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## The Curious Case of No-Charge School Breakfast: How Serving More for Less Pays Off

Jonathan Lewis, [lewis@cphp.org](mailto:lewis@cphp.org)  
Rachel Cooper, [cooper@cphp.org](mailto:cooper@cphp.org)

Texas school cafeterias served over 300 million breakfasts in the 2011-2012 school year to an average of 1.6 million kids per day across over 8,000 campuses. Yet even with such high numbers, only 60 percent of students receiving free or reduced-priced lunch receive breakfast. The financing of the School Breakfast Program makes it feasible to provide breakfast at no cost to all students in high need schools where at least 80 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-priced school lunch. No-charge breakfast programs provide a federally funded breakfast at no charge to all students regardless of family income. The benefits of this system are seen by school administrators, parents, teachers, and students. This paper outlines the history of the school breakfast program, its basic rules and regulations, how providing breakfast at no charge works, and the opportunities available to schools implementing the change.

### History of the School Breakfast Program

Building on the success of the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program was authorized as part of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. During the first few years the program was piloted in low-income and rural areas with the intent of providing breakfast for those students least likely to eat breakfast at home. In 1975 the program was made permanent and available to all schools and quickly expanded across the country, growing from 1.8 million children in 1975 to 3.6 million in 1980. In fiscal year 2011 the program reached 12.1 million children a day nationwide.

### How the School Breakfast Program Works

The School Breakfast Program is a federally financed program of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which is implemented at the state level by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). Schools serve and report meal counts to TDA, which then reimburses them based on the type of meal served. There are three levels (free, reduced, and paid) and two categories (severe need and non-severe need) of reimbursements for the program. (See Table 1 for details on these reimbursements.) All meals served by the school must meet the federal nutrition requirements of the program. A reimbursable breakfast must, at a minimum, include: milk, a fruit or vegetable, and two servings of grain, meat, or a combination (See sample breakfast menus in Figure 1, at back).

Table 1

<b>Federal School Breakfast Reimbursement Rates</b> (School Year 2012-13)		
	<b>Severe Need Breakfast Reimbursement*</b>	<b>Non-Severe Need Breakfast Reimbursement</b>
<b>Free</b>	\$1.85	\$1.55
<b>Reduced</b>	\$1.55	\$1.25
<b>Paid</b>	\$0.27	\$0.27

*\*Schools with 40 percent or more students eligible for free or reduced-priced meals can receive severe need reimbursements*

Students are eligible for free meals if their family income is at or below 130 percent of the poverty line and eligible for reduced-priced meals if their family income is between 131 percent and 185 percent of poverty. Schools are prohibited from charging students qualifying for free breakfast any fees related to meal service and are limited to charging a maximum of \$0.30 for students who qualify for reduced-priced meals. Students above 185 percent are classified as full price. (Table 2 shows income ranges for families to qualify for free or reduced-priced meals.) Prices for full-priced meal (paid) students, which are each subsidized \$0.27 by the USDA, are determined by each school district. Prices are set to meet but not exceed program costs as school nutrition programs must operate as not-for-profit.

Table 2

<b>Household Income Guidelines to Receive Free or Reduced-Priced School Meals</b> (School Year 2012-13)		
	<b>Total Household Income (Annual)</b>	
<b>Number of Household Members</b>	<b>Free</b>	<b>Reduced</b>
<b>1</b>	\$14,521	\$20,665
<b>2</b>	\$19,669	\$27,991
<b>3</b>	\$24,819	\$35,317
<b>4</b>	\$29,965	\$42,643
<b>5</b>	\$35,113	\$49,969
<b>6</b>	\$40,409	\$57,295

The traditional School Breakfast Program requires each family to submit an application annually to certify that their income qualifies them to receive free or reduced-price meals. The application requires each member of the household to report all sources of income including any government benefits such as Social Security, Veteran's Benefits, Supplemental Security

Income, SNAP (formerly known as Food Stamps) and Unemployment Benefits. The school is then responsible for calculating the total family income and determining the student's eligibility for free or reduced-priced meals.

Students can also receive free meals without submitting an application through a process called Direct Certification. TDA provides school districts the names of children who are categorically eligible, meaning they are eligible for school meals based on their household enrollment in either SNAP, TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), or are part of a head start program, in foster care, or classified as homeless, runaway, or migrant. School districts are required to automatically certify all children on the direct certification lists. This is a valuable process which reduces the time and paperwork required by schools when approving students for free or reduced-price meals. Direct Certification also reduces the likelihood of parents being unable to complete the application because of language or literacy barriers, in addition to reducing the number of applications lost by children to and from school.

### The Widespread Benefits of Offering Breakfast at No Charge

Schools have the ability when operating the School Breakfast Program to provide a breakfast service in which meals are served to all students at no charge, regardless of a student's household income. Ensuring all students in the state's highest need schools start the day with breakfast proves beneficial to many including parents, students, teachers, and school administrators. These benefits are already being seen in the 25 percent of Texas schools which have implemented the program.

- For *administrators*, free breakfast for all simplifies operations, allowing them to spend more time on their other duties while also relieving financial burdens that low breakfast participation can create. Administrators report declines in disciplinary office referrals after implementing the program. Many schools which have chosen to serve breakfast in the classroom have also successfully tied it to attendance taking by recording students at the time they receive their breakfast, saving valuable staff time.
- For *teachers*, ensuring that every child has eaten a healthy breakfast, regardless of their income, increases a child's ability to pay attention in class and eases the strain on teachers who often spend valuable instructional time refocusing hungry students. Many teachers feel the need to bring in food for their students who they know have not had breakfast. Providing breakfast to all students relieves teachers of this worry and financial burden.
- *Students* from low-income households benefit from a no charge breakfast for all students because they are no longer stigmatized for eating in the cafeteria before school and are free from the stomach pains resulting from hunger. Research has consistently shown that students of all income levels perform better in school when they are well fed, as it

allows them to focus in class and increases their odds of being successful in their studies.

