



VERMONT LEGISLATIVE  
**Joint Fiscal Office**

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## Fiscal Note

Date: May 9, 2022

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### **S.100 (Act 151) – Universal School Meals Act** As passed by the General Assembly

Senate proposal of amendment to the House proposal of amendment concurred in:

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2022/Docs/ACTS/ACT151/ACT151%20As%20Enacted.pdf>

House proposal of amendment:

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2022/Docs/BILLS/S-0100/S-0100%20House%20proposal%20of%20amendment%20Official.pdf>

As passed by the Senate:

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2022/Docs/BILLS/S-0100/S-0100%20As%20passed%20by%20the%20Senate%20Official.pdf>

### **Bill Summary**

This bill requires all public schools in Vermont to provide school meals (breakfast and lunch) to all students at no charge to families, and for independent schools to provide school meals to all students attending on public tuition at no charge, for FY 2023. This proposal is for FY 2023 and requires a report on impact and status of implementation and a report on possible revenue options for future year funding.

### **Fiscal Impact**

JFO estimates the bill would have a \$29 million impact on the Education Fund as an appropriation to the Agency of Education to provide reimbursement for school meals.

### **Background and Details**

The following sections have a fiscal impact.

#### **Section 3**

Section 3 mandates that each public school<sup>1</sup> provide daily breakfast and lunch to attending students at no cost to the students or their families. Section 3 also requires independent schools<sup>1</sup> to provide daily breakfast and lunch at no cost to each student attending on public tuition.

JFO estimates the annual cost for the provision of universal school meals to all public-school students, and all students attending independent schools on public tuition to be between \$25 million and \$42 million per year.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is specific to all schools operating a school breakfast and lunch program recognized under the National Child Nutrition Act and the National School Lunch Act.

<sup>2</sup> This range has been updated since previous estimates to reflect the additional cost of including independent schools.

This cost heavily depends on two factors – the percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch from the Federal Government, and the average participation rate of students eating meals. A lower percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch from the Federal government results in higher costs to the State. A higher participation rate of students eating meals also leads to higher costs to the State.<sup>3</sup>

For Fiscal Year 2023, JFO estimates the provision of universal breakfast and lunch to cost approximately \$29 million. This estimate assumes 30% of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals, and current average participation rates (60% participation in breakfast, and 75% participation in lunch).

If universal meals are continued past FY 2023, JFO estimates that the cost will increase over time to \$37 million. The annual cost is expected to increase for a number of reasons, including an anticipated decrease in students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in accordance with current trends as well as a potential behavior shift, and an anticipated increase in student participation rates.

## **Section 5**

Section 5 appropriates \$29 million from the Education Fund to the Agency of Education in Fiscal Year 2023 for the reimbursement of school meals outlined in Section 3.

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<sup>3</sup> For additional insight and background, please reference JFO’s previous fiscal note on S.100: [https://ljfo.vermont.gov/assets/Publications/Senate-Bills/71933a7238/GENERAL-353887-v8-FiscalNotes\\_S.100\\_031021-002.pdf](https://ljfo.vermont.gov/assets/Publications/Senate-Bills/71933a7238/GENERAL-353887-v8-FiscalNotes_S.100_031021-002.pdf)

## Appendix:

As described above, the cost of the provision of universal school meals largely depends on two factors – the percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch from the Federal Government, and the average participation rate of students eating meals. A lower percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch leads to higher costs to the State. A higher participation rate also leads to higher costs to the State. The following table outlines the range of costs associated with different assumptions of these cost factors:

<b>Estimated cost range of provision of school meals</b> (Costs in millions of dollars)				
<b>Percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals</b>	<b>Percentage of student participation</b>			
	<b>Average participation</b> (60/75% participate)	<b>Medium-high participation</b> (80/85% participate)	<b>High Participation</b> (90% participate)	<b>Max Participation</b> (95% participate)
<b>Average Enrollment</b> (40% qualify for Fed \$) <sup>4</sup>	\$25	\$29	\$32	\$33
<b>Forecasted trend</b> (35% Enrollment)	\$27	\$32	\$34	\$36
<b>30% enrollment</b>	\$29	\$34	\$37	\$39
<b>Directly Certified</b> (24% qualify automatically for Fed \$)	\$31	\$37	\$40	\$42

<sup>4</sup> Between FY15 and FY22, 40% of students received free and reduced-price meals.