

Community Eligibility: Feeding All Your Students for Free

Feed more students while raising more revenue for schools



Texas school nutrition programs have until **August 31, 2016**, to sign up for the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). CEP is a federal option that allows high poverty schools to provide **free meals—both breakfast and lunch—to all students** without having to collect school meal applications. Instead schools are reimbursed through a formula based on the number of “identified students”—children certified without application for free school meals due to their enrollment in other programs for low-income students.

How Community Eligibility works

Federal reimbursements for both lunch and breakfast are determined by multiplying the percent of identified students by 1.6. The resulting number is the percentage of meals reimbursed at the “free” reimbursement rate, with the rest being reimbursed at the “paid” rate (see example on pg. 2). Schools with a rate of at least 62.5 percent identified students will be reimbursed at the free rate for all students ($62.5\% \times 1.6 = 100\%$) using CEP. CEP can be implemented for a single school, a group of schools, or districtwide as long as the total identified student rate for the group is 40 percent or higher.

Why Community Eligibility is great for Texas schools

More children get to eat – both free school lunches and breakfasts are served to all students. Students that have access to better nutrition tend to perform better academically.

Less paperwork – schools no longer have to spend time chasing school meal applications, handling meal payments accounts or tracking whether each meal served was paid, reduced-price, or free.

Claiming rates can only improve – a school’s initial claiming percentage is locked in for four years, but if a school’s identified student rate increases it can improve its claiming percentage.

Increased revenue – more children eating means economies of scale and more revenue which can be used to pay staff, buy equipment, or improve the quality of the food served.



Does Your School Qualify?

Any public, private, or charter school that offers the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program where at least **40 percent** of students are identified can use CEP. Identified students are those eligible for free meals through direct certification because they:

- Live in households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits
- Live in households receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families cash assistance (TANF)
- Live in households receiving Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) benefits
- Are enrolled in Foster Care, Head Start, migrant or homeless education services

A complete list of eligible schools can be found on the [Texas Department of Agriculture’s website](#).

CEP Meal Reimbursement Example

Identified Student Rate = 60%
Multiplied by factor of 1.6 = $60\% \times 1.6 = 96\%$
Free claiming percentage = **96%**
Paid claiming percentage = $100\% - 96\% = 4\%$

Reimbursement Calculation
Total daily meals served: 600
Meals reimbursed at free rate: $600 \times 96\% = 576$
Meals reimbursed at paid rate: $600 \times 4\% = 24$

Alignment with Texas's breakfast mandate - schools where at least 80 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals are required to offer free breakfast to all students. The majority of schools subject to the law are eligible for CEP.

How Community Eligibility compares to Provision 2

Provision 2 is similar in that it allows schools to serve no cost meals to all students. However, schools using Provision 2 must still collect household applications to determine free, reduced-price, and paid percentages every four years with a school's reimbursement rate based on its base year. Using CEP, schools do not collect applications for meal purposes and only count total meals served for reimbursement. The reimbursement rate is guaranteed for four years, but can increase if the direct certification rate increases.



Community Eligibility and Federal Title I funding

Using CEP will not affect the total amount of Title 1 funds a district receives, but it may affect how funds are allocated to each school building. When making within-district allocations, a district may choose to use the rate of identified students, alone or multiplied by 1.6, Census data, Medicaid data, TANF data, income data collected outside the school nutrition program, or a combination to rank schools as long as they use a common metric for all of their schools whether or not they are CEP schools.

If a district chooses to group schools in order to qualify for CEP, they must use each individual school's identified student rate (alone or multiplied by 1.6) for ranking and allocation. If a district has more than one CEP school at 100 percent after applying the 1.6 multiplier, the school with the highest identified student rate could receive a higher per-pupil allocation. The [United States Department of Education guidance](#) on CEP and Title I funding eligibility, allocation, and reporting includes detailed examples.

E-Rate funding

[Federal Communications Commission guidance](#) specifies that schools adopting CEP switch to using their

“CEP is really great because we don't have to pull any trays or give out peanut butter and jelly sandwiches when a kid doesn't have a balance in their account. Finally, more kids eat lunch.”

