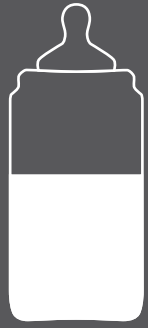


# 2015 Child Nutrition Reauthorization Priorities

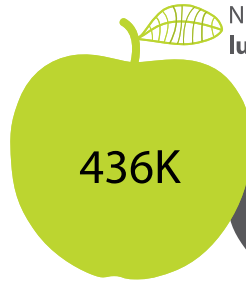


One in four children in Oklahoma struggles with hunger every day.

Oklahoma has the lowest participation rate of summer feeding programs in the nation.



Half of all infants born in Oklahoma are enrolled in WIC.



Number of low-income children who receive free or reduced-price **school lunches**. This represents 62% of all Oklahoma public school students.



Number of low-income children who receive free or reduced-price **school breakfast**.



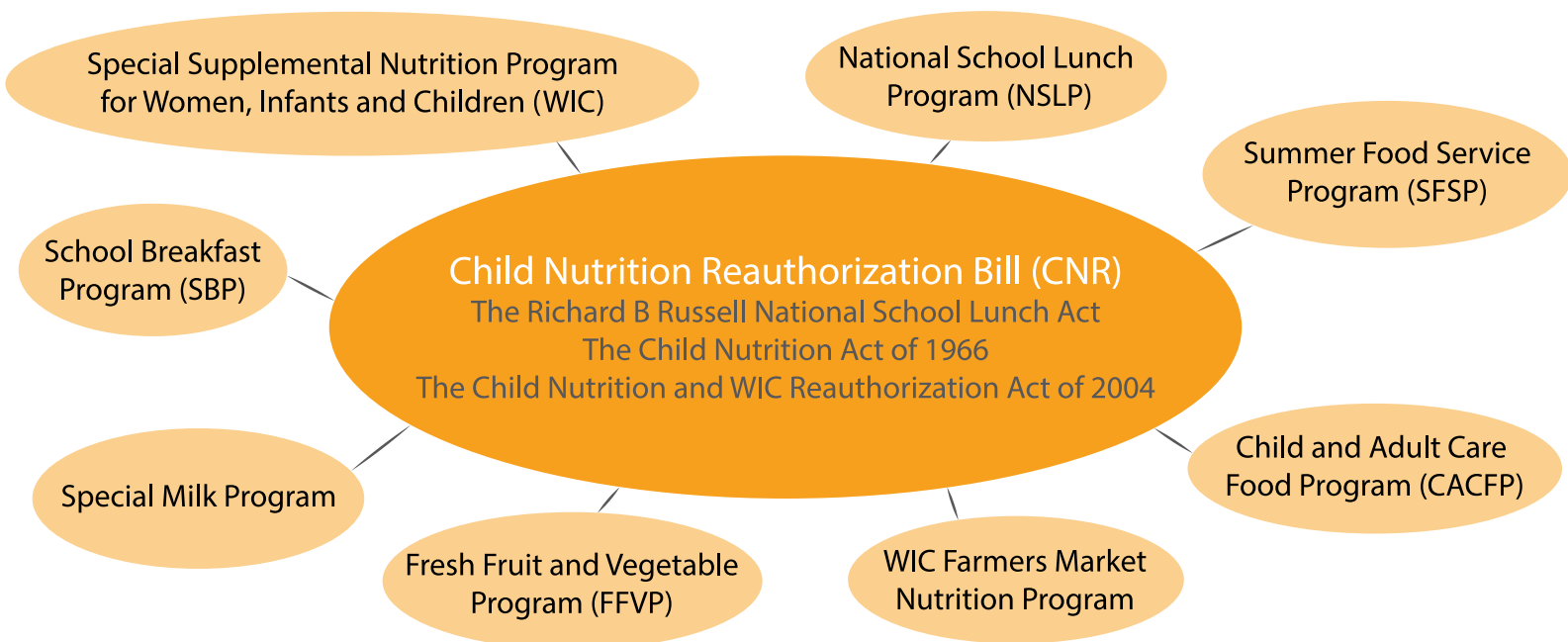
Number of low-income children who receive free **summer meals** when school meals aren't available.

While hunger affects people of all ages, it is particularly harmful for children, for whom the repercussions of poor nutrition and hunger are more severe.

The consequences of child hunger are broad and long-lasting.

Food insecure children are more likely to experience:

- Learning and academic difficulties, reduced concentration and lower test scores
- School absenteeism and tardiness, making them 1.4 times more likely to repeat a grade
- Poorer general health and one-third greater likelihood of a history of hospitalization



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# 2015 Child Nutrition Reauthorization Priorities

## Streamline SFSP & CACFP regulations

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) often serve the same children at the same sites, just during different times of the year. Operating one program year round would:

1. Eliminate duplicative administrative processes
2. Align inconsistent program requirements
3. Lower unnecessary, duplicative expenses
4. Potentially increase number of sites where children are served

## Strengthen ability to reach kids over summer

Only 2.6 percent of low-income Oklahoma children who receive lunch assistance during the school year receive food assistance through a summer feeding site. We need a two-pronged strategy that makes it easier for communities to establish summer feeding sites in underserved areas and also gives communities the flexibility to reach kids in alternate ways.

1. Lower the area eligibility requirement from 50 percent to 40 percent, allowing more school districts to be served
2. Wave the congregate feeding requirement
  - Allows program coordinators to send meals home via backpacks for weekends
  - Allows children to deliver meals to younger siblings
  - Allows volunteers to provide a home delivery option
  - Allows food banks to partner with existing programs such as school pantries, backpack programs, and community food pantries

## Strengthen access and quality in school meal programs

Only half of children receiving lunch assistance also eat school breakfast. More can be done to improve access to this most important meal of the day. Please continue to support schools as they strive to improve the nutritional quality of meals, providing support, equipment, and training to meet the guidelines set in the last child nutrition bill.



In 2013, The Well Outreach Inc. delivered Summer Feeding meals by bicycles.

## On-site feeding requirement results in reduction of 11,000 meals

The Well Outreach Summer Feeding Program		
Year	2013	2014
Funding	Grant	SFSP Department of Education
Delivery model	Home delivery via bicycles	Required congregate feeding (operated 8 sites)
Food source	Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma	Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma
Weeks served	8 weeks in June & July	8 weeks in June & July
Maximum number of kids served in one day	206	160
Meals served	14,000	3,000

After moving from private funding to SFSP, The Well Outreach Inc. experienced a decrease of 11,000 meals, primarily due to the on-site congregate feeding requirement.