

# Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of SB 6003

## Concerning Breakfast After the Bell Programs in Certain Public Schools

### (2017-2018 Legislative Sessions)

**Evidence indicates that SB 6003 has potential to increase the number of low-income students and students of color who eat breakfast, which in turn has potential to improve educational outcomes, to improve earning potential, and to decrease health disparities.**

#### BILL INFORMATION

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**Sponsors:** Wellman, Billig, Palumbo, Frockt, Rolfes, Van De Wege, Liias, Keiser, Pedersen, Hunt, Conway, Chase, Saldaña, Kuderer

#### 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.
- Requires that all breakfasts served under these programs comply with federal meal patterns and nutrition standards.
- Allows the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to administer one-time grants to each high needs school to implement a program, depending on appropriation of funding from the state.
- Requires 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 to partner with nonprofit and philanthropic organizations.
- Requires the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to conduct an analysis of the programs established in schools.
- Requires OSPI and the Education Data Center to assist in providing data required to conduct this analysis.

#### HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

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#### Summary of Findings:

This Health Impact Review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in SB 6003:

- 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.
- 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.

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