- *Parents* greatly benefit from breakfast at no charge programs, which can save families a significant amount of money over the course of a year. According to the [Better Texas Family Budgets](#), a conservative estimate of the cost of living for families in the 26 metropolitan statistical areas of Texas, a 2-parent, 2-child family needs an income that is between 220 percent and 280 percent of the federal poverty line to meet basic needs. This income level, above the 185 percent cutoff for reduced-priced meals and well above the 130 percent cutoff for free meals, leaves a large number of families who need additional financial support but are not eligible. For example a family with two children attending school in Dallas ISD would normally pay \$1.25 per child per day for breakfast during the 167 days of a school year. This totals \$417.50 over the year just for breakfast, representing a significant annual expense for families who struggle to afford rent and gas.

### Offering Breakfast at No Charge in the School Breakfast Program

When schools choose to implement a no charge breakfast program, they can continue to serve traditional breakfast, in the cafeteria before school begins, however there are several other ways breakfast can be served to further increase participation. These breakfast delivery models, including Breakfast in the Classroom, Breakfast After the Bell, and Grab and Go, will be discussed below. Schools who choose to not charge for breakfast must still comply with all the requirements of collecting applications from students, counting meals as free, reduced, or paid, and submitting reimbursement claims to TDA. Exceptions to these regulations are available to schools with high rates of low-income students. These schools can take advantage of opportunities to reduce reporting requirements including Provision 2 and the soon to be implemented Community Eligibility option.

### Financing a No Charge Breakfast Program

Many school food programs operate on a very tight budget. A combination of low reimbursements and low participation keep them struggling to stay solvent, and often require additional support from the general school budget to cover expenses. Providing free breakfast to all students is a way for schools to increase revenues for their food service program and reduces the chance they will need to use the limited resources of the school district. Many schools with high free and reduced-price eligibility currently choose to take advantage of Provision 2. Starting in the 2014-2015 school year the community eligibility option will become available nationwide. Both options allow school districts to simplify the reporting and application process for school breakfast and provide the potential to increase revenues.

Table 3

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Provision 2</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Community Eligibility</b> (Available in TX starting 2014-2015 school year)</p>
<p>No minimum requirement of percent eligible for free or reduced-priced meals</p>	<p>Schools must have at least 40% of their student population directly certified for free meals</p>
<p>Must serve all children meals at no charge regardless of their household income</p>	<p>Must serve all children meals at no charge regardless of their household income</p>
<p>Schools collect total free, reduced, and paid rates in year one which are then used for the following 3 years</p>	<p>School collects no free, reduced or paid applications, rather their rate is based on their direct certification rate.</p>
<p>Schools receive a constant rate of reimbursement based on their base year enrollment of free, reduced, and paid students, where total reimbursement increases and decreases with overall number of meals served</p>	<p>Schools are reimbursed at the free rate for 1.6 times their direct certification rate. The remainder are reimbursed at the paid rate (e.g. A school with 50% of the student population directly certified would receive the free rate for 80%, [50 x 1.6], of the meals and the paid rate for the remaining 20%)</p>
<p>Schools must continue to count all meals as either free, reduced, or paid in the first year and must only count total meals served in the following 3 years.</p>	<p>Schools only count total meals served, not by free, reduced, or paid</p>
<p>After four years including the base and three years following, schools may apply to continue using the same base rate reimbursements if the socioeconomic conditions in their school have remained the same</p>	<p>The reimbursement rate is guaranteed for four years, and can be recertified at the end of that period</p>

Most schools find Provision 2 advantageous because of its ability to minimize paperwork and maximize revenue. It has a long four year certification period which reduces the frequency of application collection and review. Additionally, Provision 2 allows for the renewal of the current reimbursement rate should the socioeconomic conditions remain the same from when they were originally certified.

Starting in the 2014-2015 school year, Texas will have another financing option available to them called Community Eligibility. This option allows schools to offer every student free meals without collecting applications. Schools will be eligible for this if they have 40 percent or more of their students directly certified. The rate at which a school is reimbursed is set at 1.6 times the direct certification rate. For example if a school is 50 percent directly certified they would be reimbursed at the free rate for 80 percent of the meals and at the paid rate for the remaining 20 percent of the meals served.

## Alternative Serving Methods

Implementation of a no charge breakfast program allows for the use of many innovative breakfast delivery models. These are important to consider as often there are participation barriers to the traditional model of breakfast before school in the cafeteria. These can include bus schedules or parents running late and the stigma children often feel about eating breakfast in the cafeteria. As mentioned above alternative serving models which address these issues include Breakfast in the Classroom, Breakfast After the Bell, Grab and Go, as well as many other unique ways schools have customized delivery. These models can be crucial to a successful free breakfast program as they are all designed to get breakfast participation as close to 100 percent as possible.

- **Breakfast in the Classroom** is the most effective and widely used model for a no charge breakfast program. Schools using this model have complete prepackaged breakfasts delivered to classrooms prior to the start of the school day. Students pick up a breakfast as they arrive at their classroom in the morning and take it to their desk. Teachers use the 10-15 minutes it takes to eat to record attendance, make announcements or engage the students in an activity that only requires students listen. After the students finish eating, they wipe down their desks, collect the trash, and leave waste outside the classroom for collection.

In addition to teachers using the meal time for educational purposes such as reading aloud and giving instruction, administrators have also found ways to engage students in the program which encourage the development of responsibility. Principals in some schools have created student worker positions where students interview for the opportunity to assist the school nutrition staff in the mornings by packing coolers with the breakfasts and delivering them to the classrooms before the start of the day. This program teaches students on the job responsibility, while reducing the morning duties of the school nutrition staff.

- **Breakfast After the Bell** is another popular way to provide breakfast at no charge. Using this model students report to the cafeteria at the beginning of the school day where they sit with their class at an assigned table. While the students eat breakfast teachers have the opportunity to take attendance and check in with their students. Once students finish eating the teachers bring their students to the classroom. Schools using this model find this time gives children a small amount of time to socialize before getting to the classroom for instruction leading to a more effective time of instruction. Breakfast After the Bell can also be served during a mid-morning break from instructional time. This gives students a chance to not only eat but also to take a break from instruction to be more focused once class resumes.

