school child gets hungry? They get restless, their stomach is churning and is pulsating a message to the brain, Food! Food! Food! If they are not studying the 4 basic food groups, they probably couldn't even recite the ABC's.

It is a documented fact that breakfast greatly improves the nutritional status of children and increases their potential for academic achievement.

We hear from the Government that our children need to improve their learning skills. Is there any better way than to feed a quick breakfast of milk, cereal, meat or fruit. A full stomach will put their mind at ease so that their concentration will not be on food, but on the learning process that our skilled teachers provide. It's not a lack of good teachers, but a lack of good food.

My 2nd reason is sort of a selfish one. I represent 435 AMPI Producers. It is no secret, breakfast requires a half pint of milk per pupil. When breakfast becomes available in all the schools, this would move between 86,000 and 118,000 pounds of milk per month. Practically all of the milk would be Kansas produced.

The Dairy farmer is gradually becoming an extinct species in Kansas. The movement of milk becomes an important issue. The number of herds going out of business in Kansas since 1983 is 994.

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Kansas has gone from being an exporter of milk to an importer in the last few years. Continuing at this rate, we will not have enough milk produced in the state to furnish the bottling plants. During the last calendar year, we lost 125 Dairy farmers within the state. This is a 10% decrease in the number of producers.

You may ask "So what if the Dairy farmers go out of business?" How does that effect Kansas? This could eventually effect 350 jobs created through the operation of the AMPI Hillsboro plant and the Mid-America Sabetha plant. Kansas will benefit by having an available supply of fresh Kansas-produced milk instead of relying upon the raw product being imported from other states. Imported milk is understandably more expensive, due to transportation costs, than milk produced within our borders.

The more milk we move through our school systems, the better chance we have of saving our decreasing rural population. Research has shown us that for every seven farm families that go out of business, one non farm business closes in the small communities. Earlier I reported 994 exits since 1983 and 125 in the last fiscal year. At the ratio of 7 to 1, 17 businesses closed their doors last year and 142 in the last 9 years. This doesn't even mention all the jobs that went along with the business. Also, how many schools have closed because of those families moving out of the State?

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A Dairy is a high labor-intensive enterprise, which helps stabilize business within the small communities, allowing our youth to grow up in a rural environment.

Kansas Dairy farmers, wheat growers and cattlemen and other farm commodities provide the nourishment that our children need at breakfast time to improve their learning skills, and in return will keep farmers in operation and more jobs will become available.

Even if I wasn't in the Dairy business, I would still endorse school breakfast. If we can give our children the slightest edge in developing learning skills with something as simple as a school breakfast, then you have no alternative but to vote yes on House Bill No. 2693.

Thank you for showing your concern for the youth of the future.

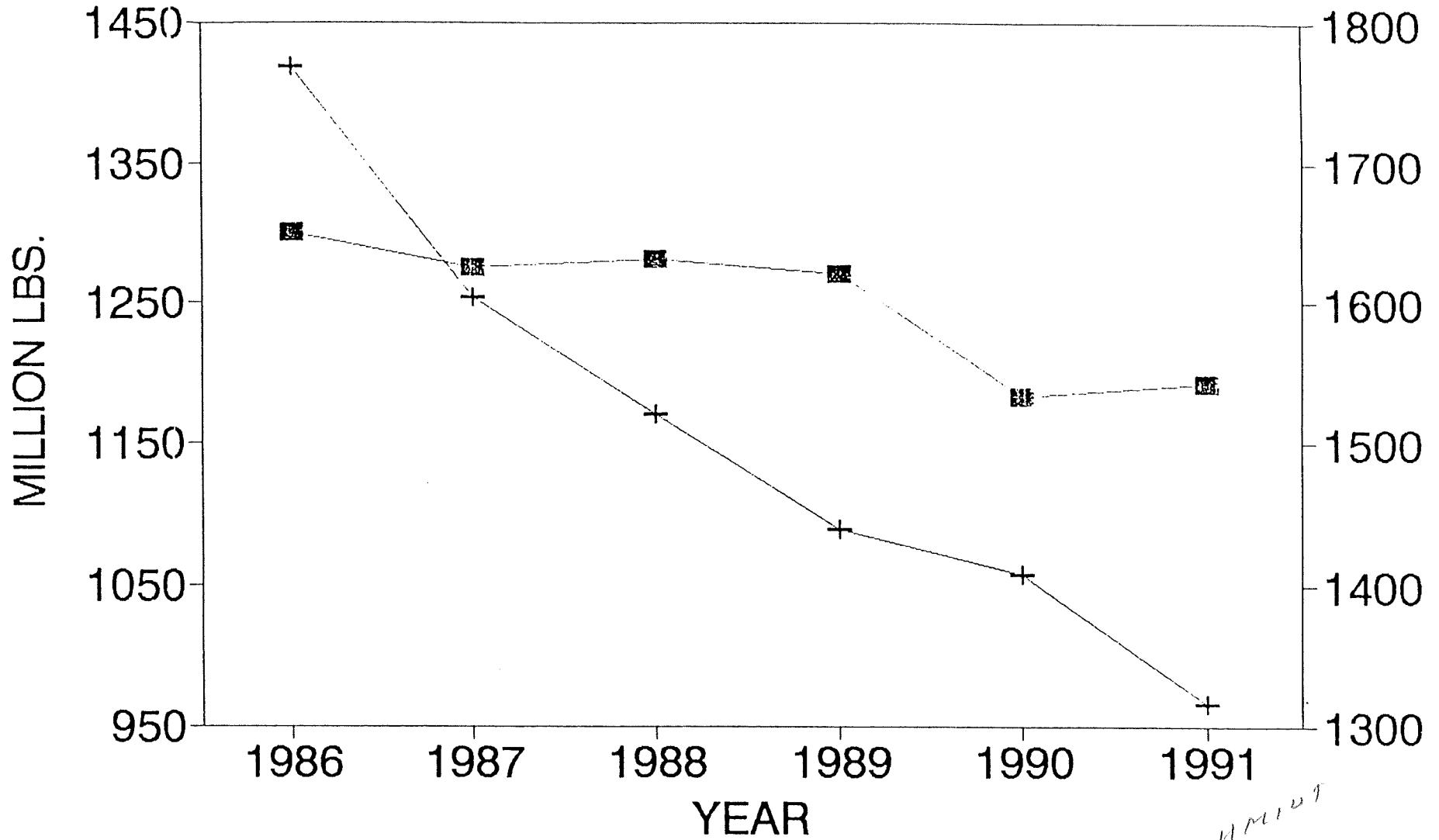
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ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION

