

List of Supporters

Assn. of Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees (2 million members)
Children's Defense Fund (several hundred organizations)
National Farmers Union (300,000 farm families)
National Assn. of WIC Directors (2,000 local and State nutrition officials)
American Academy of Pediatrics (53,000 pediatricians)
National PTA (7 million members)
American Dietetic Assn. (70,000 members)
Bread for the World (50,000 members)
American School Food Service Assn. (65,000 members)
Second Harvest (185 food banks serving 50,000 charities)
Society for Nutrition Education (2,500 PhD nutrition educators)
American Assn. of School Administrators (1,500 local education CEOs)
National Education Assn. (2 million members)
YWCA of USA (1 million women and girls)
Food Research and Action Center (3,500 organizations)
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OF COUNSEL
MICHELE F. CROWN

MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1998

BY TELECOPY

TO: Tom Freedman
Domestic Policy Council
The White House

FROM: Marshall L. Matz, Counsel
American School Food Service Association

RE: Child Nutrition

Tom, thank you very much for your telephone call. Attached is the information we discussed. We look forward to getting together at your first convenience.

MLM:jsj
Attachment

Marshall

4pm
7-13-98
049-24-7875



AMERICAN SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE ASSOCIATION

1998 Legislative Issue Paper

INTRODUCTION

Support for child nutrition programs has been part of the federal agenda for many, many years. In 1946 Congress passed the National School Lunch Act. Twenty years later the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 was passed "In recognition of the demonstrated relationship between food and good nutrition and the capacity of children to develop and learn, based on the years of cumulative successful experience under the national school lunch program ... as a measure to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and to encourage the domestic consumption of agricultural and other foods ...". The child nutrition programs represent a major success story according to teachers, school administrators, and today's health community.

For the United States to compete effectively in the world, we must have an educated and productive workforce. In order to have an educated and productive workforce, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn they must be well nourished.

Therefore, ASFSA believes that the following recommendations are in the best interest of our children:

1. **Reauthorize Child Nutrition Programs** - including the Summer Food Service Program for Children; State Administrative Expenses; Commodity Distribution Program; Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children; the Homeless Preschool Feeding Program; the National School Food Service Management Institute, the Kentucky and Iowa Child and Adult Care Food Program pilot; in addition to continued support for the Special Milk, National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.
2. **Support Meals for Achievement**
School Breakfast Initiative - Allocate funds to provide school breakfast at no charge to all enrolled elementary school children. S. 1396; H.R. 3086
Meal Supplements for Children in Before and Afterschool Care Provision - Remove the age and date restrictions from section 17A of the National School Lunch Act. H.R. 3086; S. 1556
3. **Create a Seamless Nutrition Program** - Simplify administration and reduce the paperwork required by authorizing a single comprehensive program for a School Food Authority to provide meals and meal supplements currently provided through the School Breakfast, School Lunch, Summer Food Service, Child and Adult Care Food Program, and Special Milk Programs. This comprehensive program should ensure that meals are nutritious, the program is operated in accordance with sound financial practices, and accurate claiming methods are being followed.
4. **Recommit to Nutrition Education** - Combine the Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) and Team Nutrition, and fund it as an entitlement at 50¢ per enrolled child per year, the original NET funding formula.
5. **Improve the School Meal Initiative** - Eliminate the requirement for the use of weighted averages when conducting nutrient analysis.
6. **Provide Adequate Meal Time** - Require that all schools participating in school meal programs shall provide "reasonable time" for students to eat those meals.

REAUTHORIZING TODAY – CREATING HEALTHY TOMORROWS

There is also clear evidence that an increase in school breakfast participation is associated with significant positive improvements on a number of critical indicators like school grades, attendance, punctuality, classroom behavior, and emotional adjustment. Our study confirming this has recently been submitted to the Archives of Pediatrics.

Finally we have also shown that although in most schools, breakfast participation is only about one quarter of the rate of school lunch participation, it is possible to bring the rate of breakfast participation up to the level of lunch participation. When school breakfast participation goes up, significant improvements are evident in school-wide indicators of success like decreases in the rates of absence, tardiness and disciplinary incidents.

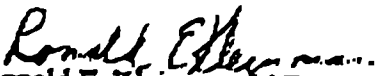
Our results are quite similar to those that have recently been reported from the University of Minnesota about a free breakfast program that was provided in six schools in that state. The fact that the two sets of studies were done completely independently in two different parts of the country by two different research teams and yet came up with such similar results makes both sets of findings even more powerful.

After reviewing our results in Baltimore, Dr. Robert E. Schiller, the Acting Superintendent of Schools, has decided to offer classroom feeding to all of the more than one hundred elementary schools in the district beginning in the Spring of 1998. We have enclosed a letter of support that he has written for the Meals for Achievement Act.

We believe that school breakfast expansion is one of the most cost-effective ways to boost student performance and that it should have an important place in education's armamentarium for the battle to improve this country's schools.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation and best wishes for a joyous holiday season.

Sincerely,


Ronald E. Kleinman, M.D.

REK/cgo

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL



RONALD E. RIZOVICH, M.D.
Associate Professor of Pediatrics

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL



Chief, Division of Pediatric
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December 12, 1997

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
Hilary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20447

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

We are writing to support the Meals for Achievement Act that has recently been proposed in the U.S. Congress.

A recent study by the USDA estimated that 6% of all US children are hungry and that an additional 18% are food insecure. A decade of research in eighteen states by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) had produced estimates of 8% hungry and 21% at risk for hunger. These studies make it clear that hunger and food insecurity are extremely common, involving about one quarter of all US children.

We are in the fifth year of a series of studies, which we recently discussed with Shirley Watkins, Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, that have documented that public school children from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Philadelphia who are classified as hungry or at risk by the CCHIP measure perform much more poorly on standardized measures of academic performance and emotional adjustment. Papers describing these findings are scheduled to be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February.

The President
December 12, 1997
Page 2

If we are serious about improving our education system in America, as I know you are, we must first prepare our children to learn. The time has come, therefore, to build upon the pilot programs in Minnesota, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and integrate school breakfast into the education day, at least at the elementary school level.

The Meals for Achievement Act would not mandate the school breakfast program. A local school could still decide whether to participate, and each parent can decide for themselves whether to have their child participate.

I do appreciate that there is a cost involved with this initiative and, therefore, we may have to phase it in over a few years. However, the time has come to set the course for our future direction in the School Breakfast Program and take our first step forward.

I also appreciate your strong leadership in balancing our Nation's budget and that the sound fiscal path you have set our Nation's government on requires vigilance to protect against foolhardy expenditures. In that context, the Meals for Achievement Act raises an important policy question. What is the basic purpose and goal of the School Breakfast Program? Is the School Breakfast Program a welfare program? Or, is the School Breakfast Program a nutrition and education program intended to prepare children for a successful educational experience? If the School Breakfast Program is a welfare program then my legislation would not make sense. I do not believe that we should be providing welfare to individuals who do not need assistance. If, on the other hand, the School Breakfast Program is a part of the education day, and is intended to prepare children to learn, then, in my opinion, it should include all children. School books are provided to all children without regard to their income; school buses are used by children without regard to their income; and that is how I believe we should view the School Breakfast Program.

Again, I ask your assistance in making an expanded School Breakfast program a vital tool in preparing today's youngsters for tomorrow's economy. I urge you to include the Meals for Achievement Act in your budget proposal. I stand ready to work with you, the members of your Administration, and my colleagues in the Senate in enacting this important educational initiative.

Thank you for your consideration of the Meals for Achievement Act. I look forward to hearing from you and working with you further on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

Tim Johnson
United States Senate

TIM JOHNSON
SOUTH DAKOTA

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AND FORESTRY
BANKING, HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
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December 12, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. President:

I am writing to ask for your support and your help in making an historic investment in the education of our Nation's elementary school children by including funding for S. 1396, the Meals for Achievement Act in your budget proposal for fiscal year 1999. My legislation, if enacted, is intended to expand the school breakfast program in elementary schools.

In your State of the Union earlier this year, you spoke convincingly of education as your number one priority for the next four years. As you know, Congress has echoed this sentiment with a variety of efforts intended to improve the readiness of children to take their place in America's workforce in order to secure our place in a strong economy. For the United States to compete effectively in the world, we must have an educated and productive workforce. In order to have an educated and productive workforce, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn, they must be well nourished, and that begins with a good breakfast.

The best teachers in the world, with the best standards, cannot teach a hungry child. A child who begins his or her school day with their stomach growling because they either did not have time to eat breakfast or there was no breakfast to be served, is simply too distracted to focus on the lessons being provided by the teacher.

Recently, several pilot programs have demonstrated the effectiveness of an expanded school breakfast program. In 1994, the Minnesota legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to implement a universal breakfast pilot program integrating breakfast into the education schedule for all students at six schools. The evaluation of the pilot project, performed by the Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement at the University of Minnesota, shows that when all students are involved in school breakfast, a significant increase in learning and achievement results. This study included a broad cross section of Minnesota students and indicates that expanding school breakfast is useful even in areas that are not severely disadvantaged.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the results of universal free breakfast at one public school in Philadelphia and two in Baltimore. The study found that students who ate school breakfast showed great improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers also observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems. The areas included in this study were very low income. Thus expansion of school breakfast shows great promise across a range of socioeconomic backgrounds.



CALIFORNIA PEAR GROWERS

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December 15, 1997

The Honorable Frank Riggs
1714 Longworth House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Riggs:

Representative Lynn Woolsey and several other members of the California delegation have introduced the Meals for Achievement Act (H.R. 3086), which would expand the School Breakfast Program. This legislation deserves the support of the entire California delegation, especially members from agricultural districts, and I urge you to support this effort.

Studies in Minnesota, Baltimore, and Philadelphia all demonstrate the positive effect a school breakfast can have on a child's ability to succeed in school. These studies found that the School Breakfast Program improves grades, attendance, and overall learning readiness, while decreasing disciplinary problems and nurse visits. For years, educators have recognized the link between proper nutrition and education. The time has come for Congress to view the School Breakfast Program as an integral part of the educational system, and the Meals for Achievement Act is a small price to pay to ensure that children can make the most of the school day.

Agricultural producers in your district and throughout California would also benefit from this legislation. Pears, for example, are one of the most accepted commodities used in the school meal programs, and expanding the breakfast program would expand our market.

I hope that you will be able to support the Meals for Achievement Act. It is right for our children and California agriculture.

Sincerely,

Terry W. Barton
President

TB:cp



Apricot Producers of California

2125 Wylie Dr., Suite 2A
Modesto CA 95355
(209) 524-0801 FAX (209) 524-3840

December 8, 1997

The Honorable Frank Riggs
1714 Longworth House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Riggs:

A bill to expand the School Breakfast Program was recently introduced in the House. This bill, the Meals for Achievement Act (H.R. 3086), has the support of several members of the California delegation, and I hope that you can join them as a cosponsor.

For too long, the School Breakfast Program has been mistakenly viewed as a welfare program. It should be viewed as an educational program. A child who has not had a nutritious breakfast, regardless of their economic status, cannot be expected to perform well in school, and without a proper education there will be little room for them in the workforce when they become adults. For America to maintain its economic success in an increasingly global economy our workforce must be well educated. A good education starts with a full stomach, and expanding the breakfast program is the least the federal government can do.

The breakfast program has an additional benefit – it increases overall food purchases more than any other federal feeding program. This has a very direct impact on the bottom line of agricultural producers, especially those in California.

I urge you to cosponsor the Meals for Achievement Act and help move it through your Subcommittee. It is a wise use of resources that will ultimately benefit California agricultural producers as well as school children.

Sincerely,

William C. Ferriera
President

California Growing Peach Association

December 4, 1997

Mr. Bruce Reed
Special Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to expand the School Breakfast Program. This legislation, the "Meals for Achievement Act" (S.1136 and H.R.3086), deserves the strong support of the Clinton Administration.

There is a growing amount of research that shows that breakfast can dramatically increase a child's performance in school. Shortly before these bills were introduced, I read an article in The Economist magazine entitled "India and Pakistan at 50." The article pointed out that Nehru neglected primary and secondary education. As a result, 48% - nearly one half - of India's population is illiterate. Clearly, our educational system has done a much better job, but we can do more. If providing our children with a breakfast would enhance their educational experience then it is a must for our educational program and the long term future of our country.

Please note our strong support for this legislation, and I hope that President Clinton will be able to include funding for it in his FY 1999 budget request.

Sincerely yours,



Ronald A. Schuler
President & CEO

1cc

✓ bcc: Marshall Matz



JEANNE SHAHEEN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

December 4, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman
USDA, Office of the Secretary
200 Jamie L. Whitten Bldg.
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman:

I have been informed that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey have introduced bills to expand the school breakfast program, known as *The Meals for Achievement Act of 1997*. As the reauthorization of child nutrition programs approaches and President Clinton readies his 1999 budget, I ask that serious consideration and support be given to provide for expansion and enhancement of the school breakfast program.

Today 278 of our public schools make school breakfast available to NH's students. Less than 18% of our students are eligible for free or reduced price meals. The inextricable link between proper nutrition and academic achievement has been evidenced in recent research. School breakfast allows every child the opportunity to enter the classroom ready to learn. Critical to this process is adequate time for students to enjoy these nutritious meals.

Support for State Administrative Expenses, the reauthorization of the Commodity Distribution Program and a recommitment to Nutrition Education & Training (NET) are all tied to the successful operation of the meals made available at school for children. As we approach the new millennium with focus on the issue of education, let us remember, when we invest in our nation's children we truly are making a strong commitment to the future of our country.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Shaheen
Governor

cc: The Honorable Shirley Watkins, USDA
Mr. Jack Lew, Deputy Dir. OMB
Nancy Stiles, Legislative Chair, NHSFSA
Karen Hicks, Office of the Governor

FNC9
x



HOWARD DEAN, M.D.
Governor

State of Vermont
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Montpelier 05609

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December 29, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture
200 Jamie L. Whitten Building
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman,

I understand that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey are sponsoring legislation that would expand school breakfast opportunities for low income children, the Meals for Achievement Act of 1997. Clearly, proper nutrition is an essential element in enabling children to achieve in school. To that end, I am requesting that you strongly support this Act as part of President Clinton's child nutrition program in the 1999 Budget.

In Vermont we have invested an enormous amount of resources in early intervention to enable children to achieve their full potential. Over the years I have been enormously gratified to see those investments pay dividends, in dramatic reductions in abuse of children and increases in the number of children with access to health care. There is no resource more precious or more worthy of such investments.

I hope that you will give this initiative your full support. Through a modest dedication of resources we can reap long term rewards that are of immense value.

Sincerely,

Howard Dean, M.D.
Governor

HD:jhr

school breakfast. Clearly, we owe it to our children, and especially the poorest of our children, to do better than this.

These bills go hand in hand with your goal to provide children with necessary educational tools, including the ability to read, by the time they leave the third grade. Hungry children do not learn. The Caucus lauds your policy of boosting educational achievement and supports the White House initiative to promote better health for all children.

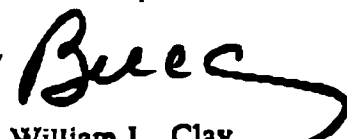
We urge you to include funding for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Food Care Program, as well as other child nutrition programs in your FY 1999 budget proposal.

We deeply appreciate your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maxine Waters".

Maxine Waters
Chair
Congressional Black Caucus

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William L. Clay".

William L. Clay
Ranking Democratic Member
Committee Education and the Workforce



105th Congress

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Congressional Black Caucus

Congress of the United States

2344 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-2201

December 18, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The upcoming Congressional session presents a unique opportunity to reauthorize the Child Nutrition Programs. Recently, Congresswoman Woolsey, Congressman Clay and other House Members introduced H.R. 3086. The overarching purpose of the legislation, "Meals for Achievement Act", is to expand the school breakfast program. In addition, Senator Leahy has introduced S. 1556, the "Child Nutrition Initiatives Act", which would increase participation in the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

The membership of the Congressional Black Caucus believes these bills represent a vital initiative to combat hunger in America, and we strongly urge you to include support for these initiatives as part of your overall goal to address the needs of our nation's children.