- Grab and Go** is another model schools have chosen to use when offering free breakfast. This is most commonly done in two ways. Students who ride the bus to school pick up a complete meal as they get on the bus and are finished when they arrive at school. Complete prepackaged meals are also available from carts on the school campus for those students who do not ride the bus. This allows any student who wishes to eat a chance to do so. The downside to using a Grab and Go model is that participation often lags behind the previous two models, which get close to 100 percent participation, causing school food service programs to miss out on revenues which cover their fixed costs.

**Financial Success from  
No Charge Breakfast in Hutto ISD**

Hutto ISD saw significant financial gains from implementing a free breakfast program. During the 2007-2008 school year, prior to implementing this program, Hutto ISD's Cottonwood Creek Elementary (51 percent Free or Reduced-Priced Eligible) was serving approximately 30 percent of their student population breakfast and had a deficit of \$11,752 from the breakfast program for the year. In the 2012-2013 school year, after having implemented no charge breakfast, they have increased participation to 40 percent of enrolled students and project ending the school year with a budget surplus of \$5,570. (See Appendix A for full financial breakdown)

**Hutto ISD's:  
Cottonwood  
Creek  
Elementary  
School**

***Pre no charge  
breakfast:***  
30 percent  
Participation  
\$11,754 Deficit

***After no charge  
breakfast:***  
40 percent  
Participation  
\$5,570 Surplus

**Addressing the Challenges of the Implementation**

Providing breakfast at no charge to all students, with its numerous advantages, can also include several hurdles in implementation, including concern from parents who argue the program is wasteful and encouraged overeating. However, school districts have been more successful, financially and with community buy in, when the program is implemented only on high need campuses or where there is strong parental support.

In addition to parents, school administrators have also faced challenges from teachers, nutrition directors, and building engineers. Schools that have had the best response from these three parties included them in the planning and implementation phase. Administrators that listened to feedback and addressed concerns of their staff found much greater support and excitement for the program. Districts and campuses which discuss concerns prior to implementation found it much easier to find solutions which address potential issues foreseen by all parties involved.

## Current Breakfast Law in Texas

The 1995 Texas Legislature passed a bill which requires breakfast to be served in all schools where the student population is 10 percent or more eligible for free or reduced-priced school meals. This legislation has been instrumental in providing access to the school breakfast program in Texas and has placed our state near the top of the list of states for participation. However Texas still only serves about 60 percent of the students who are receiving a free or reduced-priced lunch.

## Proposed Breakfast Legislation

Legislation has been filed in both the Texas House and Senate which will require school campuses with 80 percent or more of their students eligible for free or reduced-priced meals to offer breakfast to all students at no charge. The legislation allows schools to choose the delivery model which best suits their campus.

Breakfast isn't a partisan issue. In both Republican led states such as New Mexico, Florida, Arkansas and Democratic led states such as Massachusetts, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, no charge breakfast programs have been supported through legislation or additional state funding. The leadership of these states agree that assuring students are fed in the morning benefits the state in both fighting food insecurity and improving educational outcomes.

If the proposed legislation were passed in Texas the effects would be dramatic, as it is estimated that if every school with 80 percent or more of its student qualifying for free or reduced-priced meals were to offer breakfast at no charge, an additional 731,000 students would be guaranteed a nutritious start to their school day. In addition to a significant increase in participation, Texas would increase the amount of federal funds going to local Texas schools by \$203 million, easing demands on school budgets.

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For more information or to request an interview, please contact Brian Stephens at [stephens@cphp.org](mailto:stephens@cphp.org) or 512.823.2871.

### **About CPPP**

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**FIGURE 1**  
**SAMPLE HEALTHY BREAKFAST MENU**

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1				
Whole grain bagel with low-fat cream cheese	Breakfast burrito with whole wheat tortilla	Whole wheat pancakes with turkey bacon	Scrambled Eggs with Whole Wheat Toast	Strawberry yogurt shake Granola bar
Orange	Banana	Chunky cinnamon applesauce	Pineapple Tidbits	Orange slices
Fat-free or low-fat or low-fat milk	Fat-free or low-fat or low-fat milk	Fat-free or low-fat milk	Fat-free or low-fat milk	Fat-free or low-fat milk

Source USDA

**Appendix A:  
No-Charge Breakfast Cost Analysis**

<b>Hutto ISD: Cottonwood Creek Elementary School</b>				
<b>2007-2008 Student Population (Before No-Charge Breakfast)</b>				
Enrollment (#)	Free Meals (%)	Reduced Priced Meals (%)	Paid (%)	Free and Reduced Priced Population (%)
620	33	18	50	51
Reimbursement Rate				
Free	Reduced	Paid		
1.35	1.05	0.24		
Average Number of Students Eating Breakfast				
Free (#)	Reduced (#)	Paid (#)	% Eating	
100	35	56	31%	
Total \$ from Reimbursements		\$ 185.69		
Food Costs		\$ 92.85		
Labor Costs w/ Benefits		\$ 150.00		<b>Before Implementing No-Charge Breakfast</b>
Supplies		\$ 10.00		<b>Total Year End Deficit</b>
Remaining \$ for maintenance, utilities, indirect costs		\$ (67.16)	Multiplied by 175 serving days per year	<b>\$ (11,753.00)</b>

<b>2012-2013 Student Population (After No-Charge Breakfast)</b>				
Enrollment (#)	Free Meals (%)	Reduced Priced Meals (%)	Paid (%)	Free and Reduced Priced Population (%)
643	46	17	37	63
Reimbursement Rate				
Free	Reduced	Paid		
1.85	1.55	0.27		
Average Number of Students Eating Breakfast				
Free (#)	Reduced (#)	Paid (#)	% Eating	
130	45	80	40%	
Total \$ from Reimbursements		\$ 332.57		
Food Costs		\$ 165.10		
Labor Costs w/ Benefits		\$ 126.00		<b>After Implementing No-Charge Breakfast</b>
Supplies		\$ 10.00		<b>Total Year End Surplus</b>
Remaining \$ for maintenance, utilities, indirect costs		\$ 31.47	Multiplied by 177 serving days per year	<b>\$ 5,570.19</b>