- KILLEEN ISD

State Compensatory Education Funding Example

Identified Student Rate = 60%

Multiplied by factor of 1.6 = $60\% \times 1.6 = 96\%$

Free claiming percentage = **96%**

SCE Funding Calculation

Student Enrollment: 800

Students Eligible for SCE funding: $800 \times 96\% = 768$

Free Claiming Percentage (Identified student rate*1.6) to determine their level of poverty when calculating discounts on services received under the E-rate program.

Effect on State Compensatory Education funding

In Texas, State Compensatory Education (SCE) funding is calculated based on the number of students determined to be educationally disadvantaged and therefore eligible for the basic allotment multiplied by 0.2. [Texas Education Agency guidance](#) states that for schools using CEP, SCE funding will be determined by the school's Free Claiming Percentage (Identified student rate*1.6) multiplied by the number of students.

SCE funding is based on a school's meal eligibility data from the previous school year, so districts choosing CEP for the 2016-2017 school year will not see a change until the 2017-2018 school year.

Effect on Pre-K funding

Children are considered eligible for free Pre-Kindergarten for a range of reasons, including being educationally disadvantaged. If a CEP school stops collecting free and reduced price meal applications, they must use an alternative form, like the one noted below, for collecting household income data for their Pre-Kindergarten students.

Does my school still need to collect income data from our students?

At this time the Texas Education Agency (TEA) still requires schools to provide income data for school testing and accountability purposes. Schools can continue to collect income data from families as long as it is done outside of the nutrition department. Schools can [design their own forms](#) or use [TEA's Compensatory Education Allotment Alternative form](#).

“In past years we had thousands of dollars in negative balances... We are down to almost zero debt.”

- DALLAS ISD



For More Information

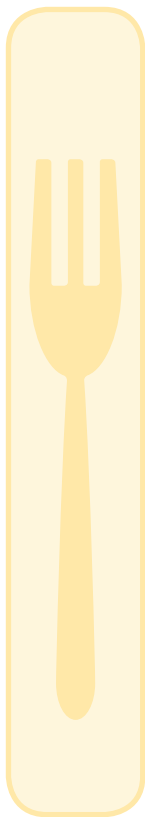
- [Community Eligibility Provision Planning and Implementation Guidance](#). Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, 2016.
- [Community Eligibility Provision Resource Center](#). Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- [Community Eligibility](#). Food Research and Action Center.
- [Community Eligibility Provision](#). Texas Department of Agriculture.

CEP and Breakfast after the Bell

Increasing School Breakfast participation should be a major goal for schools as studies show that children who eat breakfast have better behavior, higher grades, increased attendance and better health. While the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) allows all students on campus to receive a free breakfast, too many students miss out every morning because breakfast is served in the cafeteria before they arrive.

Schools see the biggest increases in the number of students eating breakfast when they combine the streamlined administration that CEP brings – schools only track the total number of meals served each day - with improved breakfast service models like the ones shown below.

Proven Breakfast Service Models



Breakfast in the Classroom

Prepackaged breakfasts are delivered to classrooms by cafeteria staff or student volunteers. Students eating together in the classroom as the day begins means no child feels singled out. Proven to be the single best way to encourage participation!

**MOST
EFFECTIVE
METHOD!**

Breakfast on the Bus

Bagged meals are served to students as they board the bus in the morning. Great for schools with long bus routes.

Second Chance Breakfast

Great for schools that prefer to keep food in the cafeteria. Students report to the cafeteria after the beginning of the school day or during a mid-morning break between classes.

Grab and Go

A Grab and Go model allows students to pick up a prepackaged, portable breakfast meal in the cafeteria or another high traffic area on the way to class.

Visit the Food Research and Action Center for more information on [expanding School Breakfast Participation](#).

THE CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIES is an independent public policy organization that uses research, analysis and advocacy to promote solutions that enable Texans of all backgrounds to reach their full potential. Learn more at CPPP.org.

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