NUMBER OF DAIRIES

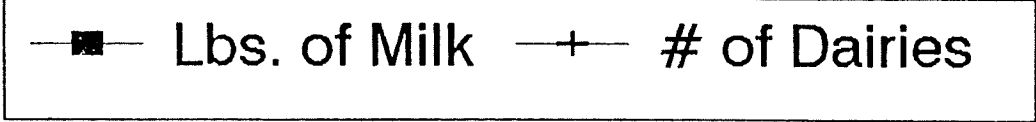
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SCHMIDT

K- State Dept
of Agriculture
1-92



Jane Byrnes-Bennett, MS, RD LD
Outline for School Breakfast
Senate Education Committee
House Bill 2693, 3-19-92

- * As a mom, stepmom, registered and licensed dietitian, and president-elect of the Kansas Nutrition Council, I believe school breakfast is one place nutrition and education come together.
- * Many health problems are due to general and long-term UNDERNUTRITION:
 - * Undernutrition begins early, since poorly nourished mothers often produce low-weight babies, establishing a cycle of nutrition- and health-related difficulties.
 - * Growth retardation is likely: a 1985 study by the Utah Public Health Dept showed that almost 1/3 of all low-income children were six times more likely to be in the lowest percentiles for height and four times more likely to be underweight.
 - * Cognitive development is affected by undernutrition. Iron deficiency in children leads to deficits in attention and difficulty learning new concepts. Even mild cases are linked to shortened attention span, irritability, fatigue, decreased concentration.
 - * Children with chronic undernutrition attain lower scores on standardized achievement test, especially those of language ability.
 - * At all ages, undernutrition reduces resistance to infections--and infections frequently cause a loss of appetite, higher energy requirements, increased nutrient losses, and reduced immune response. Again, a cycle of illness is established.
 - * With overt malnutrition, calories become the primary concern. Candy and pop can supply these calories and often do, but they supply few other nutrients, and at considerably greater expense.
- * SKIPPING BREAKFAST has many subtle but important consequences.
 - * Short-term:
 - * Kids who skip breakfast are more likely to be obese.
 - * A recent Swedish study of "relatively privileged" 9-11 year olds found that children who eat an adequate breakfast have greater physical endurance, are more creative, work faster, and make fewer mistakes at school than children who skip breakfast.
 - * Long-term:
 - * Children who eat breakfast may form the life-long habit of eating breakfast.
 - * Breakfast eaters generally have lower cholesterol, no matter what they eat, than breakfast skippers.
 - * Breakfast eaters generally consume more calcium and more iron.
 - * Breakfast skippers tend to be more obese, with metabolic rates 4-5% lower in adults, and obesity predisposes adults to heart disease, diabetes and some forms of cancer.
 - * In a recent study, 40% of junior and senior high students said they skipped breakfast frequently or always. 20% of fourth graders say they skip breakfast. Your handout also states that 13% of fourth graders eat breakfast at school, but only 11% of students in Kansas eat school breakfast.

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Social issues are complex in the 1990s:

- *The root cause of mal nutrition continues to be poverty, and that hardship falls heavily upon children: Children are the poorest population group, with one in five living under the poverty level.
- *Nutrition messages are shouted out by commercial advertisers--for example, Channel One in the schools have powerful and frequent soft drink commercials. Carrots never advertise. Nutritious foods need a boost somewhere in a child's learning experience
- *Breakfast has much potential commercially: fast food restaurants are exploiting that market growth. Breakfast is portable, quick and cheap, and underutilized
- *Because some children are not eating breakfast, other children are not learning: In a 1987 survey, 65% of Kansas teachers reported that undernourished children are a problem in their school.
- *There are some misconceptions about school breakfast:
 - *It's the family's responsibility to provide breakfast. Society has changed and school breakfast didn't change it; it only reflects the need of families who have single parents, who work very early hours or third shift, or who just don't eat breakfast.
 - *It's not the school's role to be a food provider. Schools cannot educate hungry children. School breakfast can erase one learning barrier.
 - *School breakfast is just for poor kids. In Abilene this January, 25% of the breakfast eaters paid full price.

