

Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of HB 1508

Promoting Student Health and Readiness through Meal and Nutrition Programs

(2017-2018 Legislative Sessions)

Evidence indicates that HB 1508 has potential to increase the number of low-income students and students of color who eat breakfast and lunch, which in turn has potential to improve students' diet quality, to improve educational outcomes, to improve earning potential, and to decrease health disparities.

BILL INFORMATION

Sponsors: Stonier, Dolan, Ortiz-Self, Riccelli, Orwall, Peterson, Sawyer, Doglio, Gregerson, Slatter, Frame, Macri, Bergquist, Senn, Ryu, Kloba, Stanford, Sells, Farrell, Lovick, McBride, Pollet, Hudgins, Jinkins, Kagi, Appleton, Goodman, Tharinger, Clibborn, Ormsby, Cody, Santos, Fey, Pettigrew

Summary of Bill:

- Requires high-needs schools that have not reached target participation (70% of free or reduced-price eligible students) in both the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs to offer Breakfast after the Bell and provide adequate time for students to eat. All breakfasts served under these programs must comply with federal meal patterns and nutrition standards.
- Requires the state to provide financial assistance to support implementation of Breakfast after the Bell programs.
- Requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to develop and distribute procedures and guidelines and to offer training and technical and marketing assistance to schools to implement Breakfast after the Bell.
- Directs OSPI and schools to partner with nonprofits, philanthropic organizations, and communities to implement these programs.
- Establishes the Breakfast after the Bell lighthouse pilot project to promote best practices for designing, implementing, and operating Breakfast after the Bell programs.
- Eliminates the reduced-price lunch copay for students in prekindergarten through twelfth grade beginning with schools with the highest percentages of students qualifying for free and reduced-price lunch. All lunch copays are to be completely eliminated in the 2020-2021 school year.

HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

Summary of Findings:

This Health Impact Review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in HB 1508:

- Strong evidence that Breakfast after the Bell programs would likely increase the number of low-income students participating in the School Breakfast Program and eating breakfast.
- Strong evidence that eating breakfast would likely improve health outcomes for these students and decrease health disparities.
- Strong evidence that eating breakfast would likely improve educational outcomes.
- A fair amount of evidence that eliminating school lunch copays for reduced-price lunches would likely increase the number of low-income students who eat lunch as a part of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).
- Strong evidence that increasing the number of low-income students who participate in the NSLP and eat lunch in Washington would likely improve nutrition and diet quality for these students.
- Very strong evidence that improving nutrition and diet quality for students would likely improve educational outcomes.
- Very strong evidence that improving nutrition and diet quality for students would likely improve health outcomes for these students and decrease health disparities.
- Very strong evidence that improving educational outcomes would likely improve educational attainment.
- Very strong evidence that improving educational attainment would likely improve earning potential.
- Very strong evidence that improving educational attainment would likely decrease health disparities.
- Very strong evidence that improving earning potential would likely decrease health disparities.

FULL REVIEW

For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full Health Impact Review:

<http://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2017-07-HB1508.pdf>

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