**Appendix B:  
Statewide Impact of HB 296**

<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
A.W. BROWN-FELLOWSHIP	2	1,608	0	962	\$ 283,635
ABILENE ISD	10	3,519	6	1,449	\$ 392,114
ACADEMY OF ACCELERATED LEARNING INC	2	756	2	449	\$ 136,091
ACADEMY OF AMERICA-DALLAS	1	541	0	419	\$ 121,885
ACADEMY OF AMERICA-BEXAR COUNTY	1	513	0	304	\$ 91,254
ACCELERATED INTERMEDIATE ACADEMY	1	259	1	73	\$ 21,930
ALDINE ISD	57	50,062	0	22,570	\$ 6,330,446
ALIEF ISD	31	27,040	0	16,278	\$ 4,371,383
ALIEF MONTESSORI COMMUNITY SCHOOL	1	281	0	271	\$ 75,021
AMARILLO ISD	23	14,696	5	6,693	\$ 1,896,016
AMBASSADORS PREPARATORY ACADEMY	1	306	1	160	\$ 45,516
AMIGOS POR VIDA-"FRIENDS FOR LIFE"	1	485	1	170	\$ 55,854
ANTHONY ISD	3	847	0	96	\$ 28,845
ANTON ISD	1	129	1	71	\$ 19,475
ARANSAS PASS ISD	1	374	1	229	\$ 60,232
ARLINGTON ISD	27	24,199	27	15,441	\$ 4,148,353
ATHENS ISD	2	606	2	355	\$ 84,747
ATLANTA ISD	1	459	1	195	\$ 42,171
AUSTIN CAN ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	1	306	0	187	\$ 55,497
AUSTIN ISD	64	41,699	64	26,423	\$ 7,859,087
AZLEWAY CHARTER SCHOOL	1	134	1	3	\$ 881
BALMORHEA ISD	1	137	0	3	\$ 1,238
BASTROP ISD	2	766	2	456	\$ 121,920
BAY CITY ISD	3	1,857	0	325	\$ 87,255
BEAUMONT ISD	15	10,011	0	4,976	\$ 1,395,758
BEEVILLE ISD	2	913	0	207	\$ 51,022
BELTON ISD	3	1,598	3	551	\$ 137,471
BENAVIDES ISD	2	365	0	109	\$ 22,582
BENJAMIN ISD	1	93	0	18	\$ 4,851
BIG SPRING ISD	1	275	0	54	\$ 11,774
BIG SPRINGS CHARTER SCHOOL	2	175	0	43	\$ 13,487
BIRDVILLE ISD	5	2,794	5	1,962	\$ 528,192
BLOOMINGTON ISD	1	253	0	102	\$ 24,109
BONHAM ISD	1	151	1	15	\$ 2,879
BOVINA ISD	2	213	2	86	\$ 21,861
BRAZOSPORT ISD	6	2,811	5	1,399	\$ 379,596
BRENHAM ISD	1	495	1	259	\$ 70,764
BROADDUS ISD	1	251	1	114	\$ 29,876
BROOKS ISD	3	1,192	0	637	\$ 179,015

**Appendix B:  
Statewide Impact of HB 296**

<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
BROWNFIELD ISD	2	187	0	39	\$ 12,065
BROWNSVILLE ISD	57	50,150	0	10,512	\$ 2,537,993
BROWNWOOD ISD	3	641	0	130	\$ 31,716
BRYAN ISD	11	5,583	11	2,884	\$ 823,392
BUENA VISTA ISD	1	104	0	58	\$ 15,713
CALVERT ISD	1	153	0	31	\$ 9,649
CANUTILLO ISD	9	6,048	0	2,231	\$ 642,265
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	10	6,692	10	5,180	\$ 1,414,645
CASTLEBERRY ISD	3	2,852	3	2,085	\$ 619,727
CEDAR HILL ISD	1	682	0	191	\$ 50,023
CEDARS INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY	1	256	1	117	\$ 32,089
CENTER ISD	1	498	1	166	\$ 42,692
CENTER POINT ISD	1	296	1	95	\$ 22,955
CHANNELVIEW ISD	9	6,243	0	3,578	\$ 923,684
CHAPEL HILL ISD-TYLER	1	422	1	182	\$ 53,872
CHARLOTTE ISD	1	173	0	58	\$ 16,430
CHILLICOTHE ISD	1	102	0	7	\$ 1,404
CHILTON ISD	1	507	1	268	\$ 67,588
CLARKSVILLE ISD	3	678	0	292	\$ 81,446
CLEBURNE ISD	2	1,009	0	544	\$ 145,131
CLEVELAND ISD	3	2,056	3	1,230	\$ 314,412
CLINT ISD	13	11,986	13	1,947	\$ 477,970
CONNALLY ISD	2	1,195	0	257	\$ 59,100
CONROE ISD	7	5,099	7	3,431	\$ 971,657
COOLIDGE ISD	1	176	1	120	\$ 31,879
CORPUS CHRISTI ISD	25	14,224	6	6,371	\$ 1,846,221
CORRIGAN-CAMDEN ISD	1	156	1	95	\$ 24,275
CORSICANA ISD	4	2,414	4	592	\$ 176,287
COTULLA ISD	3	925	3	644	\$ 185,315
CROCKETT ISD	3	777	3	421	\$ 115,872
CRYSTAL CITY ISD	2	1,190	0	717	\$ 194,116
CUERO ISD	1	6	0	2	\$ 468
CULBERSON COUNTY-ALLAMORE ISD	2	333	2	49	\$ 14,940
CYPRESS-FAIRBANKS ISD	5	5,464	5	3,099	\$ 818,912
DALHART ISD	1	65	0	37	\$ 11,144
DALLAS CAN! ACADEMY CHART SCHOOL	4	2,177	0	1,510	\$ 486,509
DALLAS ISD	184	131,634	184	84,799	\$ 24,622,623
DAYTON ISD	1	204	1	126	\$ 34,639
DEER PARK ISD	4	2,534	1	1,284	\$ 341,726