In summary:

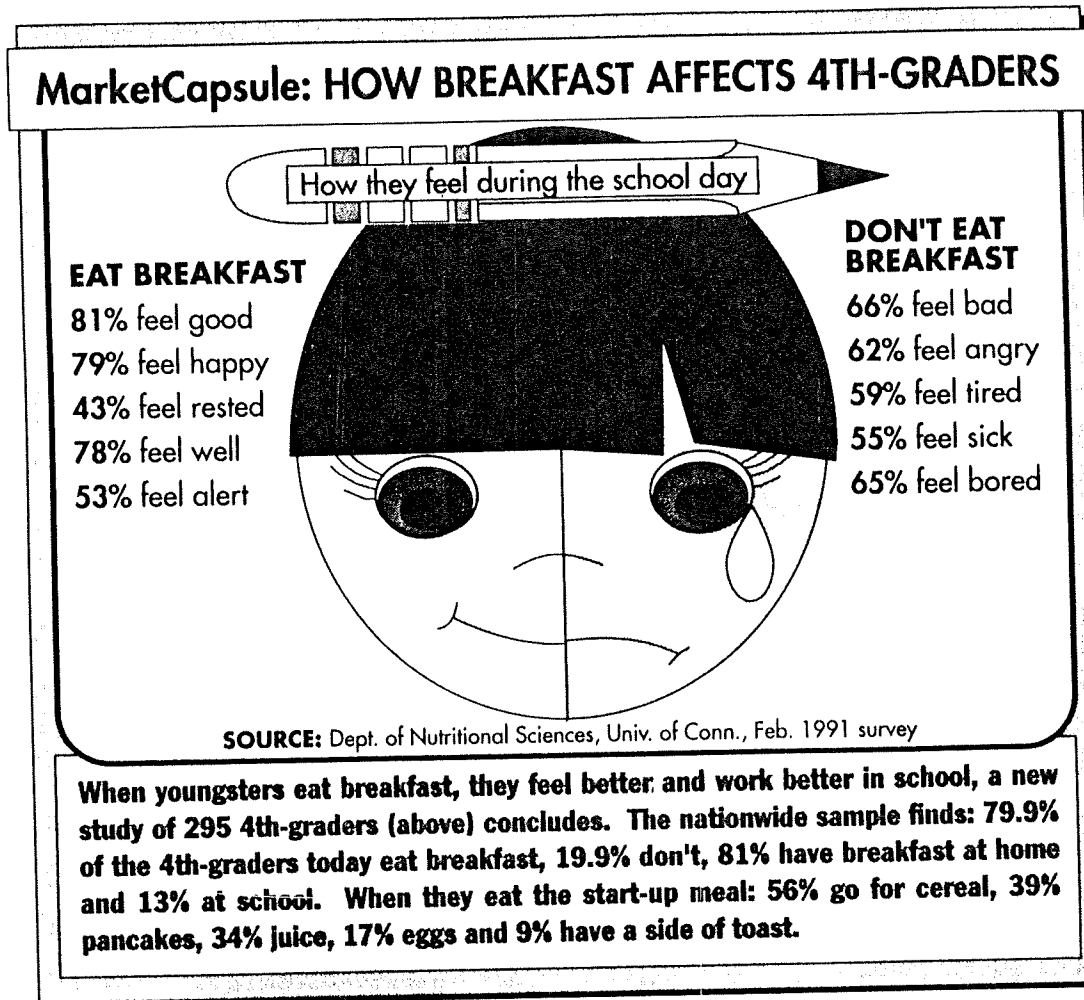
- * School breakfast is where education, nutrition and social goals meet.
- * Children are hungry in the morning for many reasons, and short- and long-term hunger may damage growth, health, education and future.
- * School breakfast is one easy tool to improve children's health and education.

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The chart below reflects the findings of *The Nationwide Survey to Evaluate the Breakfast Eating Habits of Fourth Grade Students*, Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Connecticut, February 1991. The findings of the survey are reflected in the comments of second grader Billy Hann of Mercersburg Elementary School in Pennsylvania, when he was questioned about his feelings regarding School Breakfast:

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"I feel better when I have breakfast... it keeps me going through the day. When I eat breakfast, I'm awake more...Makes it easier to learn in class because it keeps my brain going."



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**Testimony Before the Senate Education Committee
concerning HB 2693**

March 19, 1992

My name is Donna Beard. I am the Food Service Director for the Manhattan-Ogden School District. I have been directing school food service programs in Missouri and Kansas since 1975. When I was hired into the Manhattan-Ogden district, that was the first time I had moved into a district with an existing breakfast program. I have started breakfast programs in every other district where I have been employed. Sue Greig, my predecessor and current president of the American School Food Service Association, started the breakfast program in the Manhattan-Ogden district in 1974.

Before we go any farther, I want to remind you that the breakfast program is for all children. With changing family units, the rising number of single parent families, and the increasing number of households with two employed adults, the breakfast program is filling a need for *all* economic levels.

We presently serve 600 to 650 meals each morning at twelve (12) sites. This number represents 10% of our student enrollment. We transport meals to eight of those sites. The breakfast meal items are delivered with the previous day's noon meal. Cafeteria managers are given the flexibility to create their own breakfast menus in order to better utilize food items they may have on hand in their kitchens.

I would like to draw your attention to the blue sheet in your packet. As you can see, our average breakfast *food* cost is \$.51 per meal. The average breakfast *labor* cost is \$.37. These two costs total \$.88 per meal. Below that I have listed the income. There is the \$.75 paid- student charge added to the \$.1850 federal reimbursement for a total income of \$.9350 per breakfast. Reduced price and free breakfast income is also listed. The breakfast program in our district is self-sufficient and *actually increases our revenues*.

One of the points I would like to make about the breakfast program is that it is NOT a miniature lunch program. Kids eat breakfast because they are hungry. Supervision is RARELY a problem. Kids eat breakfast and are on their way in less than ten (10) minutes. Bus schedules do NOT have to be rescheduled to any great extent. A five to seven minute adjustment is sufficient in most cases.

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It has been my experience that in most schools, existing food service labor can be used to administer the breakfast program. In some satellite schools, a food service employee might serve breakfast and then report to a central kitchen. In some cases, that scenario is reversed. In out-lying schools, breakfast can be prepared or partially prepared the day before by the lunch staff and served by a support staff person, teacher or volunteer.

We in School Food Service have a mission and that mission is: *Healthy Children, Ready to Learn*. It is time to re-set priorities in education and integrate nutrition into the total education process. Hungry children don't learn. Research supports this notion.