We are alarmed that children continue to suffer from hunger despite our country's current economic prosperity. Harvard University has just released a study which shows that more than one child out of three is either hungry or at risk of hunger. This situation poses a major threat to both the present and future health and well being of these children and, by extension, to the strength of our country as well. In addition, widespread hunger undermines programs to improve children's education. We know that children who are well fed do better in school than children who are hungry.

H.R. 3086 and S. 1556 speak to this serious problem by encouraging breakfast for all children in grades K through 6. The breakfast program serves less than one-third of the children who participate in the National School Lunch Program, and less than half of the needy children who participate in the lunch program also receive a

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 3

programmatic and political advantages. We have the opportunity to make a bold statement of policy concerning the direct relationships between child nutrition and learning and the importance of school nutrition programs, particularly school breakfast.

I understand the competing budget pressures, but this is an outstanding opportunity to leave an imprint and legacy like the Truman Administration did in 1947 when it first proposed the school lunch program.

Happy Holidays to you + your family.
Dan

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 2

to reach additional at-risk children. We estimate that 600,000 additional children will participate in school breakfast the first year and one million by the third year. The cost of the initiative I proposed for grades pre-kindergarten through third grades is \$217 million for the first year and 1.2 billion over 5 years while the congressional initiative (kindergarten through six grades) will cost nearly double that amount.

Why do this? What is its impact? Recent research by the State of Minnesota and the Harvard/Kellogg Hunger Breakfast Project shows that students who eat school breakfast have improved math grades, reduced hyperactivity, decreased absences and tardy rates, and improved behavior. The researchers observed that the students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems therefore they were more inclined to learn. Two new studies which support these findings will be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February. The initiative is compatible with the findings of the White House Conferences on the Brain, Child Care, and other education initiatives; it reinforces my belief that the school breakfast program should be seen as an education program, not a welfare program.

Let me emphasize that point: This is an education and child development initiative, not an income security proposal. We provide every child books, desks, and transportation not as a form of income supplement, but to enhance their education and that is what this proposal is about. What is missing from our education initiatives now is the foundation upon which the value of these other investments rest: A good breakfast so our children can be the best students possible.

I want to see the Administration get credit for a good idea that I believe Congress will act on. Even if we need to phase-in the initiative to fit budget constraints, we can do so and still get credit for the idea. We need to be leading and not following on this initiative. We will also have the support of the food and education advocacy groups in the process, as well as a number of groups who represent labor and low and middle income working Americans.

In the 104th Congress, the Republican attack on the school lunch program was devastating for them. Some believe that the attack was the most lethal attack on the Republican agenda, largely because food for children has strong, middle class appeal. A school breakfast initiative has the same



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
20250-6100

Wednesday, December 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary Dan Glickman

Subject: Child Nutrition Reauthorization/School Breakfast Initiative

I urge you to consider including a school breakfast initiative as part of your State of the Union message. While I briefly outlined the issue at the budget appeal on Friday December 19, 1997, I want to explain the proposal in more depth and outline how it dovetails with your child care and education initiatives.

The nation's major child nutrition programs expire in 1998, and require reauthorization. Not since the Carter Administration has a President had the opportunity to set forth his commitment to provide school meals to millions of children. Democrats in both houses of Congress, including Senators Daschle, Johnson and Reed of Rhode Island, and Congressman Miller of California, are preparing major initiatives to augment the school nutrition programs, with particular emphasis on providing free school breakfast for most elementary school children.

What we are proposing is school breakfast at no charge for all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade. 26 million children currently participate in the school lunch program, and approximately 14 million receive free or reduced price school lunches. By comparison, the current school breakfast program only reaches 7 million children each day. In schools where breakfast is available, only 20% of children eat breakfast and more than 85% of these children are low income. We estimate that large numbers of middle and upper-middle income also do not eat breakfast at home or at school.

By making school breakfast available at no cost to all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade, we will remove the stigma that accompanies eating breakfast at school, and we will be able

the Meals for Achievement Act is \$320 million in the first year and \$2.1 billion over five years.)

Support of Child Nutrition Programs Complements Other White House Initiatives: The recognition that federal child nutrition programs can provide a foundation for delivering services that enhance the health, learning, safety and self-image of children is consistent with the goals of the White House conferences on child care and the brain. Prime examples include after-school mentoring and literacy programs sponsored by schools or private organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs. Nutrition programs such as the Child and Adult Care Food Program can expand the quality and quantity of affordable day care and provide training, employment, and community development opportunities for low-income women. The WIC Program, which supports at risk, low-income women, infants, and young children, makes the critical difference in the delivery of nutrition and health care services to this vulnerable population. WIC helps to ensure that children are healthy and ready to learn when they enter school.

The Summer Food Service Program for Children provides communities with resources to both feed their children and offer programs that include supervised educational and recreational activities when school is out. These programs, which are operated by schools and many non-profit organizations including churches, child care centers, family child care homes, recreation centers and other community-based organizations, create safe havens for nurturing and developing children.

Conclusion: The Child Nutrition Programs will be reauthorized and reviewed by Congress in the coming year. We encourage the President to assume a leadership role in supporting these programs and to begin by identifying them as a priority in his State of the Union Address.

We would be pleased to discuss these issues with you further.

cc: USDA Secretary Dan Glickman
Under Secretary Shirley Watkins
John Podesta
Michael Waldman
Ellen Lovell
Ron Klain

Links Between Education and Nutrition: Schools, child care centers and family child care providers, and summer youth development programs play a vital role delivering nutrition and nutrition education to children.

Hungry children cannot learn. Children arriving at school without breakfast are often irritable, feel ill, and cannot concentrate. Studies have linked participation in the School Breakfast Program with higher test scores, reduced tardiness and fewer absences.

In 1994, the Minnesota legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to implement a universal free pilot breakfast program in several elementary schools. The evaluation of the project shows that when all students are involved in school breakfast there is a general increase in learning and achievement.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the universal School Breakfast Programs at public schools in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. The study documented improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems.

Readiness to learn is also a key mission of WIC. Research has demonstrated that four and five year olds whose mothers participated in WIC during pregnancy had better vocabulary test scores than children whose mothers had not received WIC benefits. Research also has shown that children who participated in WIC after their first birthday had better digit memory test scores than children who did not participate in WIC.

Relevant Congressional Action: Congress has already begun to express its willingness to support child nutrition programs in innovative ways. For example, on November 6, 1997, Senator Tim Johnson (D-SD) introduced the Meals for Achievement Act, S.1396. It has been co-sponsored by the Senate Minority Leader, Senator Tom Daschle. In the House, Democrats on the Education & the Workforce Committee have introduced a companion bill, H.R. 3086. Both bills would make the School Breakfast Program available to all children in elementary school as part of the education day. (The legislation is not a federal mandate; a local school could still decide whether or not to participate, and parents can still decide for themselves whether or not to have their child participate. The cost of

Child Nutrition Forum

1997 STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Marge Allen
AFSCME
202/429-1184

Kay Bengtson
The Food Policy Working Group
Lutheran Office for Gov. Affairs. ELCA
202/626-7942

Helen Blank
Children's Defense Fund
202/662-3547

Nancy Danielson
National Farmers Union
202/554-1600

Douglas Greenaway
National Assn of WIC Directors
202/232-5492

Janis Guernsey
American Academy of Pediatrics
202/347-8600

Carolyn E. Henrich
National PTA
202/289-6790

Tricia Hollis/Tracy Fox
American Dietetic Assn
202/371-0500

Barbara Howell
Bread for the World
301/608-2400

Barbara Kuisely
National Grange
202/628-3507

Marshall L. Matz
American School Food
Service Assn
202/789-1212

Douglas O'Brien
Second Harvest
312/263-2303

Lynn Parker
Society for Nutrition Education
202/986-2200 x3012

Nicholas Penning
American Assn of School Administrators
703/875-0775

Diane M. Shust
National Education Assn
202/822-7300

Beverly Stripling
YWCA of USA
202/628-3636

Ellen Teller
Food Research and Action Center
202/986-2200 x3013

Laura Dekoven Waxman
U.S. Conference of Mayors
202/293-7330

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1997

TO: Bruce Reed
FROM: Marshall Matz, Co-Chair, Child Nutrition Forum Steering Comm.
Ellen Teller, Co-Chair, Child Nutrition Forum Steering Comm.
RE: Child Nutrition Priorities For the State of the Union Address

Proposal: In his State of the Union Address, the President should identify as an Administration priority, the reauthorization and expansion of this nation's child nutrition programs, including special support for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program.

Background: The federal child nutrition programs -- school lunch, breakfast, child and adult care food, summer food and WIC -- will be reauthorized in the coming year. (Although some of the programs are permanently authorized, all will be reviewed next year.) Federal nutrition programs offer reliable, balanced, nutritious supplements, meals, snacks, and nutrition education to low-income families in settings that also offer children safe, supervised, and developmentally appropriate activities including education, recreation, mentoring and cultural activities. They are critical components of assuring children's readiness to learn: a national educational goal.

We are encouraged that for the first time in over twenty years, a President is in the process of developing a child nutrition reauthorization package. This willingness to support and expand access to and participation in child nutrition programs will enable the programs which nurture and nourish millions of infants and children daily to flourish.

Tom -

For your information

Shirley Watkins
USDA



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20250-0100

Child Nutrition
En

Wednesday, December 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary Dan Glickman

Subject: Child Nutrition Reauthorization/School Breakfast Initiative

I urge you to consider including a school breakfast initiative as part of your State of the Union message. While I briefly outlined the issue at the budget appeal on Friday December 19, 1997, I want to explain the proposal in more depth and outline how it dovetails with your child care and education initiatives.

The nation's major child nutrition programs expire in 1998, and require reauthorization. Not since the Carter Administration has a President had the opportunity to set forth his commitment to provide school meals to millions of children. Democrats in both houses of Congress, including Senators Daschle, Johnson and Reed of Rhode Island, and Congressman Miller of California, are preparing major initiatives to augment the school nutrition programs, with particular emphasis on providing free school breakfast for most elementary school children.

What we are proposing is school breakfast at no charge for all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade. 26 million children currently participate in the school lunch program, and approximately 14 million receive free or reduced price school lunches. By comparison, the current school breakfast program only reaches 7 million children each day. In schools where breakfast is available, only 20% of children eat breakfast and more than 85% of these children are low income. We estimate that large numbers of middle and upper-middle income also do not eat breakfast at home or at school.

By making school breakfast available at no cost to all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade, we will remove the stigma that accompanies eating breakfast at school, and we will be able

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 2

to reach additional at-risk children. We estimate that 600,000 additional children will participate in school breakfast the first year and one million by the third year. The cost of the initiative I proposed for grades pre-kindergarten through third grades is \$217 million for the first year and 1.2 billion over 5 years while the congressional initiative (kindergarten through six grades) will cost nearly double that amount.

Why do this? What is its impact? Recent research by the State of Minnesota and the Harvard/Kellogg Hunger Breakfast Project shows that students who eat school breakfast have improved math grades, reduced hyperactivity, decreased absences and tardy rates, and improved behavior. The researchers observed that the students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems therefore they were more inclined to learn. Two new studies which support these findings will be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February. The initiative is compatible with the findings of the White House Conferences on the Brain, Child Care, and other education initiatives; it reinforces my belief that the school breakfast program should be seen as an education program, not a welfare program.

Let me emphasize that point: This is an education and child development initiative, not an income security proposal. We provide every child books, desks, and transportation not as a form of income supplement, but to enhance their education and that is what this proposal is about. What is missing from our education initiatives now is the foundation upon which the value of these other investments rest: A good breakfast so our children can be the best students possible.

I want to see the Administration get credit for a good idea that I believe Congress will act on. Even if we need to phase-in the initiative to fit budget constraints, we can do so and still get credit for the idea. We need to be leading and not following on this initiative. We will also have the support of the food and education advocacy groups in the process, as well as a number of groups who represent labor and low and middle income working Americans.

In the 104th Congress, the Republican attack on the school lunch program was devastating for them. Some believe that the attack was the most lethal attack on the Republican agenda, largely because food for children has strong, middle class appeal. A school breakfast initiative has the same

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 3

programmatic and political advantages. We have the opportunity to make a bold statement of policy concerning the direct relationships between child nutrition and learning and the importance of school nutrition programs, particularly school breakfast.

I understand the competing budget pressures, but this is an outstanding opportunity to leave an imprint and legacy like the Truman Administration did in 1947 when it first proposed the school lunch program.

*Happy Holidays to you + your family.
Dan*

List of Supporters

Assn. of Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees (2 million members)
Children's Defense Fund (several hundred organizations)
National Farmers Union (300,000 farm families)
National Assn. of WIC Directors (2,000 local and State nutrition officials)
American Academy of Pediatrics (53,000 pediatricians)
National PTA (7 million members)
American Dietetic Assn. (70,000 members)
Bread for the World (50,000 members)
American School Food Service Assn. (65,000 members)
Second Harvest (185 food banks serving 50,000 charities)
Society for Nutrition Education (2,500 PhD nutrition educators)
American Assn. of School Administrators (1,500 local education CEOs)
National Education Assn. (2 million members)
YWCA of USA (1 million women and girls)
Food Research and Action Center (3,500 organizations)
U.S. Conference of Mayors (1,110 mayors of cities of over 30,000 population)



JEANNE SHAHEEN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

December 4, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman
USDA, Office of the Secretary
200 Jamie L. Whitten Bldg.
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman:

I have been informed that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey have introduced bills to expand the school breakfast program, known as *The Meals for Achievement Act of 1997*. As the reauthorization of child nutrition programs approaches and President Clinton releases his 1999 budget, I ask that serious consideration and support be given to provide for expansion and enhancement of the school breakfast program.

Today 27% of our public schools make school breakfast available to NH's students. Less than 18% of our students are eligible for free or reduced price meals. The inextricable link between proper nutrition and academic achievement has been evidenced in recent research. School breakfast allows every child the opportunity to enter the classroom ready to learn. Critical to this process is adequate time for students to enjoy these nutritious meals.

Support for State Administrative Expenses, the reauthorization of the Commodity Distribution Program and a recommitment to Nutrition Education & Training (NET) are all tied to the successful operation of the meals made available at school for children. As we approach the new millennium with focus on the issue of education, let us remember, when we invest in our nation's children we truly are making a strong commitment to the future of our country.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Shaheen
Governor

cc: The Honorable Shirley Watkins, USDA
Mr. Jack Lew, Deputy Dir. OMB
Nancy Stiles, Legislative Chair, NHEFSA
Karen Hicks, Office of the Governor

HOWARD DEAN, M.D.
Governor



State of Vermont
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Montpelier 05609

Tel: (802) 828-3333
Fax: (802) 828-3339
TDD: (802) 828-3346

December 29, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture
200 Jamie L. Whitten Building
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Howard", written over the typed name "Howard Dean".

I understand that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey are sponsoring legislation that would expand school breakfast opportunities for low income children, the Meals for Achievement Act of 1997. Clearly, proper nutrition is an essential element in enabling children to achieve in school. To that end, I am requesting that you strongly support this Act as part of President Clinton's child nutrition program in the 1999 Budget.

In Vermont we have invested an enormous amount of resources in early intervention to enable children to achieve their full potential. Over the years I have been enormously gratified to see those investments pay dividends, in dramatic reductions in abuse of children and increases in the number of children with access to health care. There is no resource more precious or more worthy of such investments.

I hope that you will give this initiative your full support. Through a modest dedication of resources we can reap long term rewards that are of immense value.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Howard", written over the typed name "Howard Dean".