**Appendix B:  
Statewide Impact of HB 296**

<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
DEL VALLE ISD	12	10,312	0	3,357	\$ 871,200
DELL CITY ISD	1	73	0	8	\$ 2,640
DENTON ISD	3	1,336	3	768	\$ 190,850
DESOTO ISD	3	1,766	3	1,095	\$ 284,051
DIBOLL ISD	1	532	0	288	\$ 72,323
DICKINSON ISD	1	650	1	342	\$ 85,964
DILLEY ISD	1	531	0	98	\$ 24,358
DIMMITT ISD	3	3,531	0	2,480	\$ 701,467
DONNA ISD	21	15,060	0	2,292	\$ 569,852
DR. M.L. GARZA-GONZALEZ CHARTER	2	203	0	23	\$ 4,510
DRAW ACADEMY	2	422	2	253	\$ 72,903
DUMAS ISD	3	1,455	0	349	\$ 90,455
DUNCANVILLE ISD	7	4,410	7	2,215	\$ 581,765
EAGLE PASS ISD	25	14,980	0	6,255	\$ 1,813,150
EAST AUSTIN COLLEGE PREP ACADEMY	1	290	1	222	\$ 70,060
EAST CENTRAL ISD	2	880	2	542	\$ 149,054
ECTOR COUNTY ISD	2	1,191	0	278	\$ 79,930
EDCOUCH-ELSA ISD	8	5,209	0	660	\$ 164,630
EDGEWOOD ISD-SAN ANTONIO	19	12,097	0	3,271	\$ 944,655
EDINBURG ISD	42	33,687	0	12,447	\$ 3,312,979
EHRHART SCHOOL	1	228	1	128	\$ 33,311
EL PASO ISD	46	28,498	32	16,619	\$ 4,764,016
ELGIN ISD	1	775	1	450	\$ 110,085
ENNIS ISD	2	613	0	126	\$ 33,597
ETOILE ISD	1	140	1	73	\$ 16,293
EVERMAN ISD	6	3,748	6	2,392	\$ 626,649
EXCELLENCE 2000 INC.	2	901	2	425	\$ 125,917
FABENS ISD	4	2,329	0	1,562	\$ 448,235
FAITH FAMILY ACADEMY OF OAK CLIFF	1	1,761	0	312	\$ 92,468
FANNINDEL ISD	1	109	1	28	\$ 5,514
FERRIS ISD	4	1,799	0	959	\$ 261,661
FLORENCE ISD	1	431	0	208	\$ 56,485
FORT BEND ISD	7	4,956	7	3,581	\$ 1,002,680
FORT WORTH CAN	2	658	0	472	\$ 144,354
FORT WORTH ISD	100	64,185	28	42,892	\$ 12,281,085
FT HANCOCK ISD	3	505	0	144	\$ 32,505
GAINESVILLE ISD	5	2,286	0	519	\$ 135,800
GALAVIZ ACADEMY INC	1	68	1	52	\$ 7,665
GALENA PARK ISD	18	15,995	0	9,920	\$ 2,719,319

**Appendix B:  
Statewide Impact of HB 296**

<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
GALVESTON ISD	6	2,368	6	713	\$ 191,661
GARLAND ISD	20	12,480	20	8,964	\$ 2,399,958
GATEWAY CHARTER ACADEMY	2	809	2	520	\$ 143,955
GEORGE GERVIN ACADEMY	2	1,377	2	694	\$ 222,680
GEORGE I. SANCHEZ CHARTER	1	636	1	550	\$ 163,123
GEORGETOWN ISD	1	10	1	1	\$ 460
GHOLSON ISD	1	148	1	64	\$ 15,640
GIDDINGS ISD	1	607	1	326	\$ 84,578
GIRLS AND BOYS PREP ACADEMY	3	775	3	378	\$ 97,385
GOLDEN RULE CHARTER SCHOOL	4	982	0	739	\$ 236,145
GOODRICH ISD	1	53	0	30	\$ 8,615
GOOSE CREEK ISD	4	3,144	4	1,144	\$ 275,481
GRAFORD ISD	1	313	1	190	\$ 34,311
GRAND PRAIRIE ISD	21	14,729	21	9,088	\$ 2,500,732
GREENVILLE ISD	5	1,509	4	693	\$ 191,340
GUSTINE ISD	1	242	1	109	\$ 27,995
HALLSVILLE ISD	1	136	1	51	\$ 15,164
HARLANDALE ISD	27	15,055	0	1,164	\$ 300,052
HARLINGEN CONS ISD	16	8,508	0	3,964	\$ 1,089,273
HARMONY SCIENCE ACADEMY - AUSTIN	1	347	1	296	\$ 77,930
HARMONY SCIENCE ACADEMY - HOUSTON	1	314	1	227	\$ 60,431
HART ISD	1	198	0	29	\$ 8,578
HAYS CONS ISD	2	1,629	2	686	\$ 163,194
HEARNE ISD	3	965	0	443	\$ 126,748
HEMPSTEAD ISD	3	1,033	3	687	\$ 177,664
HEREFORD ISD	4	1,453	4	683	\$ 189,465
HIDALGO ISD	7	3,293	0	785	\$ 273,853
HILLSBORO ISD	1	465	1	315	\$ 26,198
HITCHCOCK ISD	4	1,149	3	413	\$ 114,128
HONDO ISD	1	16	0	1	\$ 300
HONORS ACADEMY	4	518	4	337	\$ 97,778
HOUSTON CAN! ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	2	775	0	525	\$ 171,006
HOUSTON GATEWAY ACADEMY, INC.	2	1,231	2	883	\$ 261,114
HOUSTON HEIGHTS LEARNING ACADEMY	1	130	1	74	\$ 22,526
HOUSTON ISD	180	127,669	0	45,441	\$ 13,282,247
HUBBARD ISD-HUBBARD	1	187	1	66	\$ 15,858
HULL-DAISETTA ISD	1	251	1	121	\$ 30,325
HUMBLE ISD	4	2,674	1	1,575	\$ 403,525
HUNTINGTON ISD	1	42	1	40	\$ 10,616