In the schools where I have started breakfast programs, I have probably encountered every negative argument that one could hear. I have yet to find a negative attitude that persisted to any degree after the program had a chance to get established and to positively affect absenteeism, alertness in class, attention to task and overall behavior.

Doyle Barnes, Principal at Ogden Elementary School, said to me about the breakfast program, "When we feed the hungry children of our community, then we can teach them. Feeding children directs their energy and visibly opens their minds to the learning process." He and I visited awhile longer about children, learning, and the breakfast program. At that point he said to me, "I'll tell you what the bottom line is -- we no longer have children vomiting water at mid-morning!"

The passage of HB2693 will not affect the Manhattan-Ogden school district in any way. We will have breakfast available for kids as long as we have kids! But as a long-time supporter of school breakfast, and having witnessed the positive effect the program has had on the children in our schools, I would encourage you to cast your vote for a program that truly benefits kids and *does* get children ready to learn.

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Here are the results of our recent Nat'l School Breakfast Week Promotion

March 16, 1992

Dear ^{YAC} Sponsor: (Teacher)

National School Breakfast Week was a success in that we were able to increase awareness among students, faculty, parents and people in the community of the importance of starting the day with breakfast. The Principals were supportive, some more than others. The cafeteria staff was eager and helpful; Donna and I plugged the event on A.M. Live (KMAN radio) on Mar. 5th. But it was mainly through your efforts and leadership in working with administration, faculty and students in your own school that we were able to get this important message across. THANKS to each and everyone of you for doing a terrific job!

School breakfast participation district-wide increased by 20% during this promotion. I can't help but think that the percentage of kids eating breakfast at home had to be higher also. Regardless, it has had a positive impact on our children!

I'll share with you some of the events that took place. ALL schools put up posters and announced menus for the week. Information went out in all the school newsletters as well.

Eugene Field & Ogden - decorated bulletin boards especially for the week. At Eugene Field all classrooms participated (eating breakfast everyday at home or school) and qualified for a "rice krispy treat" party this week! School breakfast participation alone was up by 50% during this week!!

Marlatt - does not have a YAC group, but the cafeteria manager ran contests and awarded prizes that generated a lot of interest in breakfast.

Northview - Barb Warner informed the faculty at their meeting on the different activities planned for the month, and as a result, several teachers/classrooms opted to participate.

MMS - read announcements everyday during the week on the importance of breakfast and what constitutes a breakfast. A non-traditional breakfast such as pizza, milk & juice can be just as nourishing as a traditional breakfast; or it can be as simple as a serving of cold cereal & milk with a piece of fruit to eat on the run, if need be!

MHS - introduced a breakfast bar and students were able to choose from several hot and cold items or buy a-la-carte. Breakfast participation increased by 42% !

Woodrow Wilson - had a very special breakfast on Mar. 4! Bonnie Kastanek and Sharon Reagan (Speech Pathologist) along with the cafeteria staff came up with a unique plan for breakfast that integrated language, science and nutrition.

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Tables were covered with paper and set with colorful place settings and tableware. Students picked up their breakfast and were seated, teachers/adults helped some students with the proper use of cutlery and appropriate table manners. They taught the students a new word - "etiquette", it's meaning and origin, nutrients in the food served that morning, sources, harvesting of grain, etc. Prizes (fruit roll-ups) were awarded to the table with the best table manners and the cleanest floor, but all the students were recognized. Students were extremely well behaved and enjoyed the meal. A total of 89 students and adults ate breakfast at school that morning! Great job, Bonnie and Sharon, & thanks.

Donna Beard will be testifying before the State Senate on Thursday, Mar. 19th, on legislation mandating breakfast in Kansas. Since USD #383 already has a breakfast program in place, it will not affect us either way. But if you believe, as we do, that starting the day with breakfast can only help a child learn better and indirectly, help ease the teacher's task (because non-hungry children are less tardy & disruptive and more attentive), please write to your senator in favor of this legislation. If breakfast is mandated, it will serve a lot of needy kids that are now coming to school hungry and NOT READY to learn.

ON NATIONAL NUTRITION MONTH - I hope you have been a part of this also.

March 6 - we served KIWI (as a sampler) and it was generally well received by the students. In going around to the different schools at lunch time, I noticed there was increased eagerness and curiosity if the teachers had discussed it in class prior to lunch. A couple of YAC groups have already requested that we include it regularly for lunch! The price is prohibitive at the moment, but we will be working towards that goal.

March 16 - we served yellow squash today and in the 3 schools I was able to visit, the reaction was mixed. But I'm not discouraged because anything new is met with some reluctance initially; it takes repeated exposure and some education before it will be widely accepted. So, keep plugging along!

TASTING FAIR - April 15 at MHS

PLEASE PLAN ON BRINGING YOUR STUDENTS. IT IS A GREAT LEARNING EXPERIENCE. More information will be forthcoming.

Until the next letter, thanks for all you do.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M.

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**USD #383 MANHATTAN-OGDEN
BREAKFAST COSTS**

<u>Ave. Breakfast Food Cost</u>	+	<u>Ave. Breakfast Labor Cost</u>	=	<u>Ave. Breakfast Cost</u>
\$.51		\$.37		\$.88

	<u>Cost to Student</u>	+	<u>*Fed. Reimb.</u>	=	<u>Total Income</u>
Paid Student Breakfast	\$.75		\$.1850		\$.9350
Reduced Price Student Breakfast	\$.30		\$.6275		\$.9275
Free Student Breakfast	\$.00		\$.9275		\$.9275

*Severe need schools receive \$.8025 reduced price reimbursement and \$ 1.1025 free reimbursement.