Howard Dean, M.D.
Governor

HD:jht



RONALD E. KLEINMAN, M.D.
Associate Professor of Pediatrics



Chief, Division of Pediatric
Gastroenterology and Nutrition
Combined Program in Pediatric
Gastroenterology and Nutrition
Associate Chief, MGH Pediatrics
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FAX (617) 724-2710

December 12, 1997

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
Hilary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20447

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

We are writing to support the Meals for Achievement Act that has recently been proposed in the U.S. Congress.

A recent study by the USDA estimated that 6% of all US children are hungry and that an additional 18% are food insecure. A decade of research in eighteen states by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) had produced estimates of 8% hungry and 21% at risk for hunger. These studies make it clear that hunger and food insecurity are extremely common, involving about one quarter of all US children.

We are in the fifth year of a series of studies, which we recently discussed with Shirley Watkins, Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, that have documented that public school children from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Philadelphia who are classified as hungry or at risk by the CCHIP measure perform much more poorly on standardized measures of academic performance and emotional adjustment. Papers describing these findings are scheduled to be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February.

There is also clear evidence that an increase in school breakfast participation is associated with significant positive improvements on a number of critical indicators like school grades, attendance, punctuality, classroom behavior, and emotional adjustment. Our study confirming this has recently been submitted to the Archives of Pediatrics.

Finally we have also shown that although in most schools, breakfast participation is only about one quarter of the rate of school lunch participation, it is possible to bring the rate of breakfast participation up to the level of lunch participation. When school breakfast participation goes up, significant improvements are evident in school-wide indicators of success like decreases in the rates of absence, tardiness and disciplinary incidents.

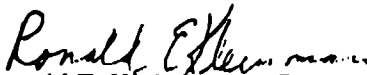
Our results are quite similar to those that have recently been reported from the University of Minnesota about a free breakfast program that was provided in six schools in that state. The fact that the two sets of studies were done completely independently in two different parts of the country by two different research teams and yet came up with such similar results makes both sets of findings even more powerful.

After reviewing our results in Baltimore, Dr. Robert E. Schiller, the Acting Superintendent of Schools, has decided to offer classroom feeding to all of the more than one hundred elementary schools in the district beginning in the Spring of 1998. We have enclosed a letter of support that he has written for the Meals for Achievement Act.

We believe that school breakfast expansion is one of the most cost-effective ways to boost student performance and that it should have an important place in education's armamentarium for the battle to improve this country's schools.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation and best wishes for a joyous holiday season.

Sincerely,


Ronald E. Kleinman, M.D.

REK/cgo



★★★★★★★★★★
 ★★★★★★★★★★
 ★★★★★★★★★★

105th Congress

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Earl Hilliard
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U.S. Senate

Carol Mosley-Braun, IL - '93

Congressional Black Caucus

Congress of the United States

2344 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-2201

December 18, 1997

President William J. Clinton
 The White House
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The upcoming Congressional session presents a unique opportunity to reauthorize the Child Nutrition Programs. Recently, Congresswoman Woolsey, Congressman Clay and other House Members introduced H.R. 3086. The overarching purpose of the legislation, "Meals for Achievement Act", is to expand the school breakfast program. In addition, Senator Leahy has introduced S. 1556, the "Child Nutrition Initiatives Act", which would increase participation in the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

The membership of the Congressional Black Caucus believes these bills represent a vital initiative to combat hunger in America, and we strongly urge you to include support for these initiatives as part of your overall goal to address the needs of our nation's children.

We are alarmed that children continue to suffer from hunger despite our country's current economic prosperity. Harvard University has just released a study which shows that more than one child out of three is either hungry or at risk of hunger. This situation poses a major threat to both the present and future health and well being of these children and, by extension, to the strength of our country as well. In addition, widespread hunger undermines programs to improve children's education. We know that children who are well fed do better in school than children who are hungry.

H.R. 3086 and S. 1556 speak to this serious problem by encouraging breakfast for all children in grades K through 6. The breakfast program serves less than one-third of the children who participate in the National School Lunch Program, and less than half of the needy children who participate in the lunch program also receive a

school breakfast. Clearly, we owe it to our children, and especially the poorest of our children, to do better than this.

These bills go hand in hand with your goal to provide children with necessary educational tools, including the ability to read, by the time they leave the third grade. Hungry children do not learn. The Caucus lauds your policy of boosting educational achievement and supports the White House initiative to promote better health for all children.

We urge you to include funding for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Food Care Program, as well as other child nutrition programs in your FY 1999 budget proposal.

We deeply appreciate your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

Maxine Waters *Bill*

Maxine Waters
Chair
Congressional Black Caucus

William L. Clay
Ranking Democratic Member
Committee Education and the Workforce

TALKING POINTS

- **Why USDA's Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD) Proposal Should Be A Top Priority in the FY99 Clinton/Gore Budget**
- **Filing a reauthorization bill in the President's budget allows the Administration to be the captain of its destiny on child nutrition policy. Failure to include such legislation in the budget means that we will only be a peripheral player in the review and reauthorization of the \$13 billion in programs that we administer.**

CHILD Responds To The President's Call To Action On Education And Child Care

- Recognizes the critical relationship between nutrition and learning and the importance of ensuring that children can read independently by third grade by providing breakfast at no cost to all school children pre-K through Grade 3.
- Recognizes the need to increase the availability of after school programs for "at risk" youths by allowing children up to 18 years old to participate in nutrition programs. These programs are a major magnet for attracting juveniles from the streets to educational and social programs.
- The recently issued State of Minnesota Breakfast Study and the Harvard/Kellogg Hunger/Breakfast Project found that students who ate school breakfast had improved math grades, reduced hyperactivity, decreased absences and tardy rates and improved psycho-social behaviors. This is the first time psycho-social improvements have been linked to breakfast.
- USDA studies in 1993 showed that School Breakfast Program meals are nutritionally superior to other breakfasts on many key nutrients, including breakfasts at home.
- In FY 96 only 1.1 billion breakfasts were served in comparison to 4.3 billion lunches served.
- Only 20% of children in participating schools eat a school breakfast, and more than 85% of these children are poor. By making breakfast available at no cost, the "stigma" that only the poor participate disappears, and we will be able to reach additional "at-risk" children.
- Over 70% of public schools have no after school programs. Juvenile crime triples between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. Providing a meal or snack during these programs attracts young people into these tutoring, recreational and cultural programs. In addition, the resources that the Child and Adult Care Food Program provides for snacks and meals often help to make after school programs possible — acting as core funding that attracts other funders in the community. However, although the child care program is the only nutrition program that provides such a meal service, it is not available for all schools and limits participation to children 12 years or younger. CHILD makes it easier to provide after school programs for children of all ages thereby helping to implement the goals of the White House Conference on Child Care.

CHILD Offers Opportunity To Enhance The Clinton Administration Legacy On Child Nutrition

- Will allow the Administration to present the first major child nutrition initiative in 20 years.
- CHILD contains the first “seamless” child nutrition proposal for streamlining programs by combining four school program applications into one, thereby dramatically reducing paperwork and eliminating barriers to participation.
- It would be the first attempt of any administration to acknowledge that all children need access to nutrition at school if they are going to be able to excel in school.
- S. 1396 (Johnson, Daschle and others), and H.R. 3086 (Woolsey and seven other Democrats) have introduced “Meals for Achievement of 1998,” which supports the principle that low-income children are more likely to participate in and benefit from nutrition programs that are available and used by all children. This kind of proposal would garner bi-partisan support.
- Key national group supporters of the Clinton Administration child nutrition policies support the critical components of CHILD. These groups include the American School Food Service Assn.; the National PTA; the National Education Assn.; the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; the Food Research and Action Center; and the American Dietetic Assn.

CHILD Enhances The Administration’s Welfare To Work Efforts

- The Child and Adult Care Food Program improves the quality of child care and increases its availability. By removing outdated eligibility criteria in this program, increases low-income parents’ access to quality child care. This change in the child care program can play a crucial role in allowing parents to move from welfare to work or to simply keep their current jobs secure, with the knowledge that their children are well cared for while they work.

CHILD Responds To The Need Of Farmers And The Agricultural Community

- While commodities are currently available for school lunch, commodity assistance is not currently available for school breakfast. The proposal would provide commodity assistance for each breakfast served (3 cents).
- In addition to existing commodity support for lunches and suppers (15 cents), the new lunches and suppers provided would receive the same level of commodity support.

CHILD Supports The President’s Food Safety Initiative

- Provides training and technical assistance on safe food handling and cash assistance to support health inspections in all schools.

CHILD Enhances USDA’s Gleaning And Food Recovery Systems Efforts

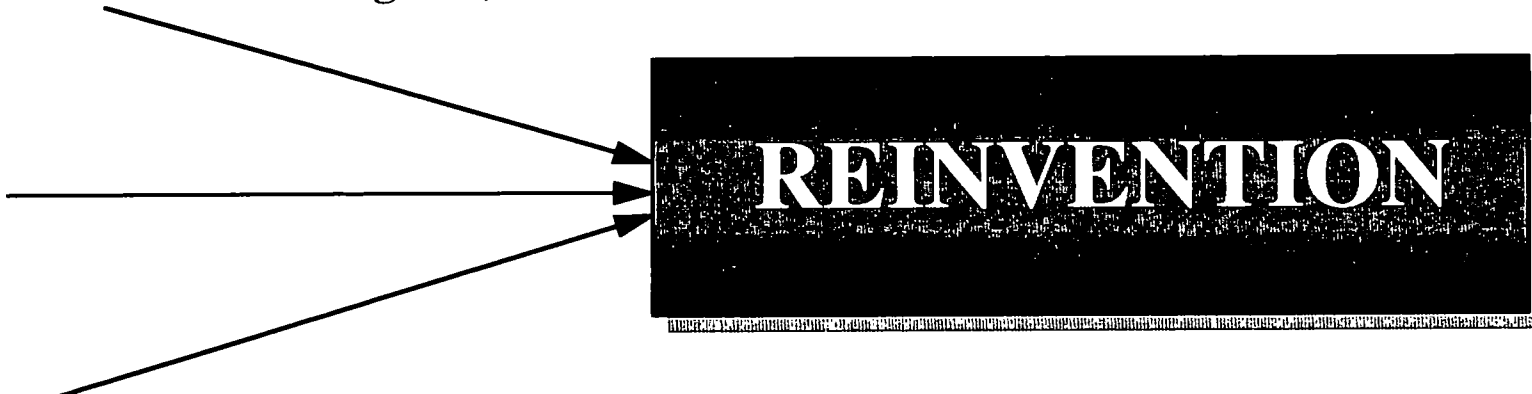
- USDA will provide grants to establish and foster on-going gleaning and food recovery activities.

Program Cooperators

(Requests for Seamless Program)

GPRA

Clinton/Gore Initiatives



REINVENTION

The diagram consists of three arrows pointing from the left towards a central black rectangular box. The top arrow originates from the text 'Program Cooperators (Requests for Seamless Program)'. The middle arrow originates from 'GPRA'. The bottom arrow originates from 'Clinton/Gore Initiatives'. All three arrows converge on the left side of the black box, which contains the word 'REINVENTION' in white, bold, serif capital letters.

Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development



CHILD

- Improving Access
- Streamlining and Simplification
- Leveraging of Federal Resources

