To amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to prohibit the stigmatization of children who are unable to pay for school meals, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 19, 2019

Ms. Omar (for herself, Ms. Haaland, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Takano, Mr. Kilmer, Ms. Norton, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Espaillat, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Pocan, Ms. Wild, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Khanna, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Cohen, Ms. Tlaib, Ms. Pressley, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Luján, and Ms. Johnson of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to prohibit the stigmatization of children who are unable to pay for school meals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “No Shame at School Act of 2019”.
SEC. 2. MANDATORY CERTIFICATION.

Section 9(b)(5) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(5)) is amended by—

(1) striking “Discretionary” and inserting “Mandatory”; and

(2) striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

SEC. 3. RETROACTIVE REIMBURSEMENT.

Section 9(b)(9)(C) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(9)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except” and inserting the following:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except”;

(2) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) RETROACTIVITY.—A local educational agency shall revise a previously submitted meal claim to reflect the eligibility approval of a child for free or reduced price meals for the period that begins on the earlier of the following:

“(I) The first day of the current school year.
“(II) The date that is 90 days prior to the date of such eligibility approval.

“(iii) MEAL CLAIM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘meal claim’ means any documentation provided by a school food authority to a State agency in order to receive reimbursement for the cost of a meal served to a child by such school food authority.”.

SEC. 4. REDUCING STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH UNPAID SCHOOL MEAL FEES.

Section 9(b)(10) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(10)) is amended to read as follows:

“(10) REDUCING STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH UNPAID SCHOOL MEAL FEES.—

“(A) OVERT IDENTIFICATION PROHIBITED.—A local educational agency or school food authority may not, based on the status of a covered child as a covered child—

“(i) physically segregate such covered child;

“(ii) overtly identify such covered child—
“(I) through the use of special tokens or tickets; or

“(II) by an announcement or a published list of names; or

“(iii) identify or stigmatize such covered child by any other means.

“(B) Eligibility Determination by Local Educational Agency.—For any covered child who is a member of a household that owes a week or more of unpaid school meal fees, a local educational agency shall—

“(i) attempt to directly certify such covered child for free meals under paragraph (4) or (5); or

“(ii) in a case where the local educational agency is not able to directly certify such covered child under paragraph (4) or (5), provide to the household of such covered child—

“(I) a household application and applicable descriptive material; and

“(II) written and oral communications to encourage submission of the application.
“(C) Collection of unpaid school meal fees.—In attempting to collect unpaid school meal fees from a household, a local educational agency or school food authority may not—

“(i) except as described in subparagraph (D), direct any communication regarding unpaid school meal fees to a covered child who is a member of such household;

“(ii) withhold educational opportunities from, or otherwise stigmatize, a covered child due to the status of the covered child as a covered child; or

“(iii) use a debt collector (as such term is defined in section 803 of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1692a)).

“(D) Letters.—A school food authority may permit a requirement that a covered child deliver a letter addressed to a parent or guardian of the covered child that contains a communication relating to unpaid school meal fees, subject to the condition that the letter shall not
be distributed to the covered child in a manner
that stigmatizes the covered child.

“(E) Eliminating stigma in meal service.—In providing a meal to a covered child, a
local educational agency or school food authority may not, based on the status of the covered
child as a covered child, dispose of or take away
from the covered child any food that has al-
ready been served to such covered child.

“(F) Definitions.—In this paragraph:

“(i) Covered child.—The term ‘covered child’ means a child who—

“(I) is enrolled in a school that
participates in the school lunch pro-
gram under this Act or the school
breakfast program under section 4 of
the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42
U.S.C. 1773); and

“(II) is a member of a household
that owes unpaid school meal fees.

“(ii) Unpaid school meal fees.—
The term ‘unpaid school meal fees’ means
outstanding fees owed by a household to a
local educational agency for lunches under
this Act or breakfasts under section 4 of
the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).’”.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should ensure that to the maximum extent practicable, a school food authority that participates in the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773), shall provide to a child who requests a lunch or breakfast the same reimbursable lunch or breakfast provided to all students not certified to receive free school lunch or breakfast, regardless of ability to pay for the lunch or breakfast.