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<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
HUNTSVILLE ISD	1	418	0	86	\$ 16,074
HURST-EULESS-BEDFORD ISD	3	1,992	3	1,317	\$ 358,750
IDEA ACADEMY	10	5,320	0	1,800	\$ 504,311
IGNITE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	326	2	228	\$ 62,648
IRVING ISD	21	16,900	3	7,324	\$ 2,005,972
ITASCA ISD	1	152	1	119	\$ 31,425
JACKSONVILLE ISD	4	1,746	4	979	\$ 247,815
JAMIE'S HOUSE CHARTER SCHOOL	2	126	0	58	\$ 14,560
JASPER ISD	2	1,187	0	219	\$ 57,509
JEFFERSON ISD	1	165	1	55	\$ 13,257
JUBILEE ACADEMIC CENTER	2	947	0	454	\$ 125,643
JUDSON ISD	5	3,796	0	2,051	\$ 567,047
KARNACK ISD	2	200	2	80	\$ 23,253
KAUFMAN ISD	1	521	1	164	\$ 38,636
KEENE ISD	2	579	0	304	\$ 85,313
KENEDY ISD	1	366	1	223	\$ 58,306
KERRVILLE ISD	2	283	2	118	\$ 36,832
KILGORE ISD	1	538	1	274	\$ 66,213
KILLEEN ISD	7	4,167	7	2,653	\$ 689,309
KINGSVILLE ISD	3	1,279	0	215	\$ 56,669
KIPP AUSTIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	5	1,476	0	387	\$ 115,950
KIPP SOUTHEAST HOUSTON	4	1,212	4	769	\$ 205,386
KIPP TRUTH ACADEMY	1	332	1	109	\$ 29,690
KIPP, INC. CHARTER	15	5,847	15	3,714	\$ 1,088,843
KIPP: SAN ANTONIO	3	891	3	537	\$ 146,868
KLEIN ISD	6	5,634	0	2,727	\$ 754,930
KNOX CITY-O'BRIEN ISD	1	128	0	28	\$ 6,215
LA ACADEMIA DE ESTRELLAS	2	753	2	389	\$ 115,844
LA AMISTAD LOVE & LEARNING ACADEMY	3	403	3	96	\$ 28,168
LA FE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	1	217	1	72	\$ 18,212
LA FERIA ISD	7	3,729	0	984	\$ 281,354
LA JOYA ISD	36	29,066	0	7,969	\$ 2,359,180
LA MARQUE ISD	3	1,173	0	315	\$ 78,578
LA PRYOR ISD	2	472	0	115	\$ 31,642
LA VEGA ISD	5	2,909	0	1,414	\$ 406,396
LA VILLA ISD	4	599	0	215	\$ 64,145
LAKE WORTH ISD	1	639	1	458	\$ 96,524
LAMAR CONSOLIDATED ISD	10	5,526	10	3,066	\$ 811,775
LANCASTER ISD	8	4,034	0	2,028	\$ 562,566

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LANEVILLE ISD	1	159	1	44	\$ 10,619
LAREDO ISD	31	25,736	0	10,854	\$ 3,190,332
LASARA ISD	2	473	0	168	\$ 28,326
LEGGETT ISD	2	194	2	103	\$ 25,079
LEVELLAND ISD	1	91	0	56	\$ 16,239
LEWISVILLE ISD	5	4,082	1	1,230	\$ 316,888
LIBERTY-EYLAU ISD	3	1,259	3	610	\$ 153,494
LIGHTHOUSE CHARTER SCHOOL	1	218	0	120	\$ 34,772
LOCKHART ISD	3	952	3	139	\$ 35,482
LOCKNEY ISD	2	269	2	147	\$ 40,627
LOMETA ISD	1	269	1	152	\$ 39,545
LONE OAK ISD	1	31	1	2	\$ 740
LONGVIEW ISD	4	2,865	1	1,543	\$ 404,980
LORENZO ISD	1	216	0	18	\$ 6,176
LOS FRESNOS CONS ISD	14	10,505	0	3,184	\$ 794,236
LUBBOCK ISD	26	11,366	0	3,475	\$ 945,301
LUFKIN ISD	7	2,172	0	470	\$ 122,204
LYFORD ISD	3	1,542	0	257	\$ 27,531
MALAKOFF ISD	2	16	2	10	\$ 3,437
MALONE ISD	1	102	1	17	\$ 1,851
MANOR ISD	3	2,151	3	1,180	\$ 303,185
MARLIN ISD	3	1,088	3	485	\$ 139,347
MARSHALL ISD	5	1,544	5	602	\$ 156,041
MART ISD	1	243	0	67	\$ 14,882
MATHIS ISD	4	1,739	0	469	\$ 136,175
MCKINNEY ISD	1	484	1	96	\$ 23,585
MEDICAL CENTER CHARTER SCHOOL	1	271	0	104	\$ 30,497
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	1	487	1	279	\$ 68,273
MEMPHIS ISD	1	166	0	17	\$ 3,995
MERCEDES ISD	10	5,686	0	878	\$ 184,991
MESQUITE ISD	15	12,375	13	9,360	\$ 2,539,368
MEXIA ISD	2	868	2	581	\$ 156,930
MEYERPARK ELEMENTARY	1	237	1	118	\$ 30,915
MIDLAND ISD	2	1,010	0	292	\$ 67,327
MID-VALLEY ACADEMY	3	399	0	302	\$ 81,513
MISSION CONS ISD	22	15,946	0	4,126	\$ 831,901
MONTE ALTO ISD	3	928	0	86	\$ 25,014
MOODY ISD	1	16	1	11	\$ 2,247
MORGAN ISD	1	107	1	49	\$ 14,462