**National
School Lunch
Act**

**Child
Nutrition Act
of 1966**

**The Clinton - Gore
CHILD Act
of 1998**

Current Child Nutrition Programs

NSLP

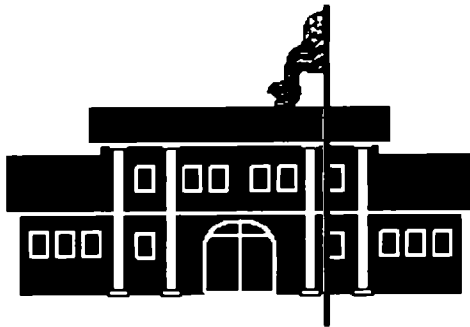
SBP

CACFP

SFSP

Proposed Seamless Programs

**School
Nutrition
Program**



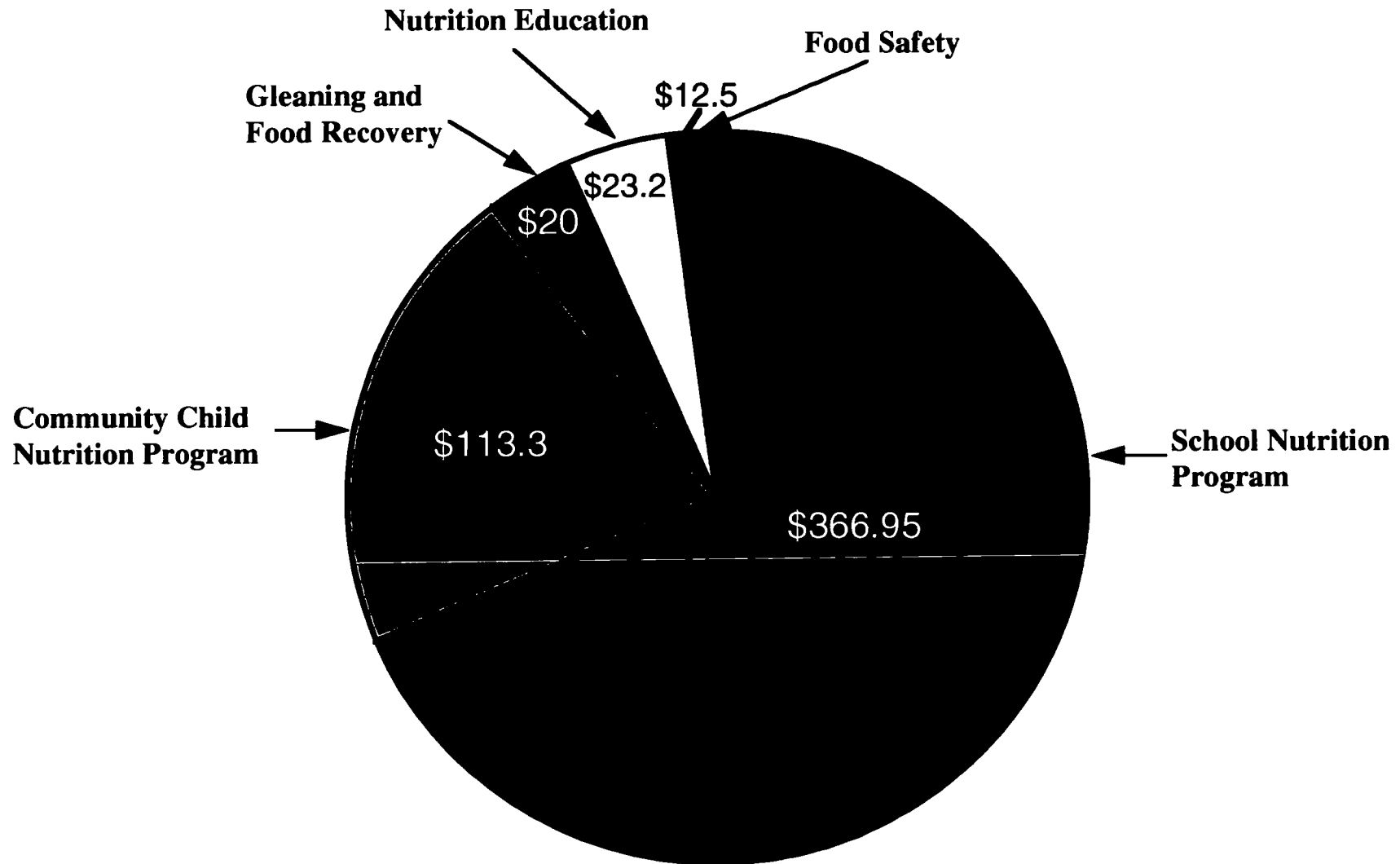
Breakfast, Lunch, Snacks, & Supper

**Community
Child
Nutrition
Program**

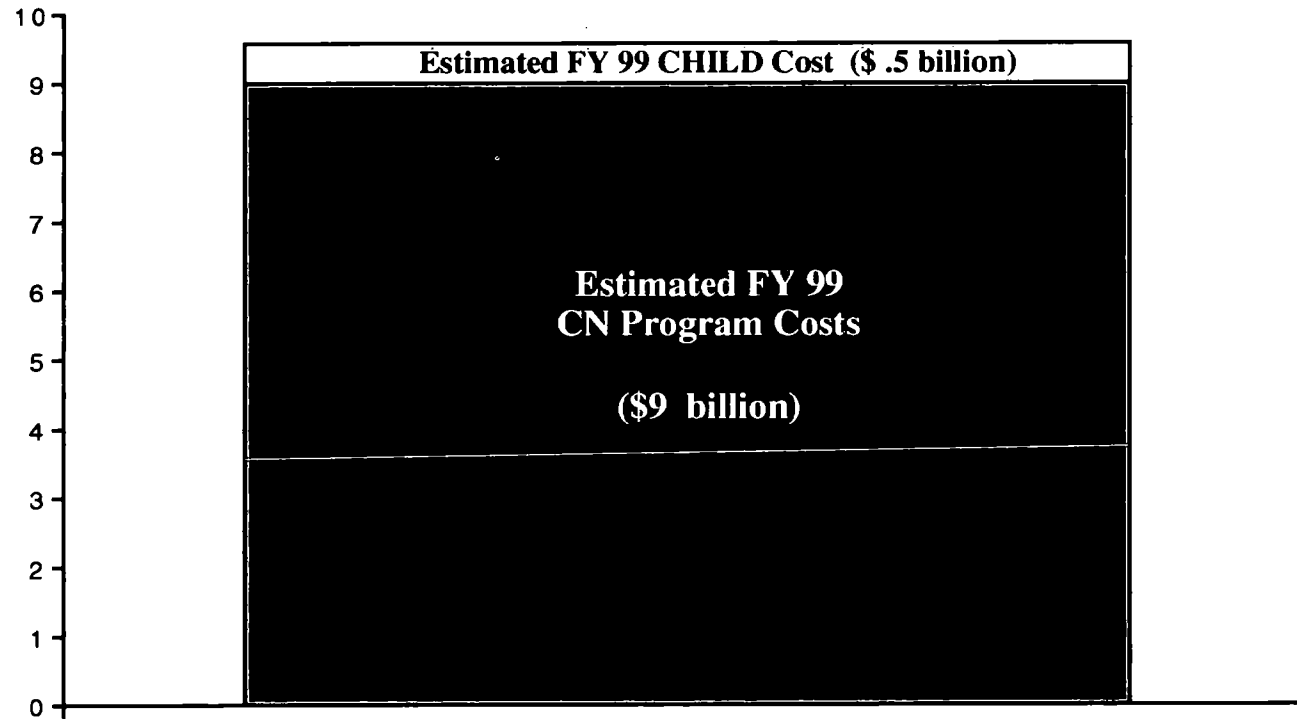


Summer and Child Care

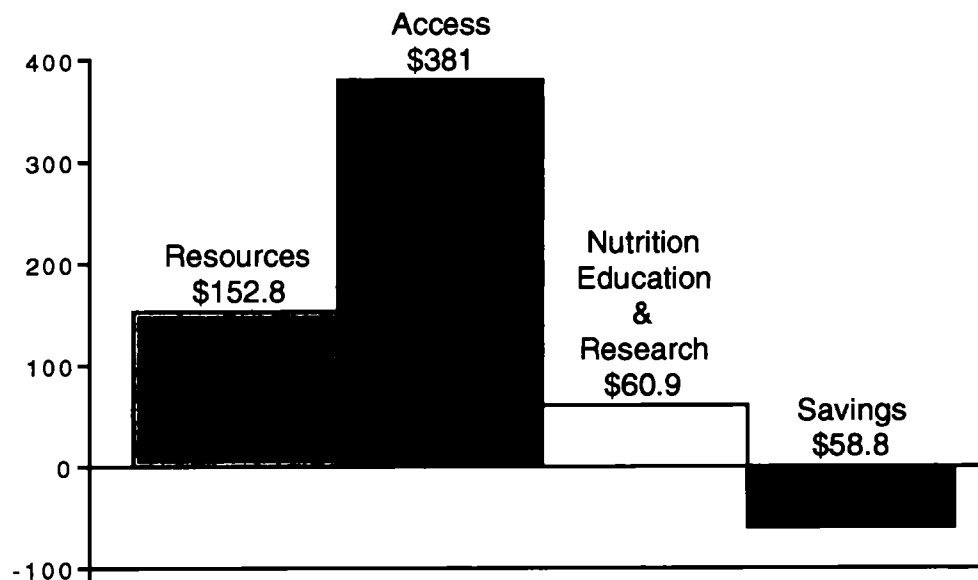
FY 99 CHILD Costs (in \$ millions)



Fiscal Year 1999 Costs



Fiscal Year 1999 Costs/Savings (in \$ millions)

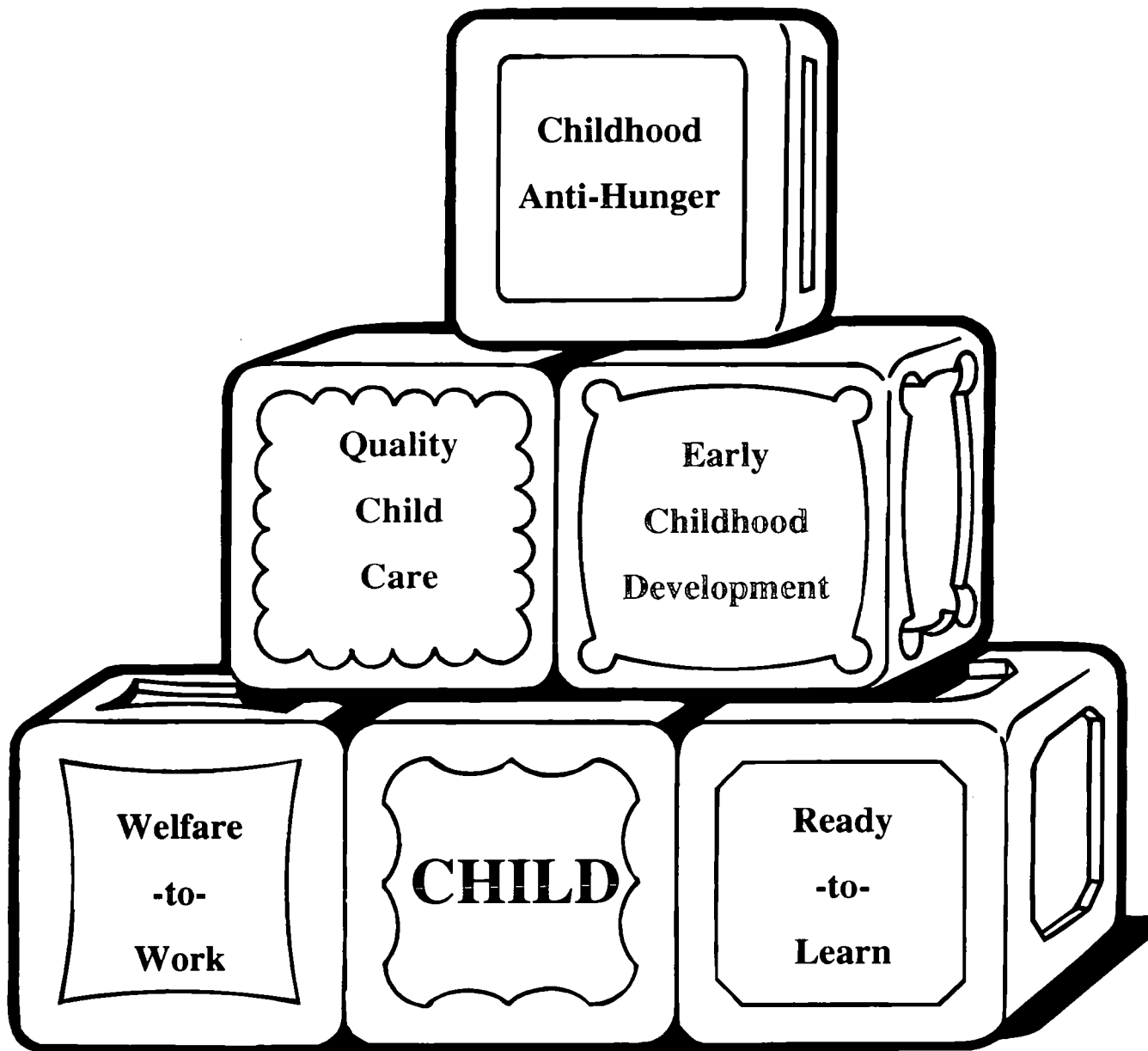


■ **RESOURCES** includes institutional funding at Federal (including commodity support, research, and other provisions), State and local levels (\$152.8 million)

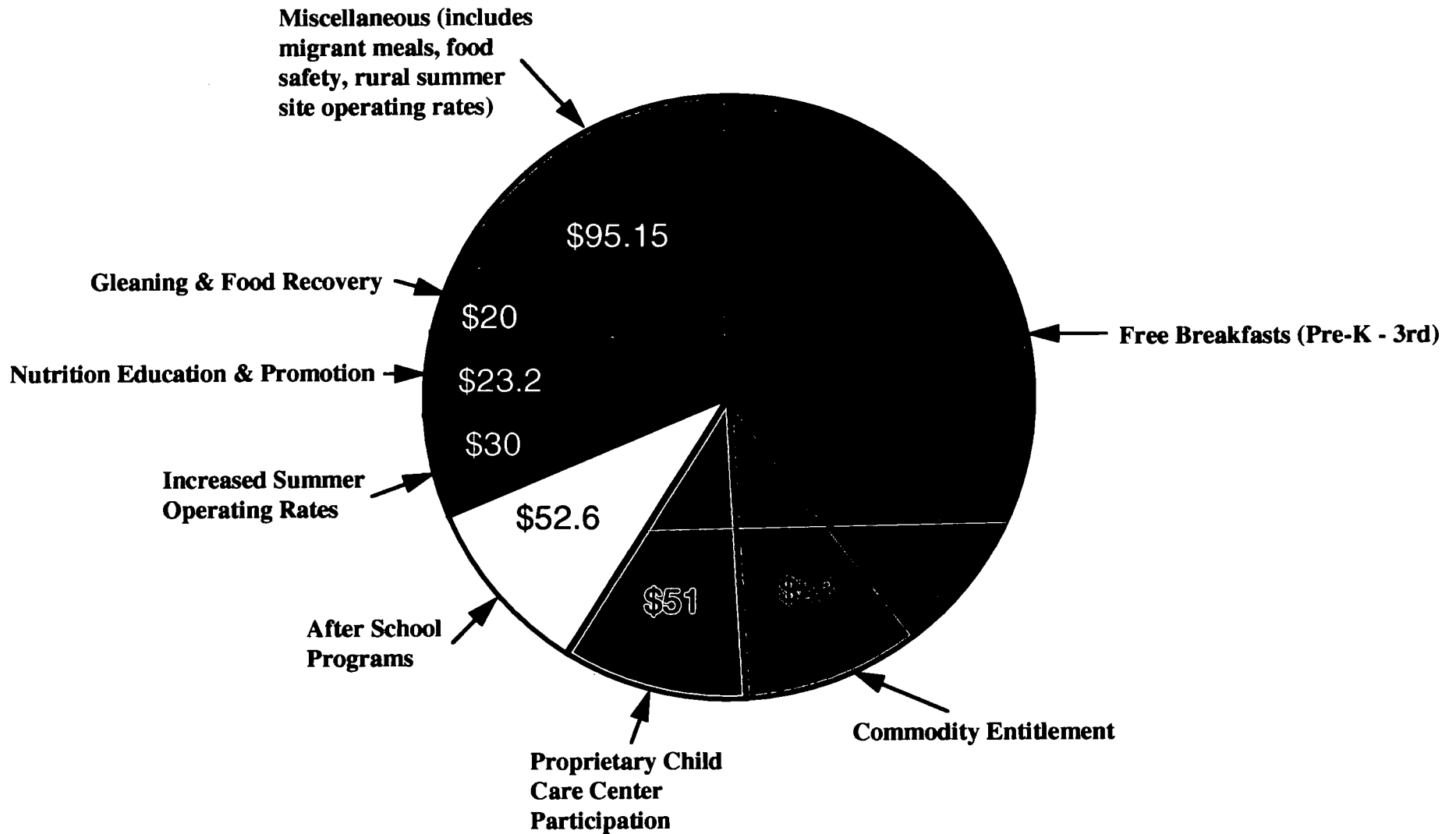
■ **ACCESS** includes improved benefits for “at-risk” children, including free breakfast for all children for Pre-K through 3rd Grade (\$381 million)

NUTRITION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH includes funds for nutrition education, training, and promotion at the Federal (FCS and other agencies), State and local levels (\$60.9 million)

■ **SAVINGS** are expenditure reductions resulting from improved Program integrity, streamlining and Program simplification (\$58.8 million)



FY 1999 Costs (in \$ millions)



**Children's
Hunger
Initiative
for
Learning
and
Development**



The Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development

Goal: Improve American Children's Ability to Obtain Nutritious Meals

The Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development represents a unique and exciting opportunity to provide the Nation's children with increased ability to obtain nutritious meals. This goal reflects the Department's commitment to ensuring that adequate nutrition is available to children, particularly low-income children.

Recent research has underscored the importance of the early childhood years in cognitive development. The Administration's commitment to understanding these findings and ensuring that they are reflected in policy affecting families and children was demonstrated in the recent White House Conference on Early Childhood Development. In addition, the Administration has committed to improving the health and education of America's children. President Clinton recently signed the Balanced Budget Act, which includes the largest increase in funds to cover uninsured children since the creation of the Medicaid program in 1965. The President's Education Call to Action reflects an understanding that every school child must have the resources to ensure that critical education milestones—such as reading independently by the end of the third grade—are met. Therefore, this initiative devotes substantial resources to ensuring that low-income children have adequate nutrition available to them from infancy through the school years.

Furthermore, the passage of welfare reform provides increased incentives for families to move from welfare to work. Thus it is critical to ensure that quality child care is available to low-income families. Our proposals would enhance nutrition assistance available in child care settings, in schools and in programs serving meals to children when school is not in session.

Many of the proposals contained in this initiative focus on the programs currently known as the Child Nutrition Programs - including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). These programs are up for review and reauthorization in the upcoming year. This provides a unique opportunity to focus policy discussions on the Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD) by making it the centerpiece of the Administration's reauthorization proposal.

The Initiative also includes proposals to enhance other activities within the Department to provide greater focus on young children and their families. These include the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP), which has a long history of successfully delivering an education program targeting behavioral change; and the nutrition promotion efforts of the Center on Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP). In addition, a series of research efforts designed to support anti-hunger efforts are included.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development are to:

- Enhance the **resources** available to local cooperators to improve meal quality and to reach unserved and underserved populations.
- Provide children with increased **access** to food and nutrition assistance.
- **Simplify** program operations, improve program management, and reduce reporting and recordkeeping burdens.
- Provide **nutrition education and promotion** to assist children and families in obtaining the information, motivation, and skills necessary to make healthy food choices.

Description of the Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development

The Initiative consists of a comprehensive package of proposals designed to meet these objectives. Each proposal is targeted to meet one or more of the objectives noted above. Specifically, we propose:

1. Consolidating the existing Child Nutrition programs into two programs, the School Nutrition Program and the Community Child Nutrition Program;
2. Initiating a major effort to encourage gleaning and food recovery, including providing assistance to State agencies administering The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP);
3. Enhancing broad-based nutrition research, education, and promotion which support efforts to provide nutrition and education to children; and
4. Providing increased support for food safety efforts in schools.

Each proposal is described below, with additional detail on each available in the attachments.