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School Food Service An Educational Necessity

- Provides educational environment for learning
- Essential for intellectual development of children
- Contributes to students ability to learn
- Bettelheim & Schaffer agree, "You cannot teach a hungry child."
- Provides lifelong healthy eating habits
- School food service demonstrates balanced meals
- Combines practical learning experiences; classroom and cafeteria

Manhattan/Ogden School Food Service

Unified School District No. 383 consists of:
Senior High School, Westwood & Sunset
Manhattan Middle School, Tenth & Poyntz
Woodrow Wilson Elementary, Juliette & Leavenworth
Lee Elementary, Anderson & Lee Streets
Northview Elementary, Griffith & Northview Drive
Ogden Elementary, Ogden, KS
Marlatt Elementary, Hobbs Dr. & Browning Avenue
Bluemont Elementary, Juliette & Bluemont
Eugene Field Elementary, 17th & Leavenworth
Headstart Program, Anderson & Lee Streets
Amanda Arnold Elementary, Hudson Street

The food service personnel of Manhattan-Ogden School District No. 383 are recognized as an essential part of the school system. School administrations and staff recognize the importance of and fully support the food service as an important part of the total system. Food service contributes to the health and welfare of school children and therefore to the success of the school program. Each food service employee is a key individual to the functioning of the food service program in the school curriculum. Each employee should be aware of the important contribution she/he makes to the total program.

School Lunch Personnel

School lunch personnel have the responsibility to make available nourishing foods that are well cooked and attractively served at the lowest possible cost.

Goals & Objectives:

Food Service has as its goal the production and service of the best food possible within its resources. Our objectives are:

- To provide our customers with wholesome, appealing meals consisting of a wide variety of well prepared, well seasoned, and attractively served food;
- To establish a nutritional pattern to provide one-third to one-half of the daily requirements established by the National Research Council;
- To maintain clean, safe working conditions for all food service personnel;
- To meet requirements and maintain records according to the guidelines provided.

Philosophy:

To consider each customer and to provide for individual needs that will contribute to optimum health and growth.

Manhattan-Ogden School Food Service

Serving Today For A Better Tomorrow



SCHOOL FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM —
A PART OF EVERY SCHOOL DAY FOR —

... better classroom achievement now
... better health and productivity tomorrow



The Facts Behind School Lunch

- Nutritionally sound meals to all students at an affordable price
- Well balanced, attractive menus offering a variety of foods
- 67 cheerful, caring employees serving over 3,800 meals daily
- 11 well maintained, safe and sanitary facilities
- \$1.1 million state and local economy support
- State Department of Education support staff
- Over \$½ million in federal assistance annually

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School Lunch Is Still A Good Buy

- 23% to 200% less expensive than fast food restaurants or home packed lunches
- Provides complete meals of 1/3 or more of daily nutrients
- Well balanced and carefully prepared
- Lower in salt, fat and sugar than fast foods
- Carefully planned, large scale purchasing
- Government financial assistance
- Support from parents, teachers, students and administrators help keep participation up — prices down

- The purpose of school lunch is to guarantee sufficient nutrients for health and growth
- KSU studies show students eating meals at school show improved eating habits
- Secondary students consume more essential nutrients when eating lunch at school
- USDA studies show nutrient deficiencies can cause long term effects on growth, dental health and learning
- Breakfast provides 1/4 and lunch 1/3 of the students daily nutrient requirements
- Meals are provided to all students regardless of ability to pay

Children . . . Our Greatest National Resource

School Food Service Provides A Nutritional Advantage

- School lunch, 1946 act of Congress to:
- Provide a measure of national security
- To safeguard the health and well being of children



UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 336
515 Pennsylvania
Holton, Kansas 66436
Jerry K. Fuqua, Superintendent
913-364-3650
FAX 364-3975

THE EDUCATION
HISTORICAL AND
INDUSTRIAL CORNER
OF KANSAS

TO: SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FROM: TED SIPE, ELEMENTARY PRINCIPAL
CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
U.S.D. 336, HOLTON
SUBJECT: SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAMS

District Information

U.S.D. 336, Holton,KS
Colorado Elementary - K-2 approx. 240 F.T. E.
Breakfast program serves 50-60 students
36 free - 4 reduced - 10-20 paid

Central Elementary - 3-5 approx. 261 F.T.E.
Breakfast program serves 35-40 students
25 free - 6 reduced - 5-10 paid

Holton Middle School - 6-8 approx. 253 F.T.E.
Breakfast program will be implemented in 1992-93 school year

Holton High School - approx. 248 F. T.E.
Breakfast program will be implemented in 1992-93 school year

COMMENTS

Scheduling: We currently serve breakfast from 7:45 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. each day. Classes begin at 8:20 a.m. There were not any scheduling problems.

Buses: The district runs the buses 5 minutes earlier and this allowed the bus students adequate time to participate in the breakfast program.

Attendance: The figures have not been compiled as yet, but I do believe the breakfast program has played a part in the improved attendance of some students.

An Equal Employment/Educational Opportunity Agency

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Number of students eating:

I am not as concerned with high numbers of students eating breakfast as much as targeting those students we feel have not had anything to eat.

Targeted students:

Those students that are listed as free or reduced and do not receive breakfast as well as students whose parents leave for work before the students are even out of bed.

Staff Comments:

. . . if a high percentage of the breakfast participants are free or reduced it is obvious it is a good and necessary program.

. . .these students probably went without breakfast before the program.

. . . it doesn't take any school time from their school day and it gets them off to a good start.

. . . we have a lot of parents that work out of town and the breakfast program really helps them.

. . . the students that eat are more alert and function better during the late morning hours.

. . . it helps students concentrate better.

. . . some like to eat breakfast after their bus ride.

. . . I think it's a great program. I used to keep snacks on hand for certain students and now I don't need to.