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MOTLEY COUNTY ISD	1	197	1	75	\$ 17,451
MOUNT PLEASANT ISD	5	2,908	5	1,729	\$ 475,052
MULESHOE ISD	3	1,173	1	447	\$ 114,916
MULLIN ISD	1	43	1	21	\$ 5,835
NACOGDOCHES ISD	6	3,016	0	552	\$ 156,248
NATALIA ISD	3	901	0	339	\$ 87,304
NAVASOTA ISD	2	1,315	2	758	\$ 189,302
NEW CANEY ISD	1	582	0	333	\$ 85,711
NEW FRONTIERS CHARTER SCHOOL	3	610	3	446	\$ 127,076
NEW SUMMERFIELD ISD	1	499	0	220	\$ 63,719
NEWTON ISD	1	558	1	277	\$ 67,282
NIXON-SMILEY CONS ISD	2	805	0	154	\$ 41,869
NORTH EAST ISD	18	11,539	18	7,730	\$ 2,158,445
NORTH FOREST ISD	10	6,611	0	2,905	\$ 393,692
NORTHSIDE ISD-SAN ANTONIO	22	14,601	22	9,033	\$ 2,502,393
NORTHWEST PREPARATORY ACADEMY	2	391	2	186	\$ 55,592
NOVA CHARTER SCHOOL (SOUTHEAST)	2	613	1	451	\$ 100,697
OAKWOOD ISD	2	215	2	99	\$ 21,259
ODYSSEY ACADEMY	1	674	1	296	\$ 72,604
OLFEN ISD	1	58	0	11	\$ 2,644
OLTON ISD	1	344	0	188	\$ 45,594
PALESTINE ISD	1	215	1	159	\$ 47,747
PAMPA ISD	2	1,094	2	424	\$ 123,094
PARIS ISD	4	877	4	251	\$ 68,657
PASADENA ISD	43	32,181	0	18,861	\$ 5,099,049
PATTON SPRINGS ISD	1	97	0	32	\$ 8,400
PEAK PREPARATORY SCHOOL	5	1,187	5	536	\$ 158,117
PEARSALL ISD	3	1,634	3	1,040	\$ 270,277
PFLUGERVILLE ISD	3	1,921	3	277	\$ 70,117
PHARR-SAN JUAN-ALAMO ISD	42	30,895	0	9,464	\$ 2,672,350
PITTSBURG ISD	1	526	1	317	\$ 79,311
PLAINVIEW ISD	5	1,930	0	398	\$ 109,305
PLANO ISD	6	2,274	2	1,358	\$ 363,765
POINT ISABEL ISD	4	2,563	0	270	\$ 69,356
POR VIDA ACAD CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	2	315	2	286	\$ 87,797
PORT ARTHUR ISD	10	6,629	10	4,034	\$ 1,082,708
POTEET ISD	2	882	0	526	\$ 140,310
PREMIER HIGH SCHOOL	5	908	5	725	\$ 210,618
PREMONT ISD	1	305	0	46	\$ 13,513

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PRESIDIO ISD	3	1,470	0	440	\$ 125,906
PROGRESO ISD	6	2,182	0	480	\$ 94,364
PROMISE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	5	668	5	407	\$ 128,768
QUANAH ISD	1	256	0	99	\$ 14,948
RADIANCE ACADEMY OF LEARNING	4	502	4	352	\$ 104,865
RALLS ISD	3	434	0	51	\$ 12,475
RAMIREZ CSD	1	38	1	11	\$ 2,481
RANGER ISD	1	260	1	113	\$ 27,834
RAUL YZAGUIRRE SUCCESS CH	4	1,248	4	864	\$ 257,346
RAYMONDVILLE ISD	5	2,246	0	572	\$ 177,196
RECONCILIATION SCHOLAR'S ACADEMY	1	227	1	200	\$ 60,287
RICE CONS ISD	2	543	2	264	\$ 74,581
RICE ISD	1	222	1	112	\$ 28,029
RICHARDSON ISD	13	8,511	13	4,126	\$ 1,164,228
RIO GRANDE CITY ISD	14	10,930	0	2,506	\$ 685,267
RIO HONDO ISD	4	2,192	0	532	\$ 118,476
ROBSTOWN ISD	6	2,936	0	602	\$ 194,394
ROCKDALE ISD	1	440	1	252	\$ 63,584
ROMA ISD	10	6,718	0	1,548	\$ 463,950
ROUND ROCK ISD	4	1,960	1	519	\$ 144,935
ROYAL ISD	2	1,199	0	673	\$ 168,395
RUNGE ISD	2	317	0	120	\$ 33,621
RYLIE FAMILY FAITH ACADEMY	2	980	0	601	\$ 183,525
SAN ANGELO ISD	6	2,574	0	708	\$ 201,234
SAN ANTONIO CAN/America Can	1	433	0	262	\$ 84,406
SAN ANTONIO ISD	88	52,966	0	21,605	\$ 6,152,929
SAN ANTONIO SCHOOL FR INQUIRY	2	448	2	286	\$ 84,389
SAN ANTONIO TECHNOLOGY ACADEMY	1	101	0	87	\$ 25,613
SAN AUGUSTINE ISD	3	843	3	368	\$ 106,068
SAN BENITO CONS ISD	22	11,582	0	4,884	\$ 1,262,474
SAN DIEGO ISD	3	1,326	0	825	\$ 221,935
SAN ELIZARIO ISD	6	4,189	0	1,849	\$ 575,437
SAN FELIPE-DEL RIO	4	2,958	0	957	\$ 232,437
SAN ISIDRO ISD	2	292	2	25	\$ 6,251
SAN MARCOS CONS ISD	2	1,258	0	706	\$ 180,654
SANTA MARIA ISD	3	674	0	170	\$ 37,989
SANTA ROSA ISD	3	1,179	0	191	\$ 47,773
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE ED	8	1,881	0	795	\$ 207,540
SEGUIN ISD	3	1,381	0	624	\$ 170,340