1. Consolidating the Child Nutrition Programs

A. The Proposed School Nutrition Program (SNP)

Total FY'99 Cost: \$366.9 million (See Attachment 1.A)

Resources -

- Provide commodity entitlements (3 cents) for every breakfast served; continue to provide commodity entitlements for every lunch served (15 cents) and for every supper served (15 cents). (\$53 million)
- Increase operating rates of reimbursement in the summer recreation program (formerly SFSP). (\$13 million)
- Increase free rate for each breakfast served.
- Guarantee SAE funding at current levels for alternate agencies which would no longer administer school-based programs but continue to administer community-based programs. (\$1 million)
- Consolidate FCS research funding by providing mandatory program funds for research supporting food assistance programs. (\$25 million)

Access -

- Provide formula grants for State agencies and local organizations to conduct program expansion, startup and outreach for breakfast and summer recreational programs. (\$3.3 million grants, \$2.5 million participation)
- Allow any child of high school grade or under to participate in the School Nutrition Program:
 - *Before School Care Programs (formerly CACFP or SBP)* - Allow schools to provide a breakfast to any child participating in a school's before school care program.
 - *Free Breakfasts for pre-K through Grade 3* - Allow schools to provide free breakfasts to any child in pre-K through Grade 3. (\$211 million)
 - *School Day Meal Service (formerly SBP or NSLP)* - Continue to allow schools to provide school lunch and school breakfast to any child

participating in a school's academic program, including the service of meals in summer school.

- *After School Care Programs (formerly NSLP Supplements or CACFP)* - Allow schools to provide a meal supplement to any child participating in a school's after school care program. If the child is in care for 3 hours or more after service of the supplement, a supper may be served. (\$46 million)
- *School Day Care Programs (formerly CACFP)* - Allow schools to provide 3 meals, at least one of which is a supplement, to any child participating in a school's day care program. If a child is participating in a school's day care program for more than 8 hours a day and the child remains in care for 3 hours or more after the service of the supplement, a supper may also be served. (\$7.2 million)
- *Summer Recreational Programs (formerly SFSP, Enrolled Site)* - Allow schools to serve a lunch and either a breakfast or a supplement at the free rate when school is not in session, if at least 50 percent of the enrolled children have been individually determined eligible for free or reduced price meals.
- Programs in Especially Needy Areas Include:
 - *"At Risk" Children* - Allow schools to serve meal supplements and/or suppers to children participating in programs designed for "At Risk" children. (\$8 million)
 - *Summer Recreational Programs (formerly SFSP, Open and Enrolled Sites)* - Allow schools to serve a lunch and either a breakfast or a supplement free to all children attending the meal service when school is not in session. (\$1 million)
 - *Migrant Children* - Allow schools to serve 4 meals to children participating in a school sponsored migrant education or summer recreation program. (\$1 million)

Nutrition Education and Promotion -

- Increase SAE base for nutrition education and promotion activities which would permit State agencies to provide funds to local cooperators for nutrition education and to support a nutrition education coordinator position in each State. (\$18.7 million)

- Establish the school food service systems improvement initiative to continue and expand training and technical assistance and nutrition education efforts begun under the school meals initiative. (\$15 million)

Simplification -

- Consolidate current programs under the SNP.
- Eliminate 2 cent differential. (Savings of \$41 million)
- Eliminate administrative funds currently provided under the SFSP. (Savings of \$11 million)
- Eliminate approximately 2 million hours of reporting and recordkeeping burdens.
- Eliminate severe need funding.

B. The Proposed Community Child Nutrition Program (CCNP)

Total FY'99 Cost: \$113.3 million (See Attachment 1.B)

Resources -

Under the child care component of the CCNP:

- Provide administrative funds for States to develop geographic information systems with elementary school boundary information for use by sponsors of day care homes. (\$2 million)
- Provide FCS with ¼ percent funding for management improvement, program oversight and training. These activities are expected to reduce annual misspending and result in program savings. (Savings of \$6.8 million)

Under the summer component of the CCNP:

- Increase operating rates. (\$17 million)
- Increase administrative rates for sponsors to make them comparable to current school program usage. (\$3 million)

- Increase operating rates for rural sites by an additional 5 cents per meal to cover transportation costs. (\$2 million)
- Eliminate cost-accounting for self-preparation sponsors and provide a flat reimbursement rate for all meals served at sites operated by these sponsors. (cost included in administrative funds cost)
- Augment State administrative funding for management improvements in outreach, monitoring, and training/technical assistance. (\$1.5 million)

Access -

Under the child care component of the CCNP:

- Allow participation of proprietary child care centers with at least 25 percent free and reduced-price enrollment or participation. (\$51 million)
- Permit child care centers to claim reimbursement for up to 4 meals per child per day for children in care longer than 8 hours. (\$10 million)
- Extend eligibility to "after care" programs for at-risk teenagers (13-18) in low-income areas. (\$6.6 million)
- Include the Homeless Child Nutrition Programs and SFSP homeless sites. (\$1.2 million)
- Standardize automatic eligibility for TANF recipients. (Minimal cost)
- Permit automatic eligibility for free meal benefits in child care for pre-kindergarten Even Start participants. (\$.1 million)

Under the summer component of the CCNP:

- Provide formula grants for State agencies and local organizations to conduct program expansion, startup and outreach. (\$1.7 million)
- Allow reimbursement for up to 4 meals per child per day for migrant sites. (\$1.6 million)
- Raise the private nonprofit site limit to 25. (\$.3 million)
- Allow private nonprofit organizations to use commercial vendors. (No cost)

Nutrition Education and Promotion -

Under the child care component of the CCNP:

- Allow reimbursement for meals containing breast milk for infants 0-7 months of age. (\$2 million)
- Increase SAE base for nutrition education and promotion activities and to authorize SA's to provide funds to local cooperators for nutrition education. (Cost included in school proposal)

2. Gleaning and Food Recovery Systems

Total FY '99 Cost: \$20 million (See Attachment 2)

Resources -

- Establish competitive grants for community-based anti-hunger groups. (\$12 million)
- Establish formula grants for State agencies administering TEFAP. (\$7.5 million)
- USDA administrative funds to support/encourage State and local activities. (\$0.5 million)

3. Broad-Based Nutrition Research, Education and Promotion Efforts (CNPP, ARS, ERS and CSREES)

Total FY '99 Cost: \$23.2 million (See Attachment 3)

Nutrition Education and Promotion -

- Provide nutrition education targeted at families with young children through the extension system. (\$10 million)
- Develop and implement a nutrition promotion strategy for reaching low-income children (e.g., Food Guide Pyramid); identify and develop strategies to remove barriers to adequate and good nutrition; design, develop and pre-test products that will improve the dietary patterns of low-income children; and produce and disseminate products and train program staff for use in implementation. (\$1.6 million)

Nutrition Research -

- Conduct human nutrition research to enhance the scientific foundation upon which program/policy development is based. (\$8 million)
- Provide multi-State, multi-disciplinary grants to examine causes and consequences of hunger. (\$2.1 million)
- Study the links between welfare reform, nutrition and child food security. (\$1.5 million)

4. Food Safety Efforts in Schools

Total FY '99 Cost: \$12.5 million (See Attachment 4)

Resources -

- Require a minimum of two health inspections in self-preparation lunch service schools and provide SAE funding to defray costs. (\$10.5 million)

Nutrition Education and Promotion -

- Develop training workshops on safe food handling for SFA staff, and revise and distribute food safety educational materials to all school food authorities. (\$2 million)

Attachment 1

1. CONSOLIDATING THE CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

A. THE PROPOSED SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM

The proposed School Nutrition Program (SNP) offers a seamless child nutrition program to participating schools. This program will permit schools to offer one, consolidated meal service program rather than the four Child Nutrition Programs currently available, i.e., the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program. The proposed SNP will provide the Nation's schoolchildren with increased access to nutritious meals. In addition, the proposed program will provide local cooperators with increased resources, simplified program operations, and significant reductions in the reporting and recordkeeping burdens currently associated with the four separate programs.

The proposed SNP is outlined below¹.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
Administration	• Eliminate ROAP Administration of Program	\$0	\$0	• Simplification
	• State Education Agency administers SNP	\$0	\$0	• Simplification
Institutional Eligibility	• Public or non-profit private schools - No change	\$0	\$0	
Participant Eligibility	• Any child enrolled or participating in a school's day care program, normal school program, and summer recreational program, provided that participants are of high school grade or under	\$0	\$0	• Access

¹ The limitation on schools' operation of the Special Milk Program for Children remains unchanged.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
	Continues to exclude extra-curricular activities	\$0	\$0	
Cash Assistance	USDA will provide reimbursement for every free, reduced price and full price meal served to eligible children in a traditional school program (including summer school), a school's day care program, or before or after school care program and a school's recreational program (formerly NSLP, SBP and CACFP, and SFSP) . The rates of reimbursement are as follows:	\$0	\$0	
	Severe need will be eliminated. The free breakfast rate will be increased to a level slightly below the current severe need free rate. The reduced price rate will be lowered. (Note: Higher free rate and commodity entitlements for breakfasts, offset loss of funds to schools)	\$0	\$0	- Simplification - Resources
	Lunch rate - No change	\$0	\$0	
	Supplement rate - No change	\$0	\$0	
	Supper rate - No change	\$0	\$0	
	Increased operating rates of reimbursement will be provided for summer recreational programs (formerly SFSP)	\$13	\$79	Resources
	Increased summer recreational program rates (formerly SFSP) for Alaska and Hawaii	\$.1	\$.5	Resources
	Eliminate administrative funds currently provided	\$-11	\$-65	Simplification

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
	under SFSP (Note: Partially offset by increased summer rates and commodity assistance)			
	Eliminate 2 cent differential. (Note: Partially offset by commodity assistance provided for breakfasts and by new breakfast rate)	\$-41	\$-209	Simplification
Commodity Assistance	A commodity entitlement will be provided for every a) lunch (15 cents), b) breakfast (3 cents) and (c) supper (15 cents)	\$53	\$316	Resources
Meal Benefits	No change to the one meal per child per meal service policy	\$0	\$0	
	For a child in a school's before school care program or traditional academic program (including summer school), breakfast may be claimed	\$0	\$0	Access
	Free breakfasts will be made available for any child in pre-K through Grade 3	\$211	\$1,425	
	For a child in a school's traditional academic program, a lunch may be claimed	\$0	\$0	Access
	For a child participating in a school's after school care program, a meal supplement may be claimed and, if the child remains in care for 3 or more hours after service of an afternoon meal supplement, a supper may be claimed	\$46	\$635	Access
	For children participating in a school's day care program for less than 8 hours a day, 3 meals, at	\$7	\$37	Access

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
	least one of which is a supplement, may be served			
	For children participating in a school day care program for more than 8 hours a day 3 meals, at least one of which is a supplement, may be served and, if the child remains in care for 3 or more hours after service of an afternoon meal supplement, a supper may be claimed	\$0.2	\$1	Access
	In a summer recreational program operated in a school in an area where less than 50 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced price meals, a lunch and either a breakfast or a supplement may be served at the free rate for all children meals when school is not in session, if at least 50 percent of the enrolled children have been individually determined eligible for free or reduced price (Enrolled site)	\$0	\$0	Access
Especially Needy Meal Benefits	In a summer recreational program located in a geographical area where 50 percent or more of the local children are eligible for free or reduced price meals (based on census or school data), a lunch and either a breakfast or a supplement may be served free to all children attending the meal service when school is not in session (Open site)	\$1	\$5	Access
	In a summer recreational program operated in a school where 50 percent or more of the enrolled	\$0	\$0	Access

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
	children at the site are individually determined eligible for free or reduced price meals, a lunch and either a breakfast or a supplement may be served free to all enrolled children when school is not in session (Enrolled site)			
	In a geographical area where 50 percent or more of the local children are eligible for free or reduced price meals, meal supplements and/or suppers may be served to children participating in programs specifically designed for and open to "At Risk" children	\$8	\$137	Access
	In migrant sites, four meals may be provided to children participating in a school sponsored migrant education program or recreation program	\$1	\$6	Access
Reimbursement Procedures	No change	\$0	\$0	
Meal Pattern	Use NSLP/SBP/CACFP meal patterns	\$0	\$0	Simplification
Free and Reduced Price Eligibility	Permit automatic eligibility of pre-kindergarten Even Start children if enrolled in school program	\$.1	\$.5	Access
	Standardize automatic eligibility requirements for TANF recipients	Minimal	Minimal	Simplification
State Administrative Expense Fund	SAE funding will be guaranteed at current levels for alternate agencies which would no longer administer school based programs but continue to	\$1	\$5	Resources

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
	administer community based programs			
	• Adjust SAE funding formula	\$0	\$0	
Program Expansion/ Startup and Outreach	• Provide formula grants for State agencies and local organizations to conduct program expansion, startup, and outreach for breakfast and summer recreational programs	\$5.8	\$59	• Access • Resources
Nutrition Education and Promotion	• Increase SAE base for nutrition education and promotion activities which would permit State agencies to provide funds to local cooperators for nutrition education and to support a nutrition education coordinator position in each State	\$18.7	\$93.7	• Nutrition Education and Promotion
	• Establish the school food service systems improvement initiative to continue and expand training and technical assistance and nutrition education efforts	\$15	\$40	• Nutrition Education and Promotion
Research	• Provide mandatory research funds for all food program areas	\$25	\$125	• Resources
Participation Effects	• Participation effects resulting from increased summer funding ²	\$13	\$81	• Access
TOTAL COST		\$366.9	\$2,771.7	

² Participation effects associated with other proposed provisions are included in the cost estimates shown above.

B. THE PROPOSED COMMUNITY CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The Community Child Nutrition Programs (CCNP) serve children participating in the current Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program operated by non-school entities. Under the CCNP, there is a child care component and a summer component which offer refinements which streamline administrative requirements, enhance program resources, create access to unserved populations, and promote nutrition and nutrition education.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 years (millions)	
Administration	• Administered by the State Education agency or alternate agency designated by the governor	\$0	\$0	
	• Eliminate "ROAP" administration	\$0	\$0	
State Administrative Funds	• Establish 1997 base-year administrative funding for each State agency	\$0	\$0	
	• Augment State administrative funding for management improvements in outreach, monitoring, and training and technical assistance	\$1.5	\$7.5	• Resources
	• Provide administrative funds for State agencies to develop geographic information systems with elementary school boundary information for use by sponsors of day care homes	\$2	\$2	• Resources
Program Integrity	• Provide FCS with ¼ percent funding for management improvement and training of the child care component of CCNP	-\$6.8	-\$36	• Resources

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 years (millions)	
Cash Assistance	Increase operating rates for the summer component of CCNP	\$17	\$105	Resources
	Increase operating rates for summer rural sites by an additional 5 cents per meal to assist sponsors with the transportation costs	\$2	\$10	Resources
	Adjust Alaska and Hawaii summer operating rates upward to cover the higher cost of providing meals	\$0.1	\$0.5	Resources
Administrative Funds	No change for administrative funds for sponsors of day care homes	\$0	\$0	Resources
	Increase administrative rates for sponsors of the summer component to make them comparable to current school program usage	\$3	\$20	
Commodity Assistance	No change. Child care centers will continue to be provided a commodity entitlement for each lunch and supper served; "bonus" commodities will be provided, upon availability and request, for day care homes and summer sites	\$0	\$0	
Meal Benefits	Allow reimbursement for up to 4 meals per child per day for migrant sites participating in the summer component of CCNP	\$1.6	\$8.4	Access

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 years (millions)	
	Permit child care centers to claim reimbursement for up to 4 meals per day for children in care longer than 8 hours	\$10	\$58	Access
	Allow reimbursement for meals containing breast milk for infants 0-7 months of age in child care settings	\$2	\$10.7	Nutrition Education and Promotion
Sponsor Operations	Allow private nonprofit organizations operating the summer component to use commercial vendors	\$0	\$0	Access
	Raise private nonprofit organization summer site limit to 25	\$0.3	\$1.5	Access
	Eliminate cost-accounting for self-preparation summer sponsors and provide a flat reimbursement rate for all meals served at sites operated by these sponsors.	Cost included in summer component administrative funds proposal cost	Cost included in summer component administrative funds proposal cost	Resources
Participant Eligibility	Extend eligibility for the child care portion of the CCNP to "after care" programs for at-risk teenagers (age 13-18) in low-income areas	\$6.6	\$64	Access
	Permit automatic eligibility for free meal benefits in child care for pre-kindergarten Even Start participants	\$0.1	\$0.5	Access
	Standardize automatic eligibility for	Minimal	Minimal	Access

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 years (millions)	
	TANF recipients			
Institutional Eligibility	Allow participation by proprietary child care centers with a minimum of 25 percent free and reduced-price enrollment or participation	\$51	\$400	Access
	Move Homeless Child Nutrition Programs and SFSP homeless sites to the child care component of CCNP	\$1.2	\$6.6	Access
Nutrition Education and Promotion	Increase SAE base for nutrition education and promotion activities and to authorize State agencies to provide funds to local cooperators for nutrition education	Cost included in school proposal	Cost included in school proposal	Nutrition Education and Promotion
Program Expansion/Startup and Outreach	Provide formula grants for State agencies and local organizations to conduct program expansion, startup and outreach for the summer component	\$1.7	\$19	- Access - Resources
Participation Effects	Participation effects resulting from increased summer funding³	\$20	\$121	Access
TOTAL COST		\$113.3	\$798.7	

³ Participation effects associated with other proposed provisions are included in the cost estimates shown above.