Closing

The President wants every student to begin school ready to learn by the year 2000. We want every student to come to school every day ready to learn.

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7-2

Emporia Community Day Care Center, Inc.

802 Commercial • P.O. Box 545
Emporia, Kansas 66801
(316) 342-3060

March 18, 1992

To: Members of the Senate Education Committee
From: Mary A. Murphy
Re: HB 2693

As the Administrator for the Emporia Community Day Care Center, Inc. I am in support of HB 2693. The Emporia Community Day Center, Inc. in cooperation with USD # 253 currently provides before and after school care in five district schools. The Center became involved in school age child care in part as a means of providing a nutritious breakfast for children in need.

Although in support of the bill I do have reservations that it does not fully address the needs of working parents. I am concerned that little consideration will be given to the appropriate supervision of children in the hours between when parents go to work and when the school will open for breakfast. I am also concerned that in an effort to reduce the expenses associated with the breakfast program these programs will be understaffed. Large numbers of children will be served assembly line fashioned with little thought given to what these children are to do after completing their breakfast.

Our children need more. They need schools that open in time for parents to get to work. They need sufficient numbers of caring adults to supervise, provide meaningful informal learning opportunities, and to assure their safety. And yes, they need a nutritious breakfast.



A United Way Agency

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3/19/92
A8

Testimony presented to
Senate Education Committee

by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment

House Bill 2693

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment supports the passage of House Bill 2693 and the establishment of a statewide school breakfast program. The School Breakfast program was originally established in 1966 as a pilot program to provide meals to children in "poor areas and areas where children had to travel a great distance to school." In 1975, amendments to the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-642) permanently authorized the program. Included in this legislation was a statement of Congressional intent that the program "be made available in all schools where it is needed to provide adequate nutrition for children in attendance."

Research shows that undernourished children are less ready to learn. Students who come to school without eating breakfast are shown to tire more easily, be less alert, have shorter attention spans, and do less than their best work. These children are less physically active, more anxious, less socially responsive and lack curiosity about their environment. The School Breakfast program would provide needed nutrition to students equal to one-fourth of the Recommended Dietary Allowances allowing them to perform at higher levels.

Roughly 33% of schools offer the school breakfast program throughout the nation. In Kansas, 312 or 20% of schools voluntarily participate in the School Breakfast program. Previous decreases in USDA meal reimbursement dramatically reduced the participation by Kansas school districts. However, school participation is increasing gradually despite lower reimbursement rates.

Implementation of the School Breakfast program in the remaining school districts within one year's time would take planning. School hours and bus route scheduling, food service staffing patterns, and equipment requirements need to be assessed prior to the implementation by school districts. Since the program is to be run on a nonprofit basis, the review would require planning for additional costs associated with the program and not covered by USDA food reimbursement. These non-reimbursable costs can be collected through income-adjusted meal rates.

In 1991, President Bush established six national education goals; the first of which states: "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn." One of the objectives of this goal is "children will receive the nutrition and health care needed to arrive at school with healthy minds and bodies,...." The School Breakfast program can provide a portion of the nutrition required to insure that Kansas children arrive at school ready to learn.

Testimony presented by: Roni Beshears
Director
Nutrition and WIC Services
March 19, 1992

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A9-1

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hunger and undernutrition are growing public health nutrition problems among U.S. and Kansas children because these conditions are directly related to poverty, and the number of poor children is increasing.

- * In 1990, there were 427,635 Kansas children under age 12; 97,313 or 23% of these children are hungry or at risk of being hungry according to the Childhood Hunger Identification Project. (In 1989, there were 6,055 homeless school-aged children and youth in Kansas. That is enough to fill approximately 13 school buildings and is a 39% increase from 1988.)
- * Hunger is a physiological and psychological state resulting when immediate food needs are not met. It can be relieved quickly with food. If hunger is prolonged, frequent or chronic, it can lead to undernutrition.
- * Hunger worsens in a slowing economy, with increased unemployment, and cuts in public assistance funds. Over 65% of America's hungry are employed part or full time.
- * Hungry children suffer from 2-3 times as many health problems than other low-income children whose families are not experiencing food shortages. Health problems include unwanted weight loss, fatigue, inability to concentrate and frequent colds.
- * Hunger has a negative impact on a child's ability to learn and readiness for school. Children who are hungry tire more easily, are less alert, have shorter attention spans and are less likely to perform well in school.
- * Undernutrition or the chronic lack of food increases the risk of illness and its severity.
- * Undernutrition affects learning and behavior before any visible signs of growth retardation. Undernourished children are less physically active, less attentive, less independent, less responsive socially and less curious. As a result, their reading ability, verbal skills and motor skills suffer. These effects are not permanent if better nutrition is provided.
- * Iron-deficiency anemia is a specific kind of undernutrition and is one of the most prevalent nutritional problems in the U.S. and Kansas children. Anemic children do poorly on vocabulary, reading, mathematics, problem-solving and psychological tests.

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SCHOOLS CAN MAKE A NUTRITIONAL DIFFERENCE

- * A USDA study of the lunch and breakfast programs demonstrated that these programs make nutritional improvements in children's diet. The school breakfast program provides between 1/4 to 1/3 of the Recommended Daily Dietary Requirements (RDA's) for children. The school lunch program provides 1/3 of the RDA's for 10-12 year olds. School breakfast and lunch programs can provide up to 50% of the RDA's for children.
- * Kansas ranks 49th out of 50 states in the number of school districts providing both school and breakfast programs.
- * Limited income Kansas families that have children who participated in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) during the preschool years received a supplemental monthly food package providing up to 70% of the RDA for Calories and over 100% of the RDA's for key nutrients like Protein, Iron, Vitamin C and Calcium. If these children participate in Head Start and the Child Care Food Program, they receive an additional source of food protection. Children entering the school system do not have this gamut of nutritional assistance.
- * For all children, skipping breakfast negatively effects children's performance in problem-solving situations in the classroom.
- * A 1987 study of third-to-sixth-grade Massachusetts children, found an improvement in achievement test scores, tardiness rates, and absenteeism after a breakfast program was introduced at their school.
- * The school breakfast program can be used as a form of nutrition education. If breakfast is eaten in the classroom or homeroom, a presentation can accompany the meal. Students can learn to make informed food choices.
- * The school breakfast program can provide a portion of the nutrition required to insure that Kansas children are at school ready to learn while providing a source of health insurance.