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<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
SER-NINOS SCHOOL	3	835	3	614	\$ 193,389
SHAMROCK ISD	1	207	1	110	\$ 24,547
SHARYLAND ISD	3	1,355	3	818	\$ 208,107
SHEKINAH RADIANCE ACADEMY	2	247	2	157	\$ 29,130
SHELDON ISD	2	1,460	0	647	\$ 161,651
SHEPHERD ISD	1	508	1	254	\$ 64,257
SHERMAN ISD	4	1,395	4	330	\$ 83,949
SLATON ISD	3	984	3	680	\$ 170,842
SNYDER ISD	1	174	0	45	\$ 11,087
SOCORRO ISD	15	11,935	2	3,498	\$ 830,772
SOMERSET ISD	6	3,871	0	1,844	\$ 505,696
SOUTH PLAINS ACADEMY	1	180	0	146	\$ 38,346
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	16	9,704	0	3,059	\$ 847,565
SOUTH TEXAS EDUCATIONAL TECH	2	375	0	125	\$ 32,311
SOUTH TEXAS ISD	2	1,143	2	719	\$ 175,300
SOUTHLAND ISD	1	162	0	46	\$ 11,861
SOUTHSIDE ISD	6	3,082	0	717	\$ 188,532
SOUTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL	4	887	4	576	\$ 173,105
SOUTHWEST ISD	12	9,708	0	4,950	\$ 1,399,673
SPRING BRANCH ISD	22	15,903	10	8,875	\$ 2,439,299
SPRING ISD	15	12,247	0	6,097	\$ 1,622,695
STAMFORD ISD	1	352	0	176	\$ 32,474
STAR ISD	1	58	1	13	\$ 3,494
STEPPING STONES CHARTER EL	1	252	1	192	\$ 51,104
SULPHUR SPRINGS ISD	1	631	1	306	\$ 71,561
SWEETWATER ISD	1	203	0	57	\$ 17,438
TEKOA CHARTER SCHOOL	4	499	4	111	\$ 27,663
TEMPLE ISD	9	3,709	9	1,846	\$ 489,630
TENAHA ISD	1	598	1	334	\$ 82,962
TERRELL ISD	2	1,273	2	597	\$ 146,362
TEXARKANA ISD	5	2,053	5	852	\$ 225,106
TEXAS CITY ISD	2	1,283	0	470	\$ 123,668
TEXAS COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMIES	1	214	1	166	\$ 51,667
TEXAS EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY	1	121	1	68	\$ 17,978
THE BRAZOS SCH INQ & CREATIVITY	4	481	4	283	\$ 80,877
THE RHODES SCHOOL	1	594	1	422	\$ 117,700
THE VARNETT PUBLIC SCHOOL	3	1,746	3	971	\$ 314,737
TIDEHAVEN ISD	1	174	0	75	\$ 18,712
TORNILLO ISD	4	1,369	0	941	\$ 261,460

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<b>School Districts with Campuses Over 80% Free or Reduced Population</b>	<b>Total Number of Campuses at or Above 80% Free or Reduced in District</b>	<b>Total Enrollment at Campuses in District Over 80% Free or Reduced</b>	<b>Additional Campuses Offering No Charge Breakfast With HB 296</b>	<b>District Level Additional Daily Participation if 100% Reached</b>	<b>District Level Additional Revenue if 100% Participation is Reached</b>
TRINITY BASIN PREPARATORY	2	1,298	2	1,079	\$ 326,153
TRINITY ISD	1	555	0	227	\$ 45,845
TULIA ISD	2	589	0	227	\$ 57,624
TULOSO-MIDWAY ISD	1	27	1	8	\$ 2,119
TWO DIMENSIONS PREPARATORY ACADEMY	3	575	3	111	\$ 31,191
TYLER ISD	16	8,034	0	4,399	\$ 1,246,966
UNITED ISD	20	18,539	20	6,146	\$ 1,613,422
UNIVERSAL ACADEMY	1	687	1	455	\$ 129,126
UVALDE CONS ISD	5	2,636	5	1,697	\$ 446,129
VALLEY VIEW ISD-PHARR	10	4,647	0	489	\$ 154,781
VANGUARD ACADEMY	1	1,316	1	923	\$ 236,237
VERNON ISD	2	835	2	527	\$ 133,354
VICTORIA ISD	5	2,550	5	1,613	\$ 444,535
WACO ISD	19	10,195	0	4,718	\$ 1,295,350
WAELDER ISD	1	269	0	110	\$ 31,874
WALLER ISD	2	829	0	417	\$ 100,413
WALNUT SPRINGS ISD	1	204	1	93	\$ 21,742
WAXAHACHIE ISD	2	743	1	457	\$ 88,562
WESLACO ISD	19	17,423	0	4,044	\$ 985,724
WEST ORANGE-COVE CONS ISD	3	1,819	3	803	\$ 219,430
WEST OSO ISD	4	2,114	0	1,202	\$ 322,981
WEST SABINE ISD	1	310	1	123	\$ 31,725
WHARTON ISD	2	1,194	0	781	\$ 209,746
WICHITA FALLS ISD	10	3,261	0	1,445	\$ 401,715
WILLIAMS PREPARATORY	5	1,267	5	860	\$ 266,381
WILLIS ISD	1	623	0	105	\$ 28,826
WILSON ISD	1	143	0	91	\$ 19,199
WINFIELD ISD	1	147	1	42	\$ 12,207
YES PREP PUBLIC SCHOOLS, INC.	6	3,039	6	2,447	\$ 702,145
YOAKUM ISD	2	802	0	402	\$ 106,910
YSLETA ISD	46	30,141	46	11,057	\$ 3,028,004
ZAPATA ISD	2	1,645	0	446	\$ 130,088
ZOE LEARNING ACADEMY	2	490	2	225	\$ 70,844
<b>State Total</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>1,595,758</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>731,422</b>	<b>\$ 202,917,551</b>