Attachment 2

2. GLEANING AND FOOD RECOVERY SYSTEMS

USDA will establish competitive grants for community-based anti-hunger groups and formula grants for State agencies administering TEFAP to make funds available for use by the States and agencies within the State through cooperative agreements. The grants would total \$20 million dollars. Grants must be used to foster, establish, and encourage on-going gleaning and food recovery activities. Any State or agency unable to use their portion of funds must return the funds for reallocation to other States or agencies that are able to use them. Additionally, USDA would retain some funds for administrative purposes.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
Administration	USDA will print food recovery guides, hold second Summit, conduct field gleaning projects, provide outreach to school feeding programs	\$5	\$2.5	Resources
Institutional Eligibility	Community-based anti-hunger groups			
	TEFAP State agencies/local agencies			
Participant Eligibility	Target low income households			
Cash Assistance	Competitive grants to community-based anti-hunger groups	\$12.0	\$60	Resources
	Formula grants to TEFAP State agencies	\$7.5	\$37.5	Resources
TOTAL COST		\$20	\$100	

Attachment 3

3. BROAD-BASED NUTRITION RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND PROMOTION EFFORTS

To complement the proposed school nutrition and community child nutrition programs and to provide for an integrated strategy that places special focus on the Administration's early childhood intervention initiative, the Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development includes efforts to further the scientific knowledge which is essential to targeting, monitoring and maximizing the effectiveness of the food assistance programs. Additionally, we propose further efforts to assist low-income children and families build the skills to choose a healthful diet.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
Human Nutrition Research (ARS)	- Quantify three new indices as proxy indicators of future school performance - Hunger-Calorie Deficit Index , Hunger -Nutrient Deficit Index, and Hunger-Physiological Deficit Index - Examine relationships among components of the indices and the measured parameters of food availability and accessibility, the periodicity of food intake, and the gender, ethnic and socioeconomic determinants of the populations studied - Determine relationships among critical nutrient biomarkers and subsequent growth, accretion of body fat, lean, and bone mass, exercise tolerance, eating behavior, preferences and habits, and extensive indices	\$8	\$40	Nutrition Research

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
	of neuro-developmental performance.			
Hunger-Related Research (CSREES)	• Multi-State, multi-disciplinary grants • Explore the causes and consequences of hunger in relation to development, family and community resiliency, economic well-being, and welfare reform. • Designed to identify factors to use in the development of effective prevention strategies	\$2.1	\$10.5	• Nutrition Research
Hunger-Related Research (ERS)	• Conduct research on understanding the link between welfare reform, nutrition , and child food security.	\$1.5	\$7.5	• Nutrition Research
Extension Education (CSREES)	• Delivery of experiential nutrition education for families with preschool children. • Funds to be distributed to State and Territorial Cooperative Extension Services through a formula reflecting share of population below 125% of poverty. • Focus on behavior change leading to improved nutrient intake and the building of basic life skills	\$10	\$50	• Nutrition Education
National Nutrition Promotion Strategy for Health (CNPP)	• Develop and implement a nutrition promotion strategy for reaching low-income children. The cornerstone of this strategy would be the Food Guide Pyramid for high risk children • Identify and develop strategies to remove barriers to adequate and good nutrition • Design, develop and pre-test products that will	\$1.6	\$8	• Nutrition Education and Promotion

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
	improve the dietary patterns of low income children and will support the efforts of child care, school, food assistance and cooperative extension efforts • Produce and disseminate products and train program staff for use in implementation			
TOTAL COST		\$23.2	\$116	

Attachment 4

4. FOOD SAFETY EFFORTS IN SCHOOLS

In May 1997, the Administration announced a five-point Food Safety initiative to strengthen and improve food safety for the American people. These proposals complement this initiative by providing: a) food safety education to change unsafe food handling activities by people throughout the food chain, including food service workers; and b) funds to support a minimum of two health inspection visits of all self preparation schools providing a lunch service.

PROGRAM AREA	PROPOSED PROVISION	COST		OBJECTIVES
		1 year (millions)	5 year (millions)	
Food Safety Education	Require a minimum of two health inspections in self preparation lunch service schools and provide SAE funding to defray costs	\$10.5	\$54.5	Resources
	Develop training workshops on safe food handling for school food service staff, and revise and distribute food safety educational materials to all school food authorities	\$2	\$0	Nutrition Education and Promotion
TOTAL COST		\$12.5	\$54.5	

CHILD

SUMMATION OF FY '99 COSTS:

1.A	SNP Proposal Costs (in millions):	\$366.95	(68 %)
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Benefits to Participants (in millions): \$289.8 (79 %)

Benefits to Institutions (in millions): \$ 52.15 (14 %)

Funds for FCS research (in millions): \$ 25.00 (7 %)

1.B	CCNP Proposal Costs (in millions):	\$113.30	(21 %)
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Benefits to Participants (in millions): \$ 93.2 (77 %)

Benefits to Institutions (in millions): \$ 26.9 (22 %)

Savings for \$ to FCS (in millions): \$ 6.8

2.	Gleaning/Food Recovery Costs (in millions):	\$ 20.00	(4 %)
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3.	Nutrition Research/Education (in millions):	\$ 23.20	(4 %)
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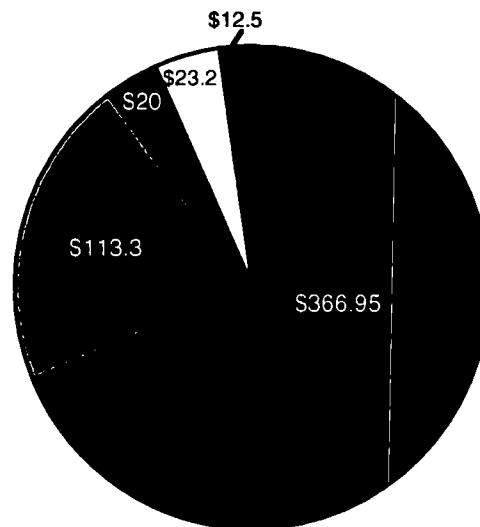
4.	Food Safety/Education (in millions):	\$ 12.50	(2 %)
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TOTAL FY '99 COST (in millions):	\$535.95
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Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD)

1

Fiscal Year 1999 Costs (in \$ millions)



School Nutrition Program (\$366.95 million)

Consolidates 4 programs (NSLP, SBP, CACFP, and SFSP) into one seamless school-based program, expands access to children, including migrant and "at-risk" children, provides increased cash and commodity assistance to schools

Community Child Nutrition Programs (\$113.3 million)

Consolidates 2 programs (CACFP and SFSP) into community-based program, expands access to children, including rural, migrant, and "at-risk" children

Gleaning and Food Recovery (\$20 million)

Establishes competitive grants for community-based anti-hunger groups, establishes formula grants for State agencies administering TEFAP

Nutrition Research/Education (\$23.2 million)

ARS, ERS, CSREES, and CNPP activities designed to expand an understanding of hunger and to help low-income children build the skills to choose a healthful diet

Food Safety/Education (\$12.5 million)

Provides food safety education to change unsafe food handling activities, provides funds to support a minimum of 2 health inspection visits of all self preparation schools providing a lunch service

Total FY 99 Cost: \$535.95 million

Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD)

Current Programs

NSLP

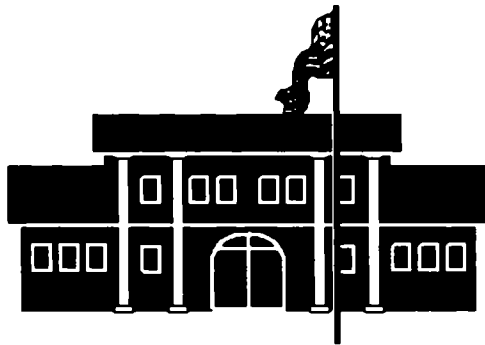
SBP

CACFP

SFSP

Proposed Programs

**School
Nutrition
Program**



Breakfast, Lunch, Snacks, & Supper

**Community
Child
Nutrition
Program**

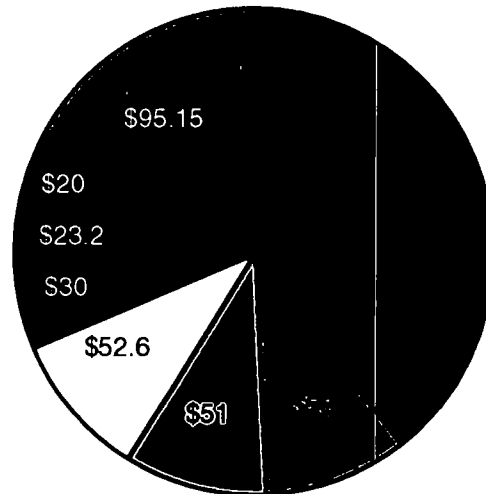


Summer and Child Care

Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD)

3

Fiscal Year 1999 Costs (in \$ millions)



FREE BREAKFASTS for Pre-K through 3rd Grade

COMMODITY ENTITLEMENT (Breakfasts, lunches, suppers)

PROPRIETARY CHILD CARE CENTER PARTICIPATION

AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS, including "at-risk"

INCREASED SUMMER operating rates

ARS, ERS, CSREES, & CNPP NUTRITION EDUCATION/PROMOTION/RESEARCH

GLEANNING/FOOD RECOVERY SYSTEMS

MISCELLANEOUS

-includes:

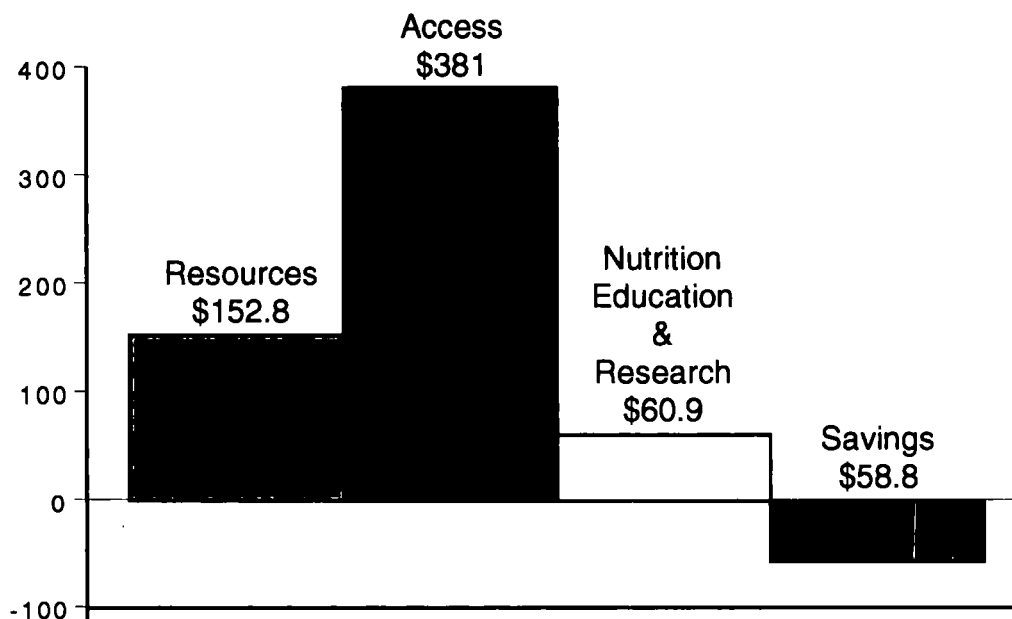
- migrant meal reimbursements
- food safety in schools
- rural summer site operating rate increases
- and other proposals

TOTAL: \$535.95 million

Children's Hunger Initiative for Learning and Development (CHILD)

4

Fiscal Year 1999 Costs/Savings (in \$ millions)



RESOURCES includes institutional funding at Federal (including commodity support, research, and other provisions), State and local levels (\$152.8 million)

ACCESS includes improved benefits for "at-risk" children, including free breakfast for all children for Pre-K through 3rd Grade (\$381 million)

NUTRITION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH includes funds for nutrition education, training, and promotion at the Federal (FCS and other agencies), State and local levels (\$60.9 million)

SAVINGS are expenditure reductions resulting from improved Program integrity, streamlining and Program simplification (\$58.8 million)

Child Nutrition Forum

*See how
nutrition
— EW*

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202/347-8600

Carolyn E. Hemrich
National PTA
202/289-6798

Tricia Hollis/Tracey Fox
American Dietetic Assn
292/371-0500

Barbara Howell
Bread for the World
301/608-2400

Barbara Knisely
National Grange
202/628-3507

Marshall L. Matz
American School Food
Service Assn
202/789-1212

Douglas O'Brien
Second Harvest
312/263-2303

Lynn Parker
Society for Nutrition Education
202/986-2200 x3012

Nicholas Peening
American Assn of School Administrators
703/807-1849

Diane M. Shust
National Education Assn
202/822-7300

Beverly Stripling
YWCA of USA
202/628-3636

Ellen Teller
Food Research and Action Center
202/986-2200 x3013

Laura Dekoven Waxman
U.S. Conference of Mayors
202/293-7330

MEMORANDUM

January 15, 1998

TO: Tom Freedman
Domestic Policy Council
The White House

FROM: Marshall L. Matz

RE: State of the Union and Child Nutrition

Marshall

Tom, a paragraph like the following would preserve all of the President's options and give him the lead on a high visibility and important subject:

"... and in preparing our children to learn let's work together on child nutrition. Some of the child nutrition programs need to be reauthorized this year. In doing so, the school breakfast program should be expanded, at least in elementary schools. The State of Minnesota has done important research on the relationship between the school breakfast program and learning. The Minnesota pilot program shows that when school breakfasts are provided grades go up and visits to the nurse go down. Research done by Harvard Medical School shows a similar result. Federal support for school nutrition programs is an appropriate way for the federal government to help States and local schools prepare our children to learn."