Prepared by: Roni Roth Beshears Ed.D.,R.D.,L.D.
Director, Nutrition and WIC Services
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
3/92

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To: Senate Education Committee

Date: March 19, 1992

From: Paul Johnson - 1992 Chairperson, Children's Coalition
Director - Public Assistance Coalition of Kansas

Re: Support for HB 2693 - School Breakfast

Well fed children make better students. This bill will help feed thousands of Kansas children. The participation by Kansas in the school breakfast program is next to last of all 50 states. In the last twenty years our children have become the poorest age group in the state. One out of every seven Kansas children now live in poverty. A breakfast program is one sure way to help feed Kansas children. Today we are serving 289,000 school lunches daily while only 16,314 breakfasts are served. Estimates are that in 3-5 years Kansas could be serving 170,000 breakfasts daily.

The 1980's were tough years for our moderate to low income families. The majority of jobs created were minimum wage service sector employment. These jobs offered few benefits such as health insurance. Nationally the minimum wage was frozen for the entire decade and its purchasing power dropped 25%. For those families that needed public assistance the value of the AFDC cash grant fell 30% in value during the 1980's. This now impacts over 50,000 of our poorest Kansas children. The median rent in Kansas went from \$168 a month in 1980 to \$285 a month in 1990 while family incomes overall have declined. For whatever reason one in four Kansas children now live in a single parent household. Over 75% percent of mothers with school age children work outside the home. One fourth of our Kansas public school students are at risk of school failure primarily due to poverty. This bill is one immediate answer to a growing hunger problem in the nation's breadbasket.

This bill does have a one year window on which a public debate can be built. No school is mandated to provide a breakfast program next year but with this bill the public schools will see the seriousness of the issue. After the election next November the Children's Coalition with other groups is prepared to send to each Representative and Senator a list of each school in their district. The list would also show which schools had over 30% free and reduced priced school lunches served. This should help open a dialogue between the lawmakers and school officials over the opportunity to expand breakfast programs. This legislation could then be modified next session if necessary. Public debate and education is vital to showcase the necessity of the school breakfast program. The way this bill has been refined the opportunity is there to debate the program before the mandate takes hold.

House Bill 2693 deserves full support from this committee.

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HB 2693: School Breakfast Programs

March 19, 1992

Testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Education
by Katharine Weickert, Communications Director
United School Administrators of Kansas

Mister Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The United School Administrators of Kansas support programs--including such activities as school breakfast programs--that will help schools fulfill their mission to ensure that all children learn.

Research has shown that children who begin their day with a nutritional breakfast are better prepared to participate in the day's learning activities than those who don't. But recent statistics indicate that only about 20 percent of Kansas schools participate in breakfast programs.

One minor concern expressed by some members of United School Administrators is that children in some rural areas spend nearly an hour in the morning and evening in commuting, then attend a long day of school. A breakfast program might require those children to board the bus another 15 or 20 minutes earlier, adding to an already lengthy day. This is a concern particularly for very young children. We believe, though, that these concerns can be solved and the underlying proposal for school breakfasts is a good one.

Thank you for the opportunity to support HB 2693.

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School Breakfast Program

REX R. POWELL

Except for a time in graduate school, I have been a lifelong resident of rural Lawrence. I attended Lawrence High School, the University of Kansas (BA in Zoology in 1965, BSE in Elementary Education in 1973), and the University of California (MA, PhD in Zoology in 1970).

From 1981 to 1991, I taught 4th grade at New York Elementary School in Lawrence. Since I taught several years before and after the school breakfast program began, I was able to see the effects the program had on the students and the school environment.

New York School is the oldest school site in Lawrence and its students come from a great diversity of ethnic and economic backgrounds. Before the breakfast program, the normal morning situation was that until classes began doors were locked and the students were kept outside on the playground unless the weather was very extreme. Many students spent half an hour or more outside the building. When classes began, students were often cold and brought in fresh conflicts from the playground. I seldom remember students complaining about hunger or not having had breakfast, but when asked I often found that an irritable or lethargic student had had no breakfast. Some teachers would have a snack time in mid-morning, but this was never a consistent policy. When actually counted, we found that somewhere between 1/4 to 1/3 of our students said they had not had breakfast.

Developmentally young children live at a very concrete level of consciousness. In my opinion, to a child nothing conveys the concept of being welcome and secure more than sharing food, which satisfies their hunger and meets their immediate needs. As soon as the breakfast program began, I personally noticed a change in the students' attitudes, although I personally had nothing to do with the program. The students seemed more relaxed, friendlier, and were less likely to be tardy. Since 2/3 or more of the students took part, school could be said to start in the cafeteria with students chatting with each other and the adult servers and supervisors. The large participation, on a day by day basis, over the years was, in my opinion, a clear demonstration that real needs were being met. The warm welcome each child received as they turned in their breakfast card, set the tone that began the day.

The longer I teach the more I'm impressed that good teaching is good communication. To effectively communicate we don't just give out ideas, but we must convince *our* listeners that what we teach is likely to meet their real needs. For young children, in my opinion, the breakfast program is a wise use of resources for improving the elementary school learning environment.