MLM:jsj

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

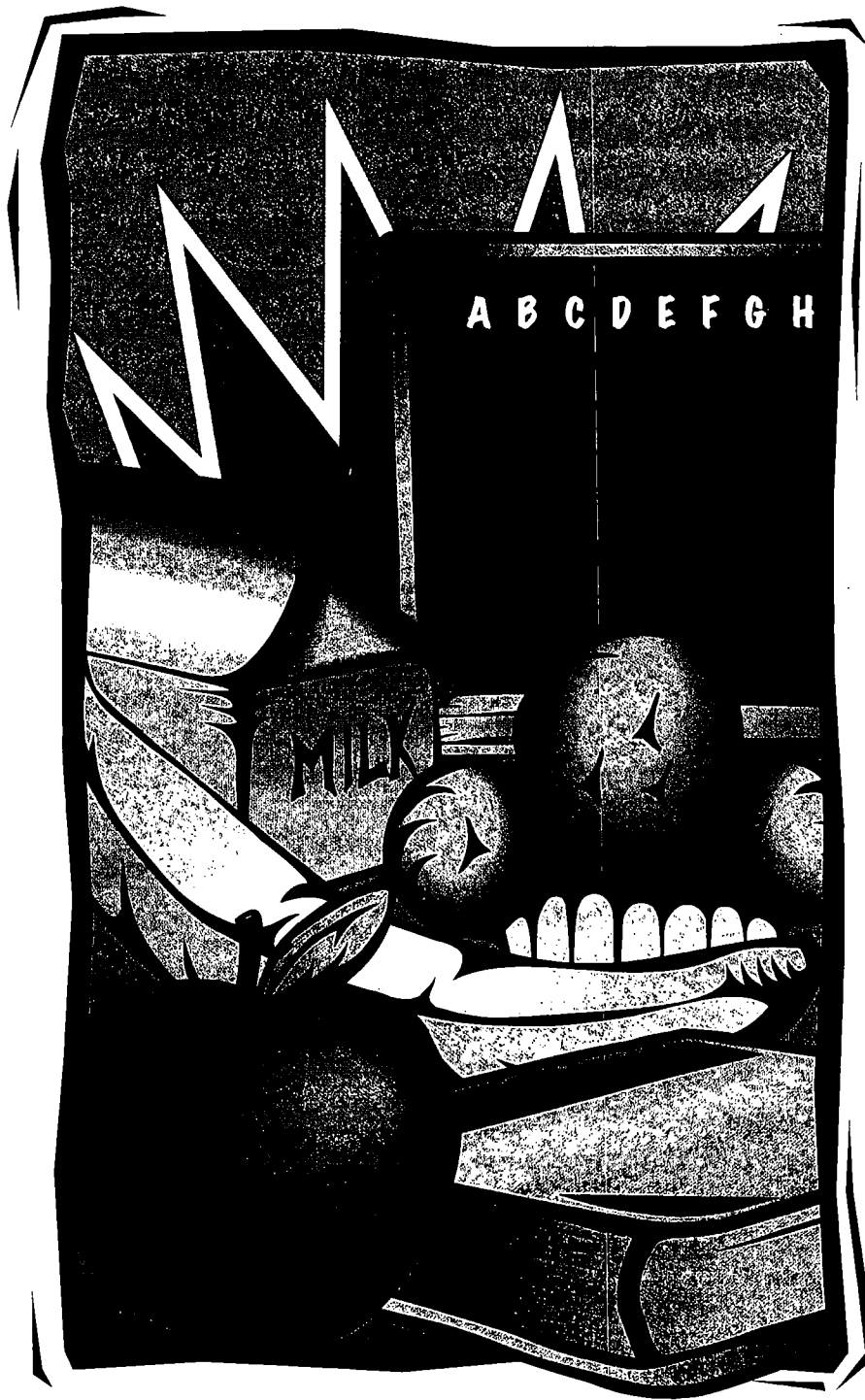
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School nutrition → SW

School Breakfast Programs Energizing the Classroom



A Summary of the
First and Second Year
Study of the Universal
School Breakfast Pilot
Program in Minnesota
Elementary Schools



CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

Send to Bruce Reed for guidance
on appropriate response.

Child Nutrition Forum

EBB - F-4 I

I will forward
to Bruce Reedy
for follow up.
see Bruce Reedy

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Society for Nutrition Education
202 2200 x3012

Nicholas Penning
American Assn of School Administrators
703/807-1849

John M. Street
National Education Assn
202/822-7300

Beverly Stripling
YWCA of USA
202/628-3636

Ellen Teller
Food Policy and Action Center
202/986-2200 x3013

Laura Dekoven Waxman
J.S. Conference of Mayors
202/293-7330

DEC 22 1997

Mr. Bowler,
Can we meet
to discuss Sec.
Glickman's
initiative? Thanks
you.

Marshall
Metz

789-1212

Tom -
Please
call him.
BR

John M. Street



105th Congress

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Congressional Black Caucus

Congress of the United States

2344 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-2201

December 18, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The upcoming Congressional session presents a unique opportunity to reauthorize the Child Nutrition Programs. Recently, Congresswoman Woolsey, Congressman Clay and other House Members introduced H.R. 3086. The overarching purpose of the legislation, "Meals for Achievement Act", is to expand the school breakfast program. In addition, Senator Leahy has introduced S. 1556, the "Child Nutrition Initiatives Act", which would increase participation in the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

The membership of the Congressional Black Caucus believes these bills represent a vital initiative to combat hunger in America, and we strongly urge you to include support for these initiatives as part of your overall goal to address the needs of our nation's children.

We are alarmed that children continue to suffer from hunger despite our country's current economic prosperity. Harvard University has just released a study which shows that more than one child out of three is either hungry or at risk of hunger. This situation poses a major threat to both the present and future health and well being of these children and, by extension, to the strength of our country as well. In addition, widespread hunger undermines programs to improve children's education. We know that children who are well fed do better in school than children who are hungry.

H.R. 3086 and S. 1556 speak to this serious problem by encouraging breakfast for all children in grades K through 6. The breakfast program serves less than one-third of the children who participate in the National School Lunch Program, and less than half of the needy children who participate in the lunch program also receive a

school breakfast. Clearly, we owe it to our children, and especially the poorest of our children, to do better than this.

These bills go hand in hand with your goal to provide children with necessary educational tools, including the ability to read, by the time they leave the third grade. Hungry children do not learn. The Caucus lauds your policy of boosting educational achievement and supports the White House initiative to promote better health for all children.

We urge you to include funding for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Food Care Program, as well as other child nutrition programs in your FY 1999 budget proposal.

We deeply appreciate your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maxine Waters". The signature is fluid and extends to the right.

Maxine Waters
Chair
Congressional Black Caucus

William L. Clay
Ranking Democratic Member
Committee Education and the Workforce



AMERICAN SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE ASSOCIATION

1998 Legislative Issue Paper

INTRODUCTION

Support for child nutrition programs has been part of the federal agenda for many, many years. In 1946 Congress passed the National School Lunch Act. Twenty years later the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 was passed "In recognition of the demonstrated relationship between food and good nutrition and the capacity of children to develop and learn, based on the years of cumulative successful experience under the national school lunch program ... as a measure to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and to encourage the domestic consumption of agricultural and other foods ...". The child nutrition programs represent a major success story according to teachers, school administrators, and today's health community.

For the United States to compete effectively in the world, we must have an educated and productive workforce. In order to have an educated and productive workforce, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn they must be well nourished.

Therefore, ASFSA believes that the following recommendations are in the best interest of our children:

1. **Reauthorize Child Nutrition Programs** - including the Summer Food Service Program for Children; State Administrative Expenses; Commodity Distribution Program; Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children; the Homeless Preschool Feeding Program; the National School Food Service Management Institute, the Kentucky and Iowa Child and Adult Care Food Program pilot; in addition to continued support for the Special Milk, National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.
2. **Support Meals for Achievement**
School Breakfast Initiative - Allocate funds to provide school breakfast at no charge to all enrolled elementary school children. S. 1396; H.R. 3086
Meal Supplements for Children in Before and Afterschool Care Provision - Remove the age and date restrictions from section 17A of the National School Lunch Act. H.R. 3086; S. 1556
3. **Create a Seamless Nutrition Program** - Simplify administration and reduce the paperwork required by authorizing a single comprehensive program for a School Food Authority to provide meals and meal supplements currently provided through the School Breakfast, School Lunch, Summer Food Service, Child and Adult Care Food Program, and Special Milk Programs. This comprehensive program should ensure that meals are nutritious, the program is operated in accordance with sound financial practices, and accurate claiming methods are being followed.
4. **Recommit to Nutrition Education** - Combine the Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) and Team Nutrition, and fund it as an entitlement at 50¢ per enrolled child per year, the original NET funding formula.
5. **Improve the School Meal Initiative** - Eliminate the requirement for the use of weighted averages when conducting nutrient analysis.
6. **Provide Adequate Meal Time** - Require that all schools participating in school meal programs shall provide "reasonable time" for students to eat those meals.

REAUTHORIZING TODAY – CREATING HEALTHY TOMORROWS

There is also clear evidence that an increase in school breakfast participation is associated with significant positive improvements on a number of critical indicators like school grades, attendance, punctuality, classroom behavior, and emotional adjustment. Our study confirming this has recently been submitted to the Archives of Pediatrics.

Finally we have also shown that although in most schools, breakfast participation is only about one quarter of the rate of school lunch participation, it is possible to bring the rate of breakfast participation up to the level of lunch participation. When school breakfast participation goes up, significant improvements are evident in school-wide indicators of success like decreases in the rates of absence, tardiness and disciplinary incidents.

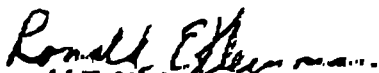
Our results are quite similar to those that have recently been reported from the University of Minnesota about a free breakfast program that was provided in six schools in that state. The fact that the two sets of studies were done completely independently in two different parts of the country by two different research teams and yet came up with such similar results makes both sets of findings even more powerful.

After reviewing our results in Baltimore, Dr. Robert E. Schiller, the Acting Superintendent of Schools, has decided to offer classroom feeding to all of the more than one hundred elementary schools in the district beginning in the Spring of 1998. We have enclosed a letter of support that he has written for the Meals for Achievement Act.

We believe that school breakfast expansion is one of the most cost-effective ways to boost student performance and that it should have an important place in education's armamentarium for the battle to improve this country's schools.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation and best wishes for a joyous holiday season.

Sincerely,


Ronald E. Kleinman, M.D.

REK/cgo

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL



RONALD E. GLAZIERMAN, M.D.,
Associate Professor of Pediatrics

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL



Chief, Division of Pediatric
Gastroenterology and Nutrition
Combined Program in Pediatric
Gastroenterology and Nutrition
Associate Chief, MGH Pediatrics
30 Fruit St., VUE 107
Boston, MA 02114-2696
Tel. (617) 726-2730
FAX (617) 724-2710

December 12, 1997

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20447

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

We are writing to support the Meals for Achievement Act that has recently been proposed in the U.S. Congress.

A recent study by the USDA estimated that 6% of all US children are hungry and that an additional 18% are food insecure. A decade of research in eighteen states by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) had produced estimates of 8% hungry and 21% at risk for hunger. These studies make it clear that hunger and food insecurity are extremely common, involving about one quarter of all US children.

We are in the fifth year of a series of studies, which we recently discussed with Shirley Watkins, Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, that have documented that public school children from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Philadelphia who are classified as hungry or at risk by the CCHIP measure perform much more poorly on standardized measures of academic performance and emotional adjustment. Papers describing these findings are scheduled to be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February.

The President
December 12, 1997
Page 2

If we are serious about improving our education system in America, as I know you are, we must first prepare our children to learn. The time has come, therefore, to build upon the pilot programs in Minnesota, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and integrate school breakfast into the education day, at least at the elementary school level.

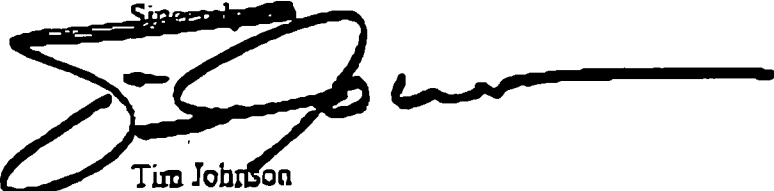
The Meals for Achievement Act would not mandate the school breakfast program. A local school could still decide whether to participate, and each parent can decide for themselves whether to have their child participate.

I do appreciate that there is a cost involved with this initiative and, therefore, we may have to phase it in over a few years. However, the time has come to set the course for our future direction in the School Breakfast Program and take our first step forward.

I also appreciate your strong leadership in balancing our Nation's budget and that the sound fiscal path you have set our Nation's government on requires vigilance to protect against foolhardy expenditures. In that context, the Meals for Achievement Act raises an important policy question. What is the basic purpose and goal of the School Breakfast Program? Is the School Breakfast Program a welfare program? Or, is the School Breakfast Program a nutrition and education program intended to prepare children for a successful educational experience? If the School Breakfast Program is a welfare program then my legislation would not make sense. I do not believe that we should be providing welfare to individuals who do not need assistance. If, on the other hand, the School Breakfast Program is a part of the education day, and is intended to prepare children to learn, then, in my opinion, it should include all children. School books are provided to all children without regard to their income; school buses are used by children without regard to their income; and that is how I believe we should view the School Breakfast Program.

Again, I ask your assistance in making an expanded School Breakfast program a vital tool in preparing today's youngsters for tomorrow's economy. I urge you to include the Meals for Achievement Act in your budget proposal. I stand ready to work with you, the members of your Administration, and my colleagues in the Senate in enacting this important educational initiative.

Thank you for your consideration of the Meals for Achievement Act. I look forward to hearing from you and working with you further on this important initiative.



Tim Johnson
United States Senate

TIM JOHNSON
SOUTH DAKOTA

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AND FORESTRY
BANKING, HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
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WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4104
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United States Senate

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RAPID CITY, SD 57709
(605) 341-0880

ABERDEEN OFFICE:
PO BOX 1564
ABERDEEN, SD 57402
(605) 228-3440

SIOUX FALLS OFFICE:
PO BOX 1424
SIOUX FALLS, SD 57107
(605) 332-0808

TOLL FREE
1-800-637-0026

December 12, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. President:

I am writing to ask for your support and your help in making an historic investment in the education of our Nation's elementary school children by including funding for S. 1396, the Meals for Achievement Act in your budget proposal for fiscal year 1999. My legislation, if enacted, is intended to expand the school breakfast program in elementary schools.

In your State of the Union earlier this year, you spoke convincingly of education as your number one priority for the next four years. As you know, Congress has echoed this sentiment with a variety of efforts intended to improve the readiness of children to take their place in America's workforce in order to secure our place in a strong economy. For the United States to compete effectively in the world, we must have an educated and productive workforce. In order to have an educated and productive workforce, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn, they must be well nourished, and that begins with a good breakfast.

The best teachers in the world, with the best standards, cannot teach a hungry child. A child who begins his or her school day with their stomach growling because they either did not have time to eat breakfast or there was no breakfast to be served, is simply too distracted to focus on the lessons being provided by the teacher.

Recently, several pilot programs have demonstrated the effectiveness of an expanded school breakfast program. In 1994, the Minnesota legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to implement a universal breakfast pilot program integrating breakfast into the education schedule for all students at six schools. The evaluation of the pilot project, performed by the Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement at the University of Minnesota, shows that when all students are involved in school breakfast, a significant increase in learning and achievement results. This study included a broad cross section of Minnesota students and indicates that expanding school breakfast is useful even in areas that are not severely disadvantaged.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the results of universal free breakfast at one public school in Philadelphia and two in Baltimore. The study found that students who ate school breakfast showed great improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers also observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems. The areas included in this study were very low income. Thus expansion of school breakfast shows great promise across a range of socioeconomic backgrounds.



CALIFORNIA PEAR GROWERS

4600 NORTHGATE BOULEVARD, SUITE 210
SACRAMENTO, CA 95834
PHONE (916) 924-0530 • FAX (916) 924-0904

December 15, 1997

The Honorable Frank Riggs
1714 Longworth House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Riggs:

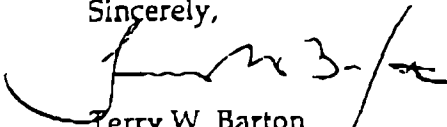
Representative Lynn Woolsey and several other members of the California delegation have introduced the Meals for Achievement Act (H.R. 3086), which would expand the School Breakfast Program. This legislation deserves the support of the entire California delegation, especially members from agricultural districts, and I urge you to support this effort.

Studies in Minnesota, Baltimore, and Philadelphia all demonstrate the positive effect a school breakfast can have on a child's ability to succeed in school. These studies found that the School Breakfast Program improves grades, attendance, and overall learning readiness, while decreasing disciplinary problems and nurse visits. For years, educators have recognized the link between proper nutrition and education. The time has come for Congress to view the School Breakfast Program as an integral part of the educational system, and the Meals for Achievement Act is a small price to pay to ensure that children can make the most of the school day.

Agricultural producers in your district and throughout California would also benefit from this legislation. Pears, for example, are one of the most accepted commodities used in the school meal programs, and expanding the breakfast program would expand our market.

I hope that you will be able to support the Meals for Achievement Act. It is right for our children and California agriculture.

Sincerely,



Terry W. Barton
President

TB:cp



Apricot Producers of California

2125 Wyle Dr., Suite 2A
Modesto, CA 95355
(209) 524-0801 • FAX (209) 524-3840

December 8, 1997

The Honorable Frank Riggs
1714 Longworth House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Riggs:

A bill to expand the School Breakfast Program was recently introduced in the House. This bill, the Meals for Achievement Act (H.R. 3086), has the support of several members of the California delegation, and I hope that you can join them as a cosponsor.

For too long, the School Breakfast Program has been mistakenly viewed as a welfare program. It should be viewed as an educational program. A child who has not had a nutritious breakfast, regardless of their economic status, cannot be expected to perform well in school, and without a proper education there will be little room for them in the workforce when they become adults. For America to maintain its economic success in an increasingly global economy our workforce must be well educated. A good education starts with a full stomach, and expanding the breakfast program is the least the federal government can do.

The breakfast program has an additional benefit – it increases overall food purchases more than any other federal feeding program. This has a very direct impact on the bottom line of agricultural producers, especially those in California.

I urge you to cosponsor the Meals for Achievement Act and help move it through your Subcommittee. It is a wise use of resources that will ultimately benefit California agricultural producers as well as school children.

Sincerely,

William C. Ferreira
President

California Pitting Peach Association

December 4, 1997

Mr. Bruce Reed
Special Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

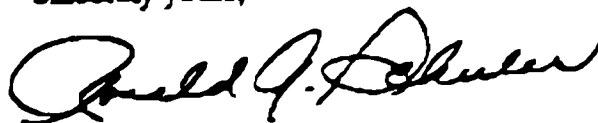
Dear Mr. Reed:

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to expand the School Breakfast Program. This legislation, the "Meals for Achievement Act" (S.1136 and H.R.3086), deserves the strong support of the Clinton Administration.

There is a growing amount of research that shows that breakfast can dramatically increase a child's performance in school. Shortly before these bills were introduced, I read an article in The Economist magazine entitled "India and Pakistan at 50." The article pointed out that Nehru neglected primary and secondary education. As a result, 48% - nearly one half - of India's population is illiterate. Clearly, our educational system has done a much better job, but we can do more. If providing our children with a breakfast would enhance their educational experience then it is a must for our educational program and the long term future of our country.

Please note our strong support for this legislation, and I hope that President Clinton will be able to include funding for it in his FY 1999 budget request.

Sincerely yours,



Ronald A. Schuler
President & CEO

1/cf

✓ bcc: Marshall Matz



JEANNE SHAHEEN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

December 4, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman
USDA, Office of the Secretary
200 Jamie L. Whitten Bldg.
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman:

I have been informed that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey have introduced bills to expand the school breakfast program, known as *The Meals for Achievement Act of 1997*. As the reauthorization of child nutrition programs approaches and President Clinton readies his 1999 budget, I ask that serious consideration and support be given to provide for expansion and enhancement of the school breakfast program.

Today 278 of our public schools make school breakfast available to NH's students. Less than 18% of our students are eligible for free or reduced price meals. The inextricable link between proper nutrition and academic achievement has been evidenced in recent research. School breakfast allows every child the opportunity to enter the classroom ready to learn. Critical to this process is adequate time for students to enjoy these nutritious meals.

Support for State Administrative Expenses, the reauthorization of the Commodity Distribution Program and a recommitment to Nutrition Education & Training (NET) are all tied to the successful operation of the meals made available at school for children. As we approach the new millennium with focus on the issue of education, let us remember, when we invest in our nation's children we truly are making a strong commitment to the future of our country.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Shaheen
Governor

cc: The Honorable Shirley Watkins, USDA
Mr. Jack Lew, Deputy Dir. OMB
Nancy Stiles, Legislative Chair, NHSFSA
Karen Hicks, Office of the Governor

ENCLOSURE

HOWARD DEAN, M.D.
Governor



State of Vermont
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Montpelier 05609

Tel.: (802) 828-4833
Fax: (802) 828-2339
TDD: (802) 828-2345

December 29, 1997

The Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture
200 Jamie L. Whitten Building
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Secretary Glickman,

I understand that Senator Tim Johnson and Representative Lynn Woolsey are sponsoring legislation that would expand school breakfast opportunities for low income children, the Meals for Achievement Act of 1997. Clearly, proper nutrition is an essential element in enabling children to achieve in school. To that end, I am requesting that you strongly support this Act as part of President Clinton's child nutrition program in the 1999 Budget.

In Vermont we have invested an enormous amount of resources in early intervention to enable children to achieve their full potential. Over the years I have been enormously gratified to see those investments pay dividends, in dramatic reductions in abuse of children and increases in the number of children with access to health care. There is no resource more precious or more worthy of such investments.

I hope that you will give this initiative your full support. Through a modest dedication of resources we can reap long term rewards that are of immense value.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Howard".

Howard Dean, M.D.
Governor

HD:jht

school breakfast. Clearly, we owe it to our children, and especially the poorest of our children, to do better than this.

These bills go hand in hand with your goal to provide children with necessary educational tools, including the ability to read, by the time they leave the third grade. Hungry children do not learn. The Caucus lauds your policy of boosting educational achievement and supports the White House initiative to promote better health for all children.

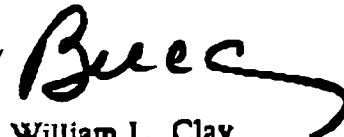
We urge you to include funding for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Food Care Program, as well as other child nutrition programs in your FY 1999 budget proposal.

We deeply appreciate your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maxine Waters".

Maxine Waters
Chair
Congressional Black Caucus

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William L. Clay".

William L. Clay
Ranking Democratic Member
Committee Education and the Workforce



★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
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 ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
105th Congress

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Elijah Cummings, MD - '96
Julia M. Carson, IN - '97
Donna Christian-Green, VI - '97
Danny K. Davis, IL - '97
Harold E. Ford, Jr., TN - '97
Carolyn Kipatrack, MI - '97

U.S. Senate

Carol Moseley-Braun, IL - '93

Congressional Black Caucus

Congress of the United States

2344 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-2201

December 18, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The upcoming Congressional session presents a unique opportunity to reauthorize the Child Nutrition Programs. Recently, Congresswoman Woolsey, Congressman Clay and other House Members introduced H.R. 3086. The overarching purpose of the legislation, "Meals for Achievement Act", is to expand the school breakfast program. In addition, Senator Leahy has introduced S. 1556, the "Child Nutrition Initiatives Act", which would increase participation in the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

The membership of the Congressional Black Caucus believes these bills represent a vital initiative to combat hunger in America, and we strongly urge you to include support for these initiatives as part of your overall goal to address the needs of our nation's children.

We are alarmed that children continue to suffer from hunger despite our country's current economic prosperity. Harvard University has just released a study which shows that more than one child out of three is either hungry or at risk of hunger. This situation poses a major threat to both the present and future health and well being of these children and, by extension, to the strength of our country as well. In addition, widespread hunger undermines programs to improve children's education. We know that children who are well fed do better in school than children who are hungry.

H.R. 3086 and S. 1556 speak to this serious problem by encouraging breakfast for all children in grades K through 6. The breakfast program serves less than one-third of the children who participate in the National School Lunch Program, and less than half of the needy children who participate in the lunch program also receive a

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 3

programmatic and political advantages. We have the opportunity to make a bold statement of policy concerning the direct relationships between child nutrition and learning and the importance of school nutrition programs, particularly school breakfast.

I understand the competing budget pressures, but this is an outstanding opportunity to leave an imprint and legacy like the Truman Administration did in 1947 when it first proposed the school lunch program.

Happy Holidays to you + your family.
Dan

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
From Secretary Dan Glickman on School Breakfast
December 23, 1997 - Page 2

to reach additional at-risk children. We estimate that 600,000 additional children will participate in school breakfast the first year and one million by the third year. The cost of the initiative I proposed for grades pre-kindergarten through third grades is \$217 million for the first year and 1.2 billion over 5 years while the congressional initiative (kindergarten through six grades) will cost nearly double that amount.

Why do this? What is its impact? Recent research by the State of Minnesota and the Harvard/Kellogg Hunger Breakfast Project shows that students who eat school breakfast have improved math grades, reduced hyperactivity, decreased absences and tardy rates, and improved behavior. The researchers observed that the students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems therefore they were more inclined to learn. Two new studies which support these findings will be published in *Pediatrics* in January and in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* in February. The initiative is compatible with the findings of the White House Conferences on the Brain, Child Care, and other education initiatives; it reinforces my belief that the school breakfast program should be seen as an education program, not a welfare program.

Let me emphasize that point: This is an education and child development initiative, not an income security proposal. We provide every child books, desks, and transportation not as a form of income supplement, but to enhance their education and that is what this proposal is about. What is missing from our education initiatives now is the foundation upon which the value of these other investments rest: A good breakfast so our children can be the best students possible.

I want to see the Administration get credit for a good idea that I believe Congress will act on. Even if we need to phase-in the initiative to fit budget constraints, we can do so and still get credit for the idea. We need to be leading and not following on this initiative. We will also have the support of the food and education advocacy groups in the process, as well as a number of groups who represent labor and low and middle income working Americans.

In the 104th Congress, the Republican attack on the school lunch program was devastating for them. Some believe that the attack was the most lethal attack on the Republican agenda, largely because food for children has strong, middle class appeal. A school breakfast initiative has the same



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20250-0100

Wednesday, December 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary Dan Glickman

Subject: Child Nutrition Reauthorization/School Breakfast Initiative

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Glickman", written over the "From:" line.

I urge you to consider including a school breakfast initiative as part of your State of the Union message. While I briefly outlined the issue at the budget appeal on Friday December 19, 1997, I want to explain the proposal in more depth and outline how it dovetails with your child care and education initiatives.

The nation's major child nutrition programs expire in 1998, and require reauthorization. Not since the Carter Administration has a President had the opportunity to set forth his commitment to provide school meals to millions of children. Democrats in both houses of Congress, including Senators Daschle, Johnson and Reed of Rhode Island, and Congressman Miller of California, are preparing major initiatives to augment the school nutrition programs, with particular emphasis on providing free school breakfast for most elementary school children.

What we are proposing is school breakfast at no charge for all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade. 26 million children currently participate in the school lunch program, and approximately 14 million receive free or reduced price school lunches. By comparison, the current school breakfast program only reaches 7 million children each day. In schools where breakfast is available, only 20% of children eat breakfast and more than 85% of these children are low income. We estimate that large numbers of middle and upper-middle income also do not eat breakfast at home or at school.

By making school breakfast available at no cost to all children in pre-kindergarten through third grade, we will remove the stigma that accompanies eating breakfast at school, and we will be able

the Meals for Achievement Act is \$320 million in the first year and \$2.1 billion over five years.)

Support of Child Nutrition Programs Complements Other White House Initiatives: The recognition that federal child nutrition programs can provide a foundation for delivering services that enhance the health, learning, safety and self-image of children is consistent with the goals of the White House conferences on child care and the brain. Prime examples include after-school mentoring and literacy programs sponsored by schools or private organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs. Nutrition programs such as the Child and Adult Care Food Program can expand the quality and quantity of affordable day care and provide training, employment, and community development opportunities for low-income women. The WIC Program, which supports at risk, low-income women, infants, and young children, makes the critical difference in the delivery of nutrition and health care services to this vulnerable population. WIC helps to ensure that children are healthy and ready to learn when they enter school.

The Summer Food Service Program for Children provides communities with resources to both feed their children and offer programs that include supervised educational and recreational activities when school is out. These programs, which are operated by schools and many non-profit organizations including churches, child care centers, family child care homes, recreation centers and other community-based organizations, create safe havens for nurturing and developing children.

Conclusion: The Child Nutrition Programs will be reauthorized and reviewed by Congress in the coming year. We encourage the President to assume a leadership role in supporting these programs and to begin by identifying them as a priority in his State of the Union Address.

We would be pleased to discuss these issues with you further.

cc: USDA Secretary Dan Glickman
Under Secretary Shirley Watkins
John Podesta
Michael Waldman
Ellen Lovell
Ron Klain

Links Between Education and Nutrition: Schools, child care centers and family child care providers, and summer youth development programs play a vital role delivering nutrition and nutrition education to children.

Hungry children cannot learn. Children arriving at school without breakfast are often irritable, feel ill, and cannot concentrate. Studies have linked participation in the School Breakfast Program with higher test scores, reduced tardiness and fewer absences.

In 1994, the Minnesota legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to implement a universal free pilot breakfast program in several elementary schools. The evaluation of the project shows that when all students are involved in school breakfast there is a general increase in learning and achievement.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the universal School Breakfast Programs at public schools in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. The study documented improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems.

Readiness to learn is also a key mission of WIC. Research has demonstrated that four and five year olds whose mothers participated in WIC during pregnancy had better vocabulary test scores than children whose mothers had not received WIC benefits. Research also has shown that children who participated in WIC after their first birthday had better digit memory test scores than children who did not participate in WIC.

Relevant Congressional Action: Congress has already begun to express its willingness to support child nutrition programs in innovative ways. For example, on November 6, 1997, Senator Tim Johnson (D-SD) introduced the Meals for Achievement Act, S.1396. It has been co-sponsored by the Senate Minority Leader, Senator Tom Daschle. In the House, Democrats on the Education & the Workforce Committee have introduced a companion bill, H.R. 3086. Both bills would make the School Breakfast Program available to all children in elementary school as part of the education day. (The legislation is not a federal mandate; a local school could still decide whether or not to participate, and parents can still decide for themselves whether or not to have their child participate. The cost of

Child Nutrition Forum

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MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1997

TO: Bruce Reed
FROM: Marshall Matz, Co-Chair, Child Nutrition Forum Steering Comm.
Ellen Teller, Co-Chair, Child Nutrition Forum Steering Comm.
RE: Child Nutrition Priorities For the State of the Union Address

Proposal: In his State of the Union Address, the President should identify as an Administration priority, the reauthorization and expansion of this nation's child nutrition programs, including special support for the expansion of the School Breakfast Program.

Background: The federal child nutrition programs -- school lunch, breakfast, child and adult care food, summer food and WIC -- will be reauthorized in the coming year. (Although some of the programs are permanently authorized, all will be reviewed next year.) Federal nutrition programs offer reliable, balanced, nutritious supplements, meals, snacks, and nutrition education to low-income families in settings that also offer children safe, supervised, and developmentally appropriate activities including education, recreation, mentoring and cultural activities. They are critical components of assuring children's readiness to learn: a national educational goal.

We are encouraged that for the first time in over twenty years, a President is in the process of developing a child nutrition reauthorization package. This willingness to support and expand access to and participation in child nutrition programs will enable the programs which nurture and nourish millions of infants and children daily to flourish.

OLSSON, FRANK AND WEEDA, P. C.

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MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1998

BY TELECOPY

TO: Tom Freedman
Domestic Policy Council
The White House

FROM: Marshall L. Matz, Counsel
American School Food Service Association

RE: Child Nutrition

Tom, thank you very much for your telephone call. Attached is the information we discussed. We look forward to getting together at your first convenience.

MLM:jsj
Attachment