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KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Testimony before the Senate Education Committee
Kay Coles, Kansas NEA
HB 2693
March 19, 1992

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Committee, I am Kay Coles here today representing the 24,000 members of Kansas NEA. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you in support of HB 2693.

We believe requiring school districts to establish and maintain school breakfast programs will have a positive impact on student learning. Our members know, and research shows, that hungry children are not attentive, have trouble concentrating, and have difficulty learning.

Increasingly more and more students are coming to school in the morning without having had breakfast, perhaps because parents are unable to provide a morning meal, or are themselves already off to work, or because the student has already spent a long time on a bus. Our members see the effect of this each and every day in school.

School breakfast will help alleviate this barrier to learning. Too, we believe it is a beginning to help our state meet Goal #1 Kansas and America 2000: That students will come to school ready to learn.

We support the amendments made to the original bill and believe it allows some flexibility in the requirements.

Kansas NEA would ask that you report HB 2693 favorably. Thank you and I would be glad to answer any questions.

Presentation to
Senate Education Committee

by

Tess Banion

March 19, 1992

I am Tess Banion - citizen, parent and taxpayer, who is deeply concerned about the well-being of our children. Therefore, I would like to address three areas of concern as they relate to school breakfast:

- (1) Mandates
- (2) Family integrity
- (3) Fairness in access

We midwesterners often bristle at the mention of mandates, whether it's from the city, county, state or federal level. I am no different. However, we often accept them because we have made the decision that with mandates come something worth having. I would suggest that there is nothing more important than our children's well-being. Included in that well-being is their success in the classroom. The jury is in across this nation and in parts of Kansas that this program helps to reduce tardiness, absenteeism and improves school performance. If my child has had breakfast, but his neighbor/seatmate has not, then my child's classroom experience will be affected. In this case, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. No one lives in isolation and certainly not in the classroom where cooperation and teamwork are essential.

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Then why the reluctance to the initiation of this program? I would suggest that there are sincere people who believe that the breakfast program will somehow undermine the integrity of the family unit. For many of us who have raised our children in the 70's and 80's, and now, in the 90's, we have grown accustomed to our children eating at daycare. We don't see it as a negative. We see it as helpful. And, I can assure you my husband and I have never fought over school breakfast. The notion that breakfast can only be legitimately served at home is not current with the lifestyles or needs of many families. We know that there have been significant changes in our society in the last two decades and roles have changed. I don't know whether it is good or bad - right or wrong. I just know there has been change and we need to accommodate and understand that change.

Finally, it is safe to say that access to the school breakfast program is limited many times not because of need or cost but because of something less tangible. It seems incredibly unfair that there are school breakfast programs in some of the wealthiest areas of our state, but not in some of the poorest; it makes very little sense to me. I believe this bill, as amended and passed out of the house 82-40 is good for kids, parents and taxpayers and makes good sense.

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TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

by Jeanne Hoskins
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 428

March 19, 1992

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I am Jeanne Hoskins, School Food Service Director for Unified School District 428, Great Bend, Kansas, and I appreciate the opportunity to present testimony today in support of House Bill 2693.

Because administrators, principals, teachers, and Board of Education members realized the need for a breakfast program, School Food Service personnel piloted a breakfast program in one of our elementary schools, starting October 1, 1991. In the selected learning center, forty percent (40%) of the students qualify for free and reduced lunches.

In our district, all food is prepared at a central kitchen and transported to the individual learning centers. A start-up grant for breakfast was applied for, received, and used to purchase minimal additional equipment needed to implement the program. No additional employees were hired; and, rescheduling only one and one-half (1 1/2) hours per day of employee time was required to conduct the breakfast program.

To date, the breakfast program at this learning center is in a financially positive position. Approximately 60 students eat breakfast at the school, with about 40 of these qualifying for free or reduced price meals and around 20 students paying the daily breakfast price of \$.65.

The breakfast program was expanded to one of our junior high schools on January 14, 1992. These students come to the Central Kitchen for meals since the kitchen is located near the school. No grant money or additional equipment was needed, and only two (2) additional employee hours are needed per day.

Money-saving procedures are being investigated and implemented. For instance, certain items prepared for student lunches may be prepared for breakfast in the same operation. These might include cinnamon rolls, banana bread, muffins, etc.

If the two programs in place continue to be as positive as they now seem, USD 428 will expand the program to all schools in the next year.

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Our School Food Service Center is eager to support the educational process of the district in any way possible, and the breakfast program is proving a positive and cost-effective way to do this.

We believe any and all districts would find this a very positive addition to their total educational program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would be glad to take any questions you might have.

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Statement

of

Ivan W. Wyatt, President of the Kansas Farmers Union

on

HB No. 2693 (School Breakfast Program)

to

The Senate Committee on Education

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

It is a known fact that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, especially for children of school age.

With today's fast schedule and the need for both parents of the family to work, and with numerous one parent families, during school days breakfast is usually a "catch-as-catch-can" sort of meal.

In many rural areas, children face the additional problem of having to prepare even earlier for an hour or more bus ride.

A school breakfast program can help establish early in life a better eating habit. Eating habits, diets and trends established early in life usually are carried on throughout life.

We spend millions of taxpayer dollars abroad developing and promoting Kansas produced products from wheat to eggs and meat, yet we overlook a potential market for these products in our own back yard.... Markets that almost beg for development through the school breakfast program. Kansas would have to bear little of the cost of the program compared to other expensive programs of glitter and glit.

A school breakfast program would be a much easier program to initiate than the early school lunch programs that were started decades ago, from scratch.

I urge you to support HB-2693, first for the benefit of school children for the long range benefits of teaching better eating habits and diet, and secondly for the promotion and development of Kansas produced agricultural products.

Thank You

Ivan W. Wyatt

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