

# Maryland School Breakfast Report

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2017-2018 School Year

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**Creating Healthier Students & Better Learners  
with the School Breakfast Program**



**Maryland Hunger Solutions**

*Ending hunger and promoting well-being*

## Maryland Hunger Solutions

Maryland Hunger Solutions, founded in 2007 by the Food Research & Action Center, works to end hunger and improve the nutrition, health, and well-being of individuals, children and families in Maryland. Maryland Hunger Solutions uses a three-pronged strategy to

- provide education about the stark reality of hunger's existence in Maryland and the proven solutions to reduce food insecurity;
- improve public policies to end food insecurity and poverty; and
- ensure that all eligible residents are connected to federal and state nutrition programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (known as the Food Supplement Program in Maryland) and school meals programs.

## Acknowledgments

Maryland Hunger Solutions gratefully acknowledges the following funders for their work to improve and expand participation in the School Breakfast Program in Maryland:

- Consumer Health Foundation;
- Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation;
- Fund for Change;
- Helen J. Serini Foundation;
- Hunger Is, a joint program of The Albertsons Companies Foundation and the Entertainment Industry Foundation;
- Johns Hopkins University;
- Kaiser Permanente of the Mid-Atlantic Region;
- Morningstar Foundation;
- Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation;
- Zanvyl and Isabelle Krieger Fund.

## Introduction

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During the 2017–2018 school year, the School Breakfast Program provided a healthy morning meal to more than 185,000 low-income Maryland students on an average school day compared to the approximately 300,000 students who participated in school lunch.

The School Breakfast Program is an important tool for educators to ensure that students have adequate nutrition to learn and thrive, and to not be distracted by hunger in the classroom. School breakfast and school lunch are vital components of the federal safety net for low-income families, helping to stretch limited budgets and provide assurance for parents that their children can receive healthy meals at school each day.

High breakfast participation can be fostered by three key strategies, all of which are discussed at length in this report:

- offering breakfast at no charge to all students by adopting community eligibility, when the school is eligible;
- implementing breakfast after the bell service models, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast, all of which reach more children than the traditional method of serving breakfast in the cafeteria before the school day starts; and
- participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement, a state-funded breakfast in the classroom program.

While gains are being made, and more schools and school districts across the state are adopting best practices, there is still significant variation among the school districts that provide breakfast to their low-income students. In the 2017–2018 school

year, only 61.9 low income students ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch in Maryland.

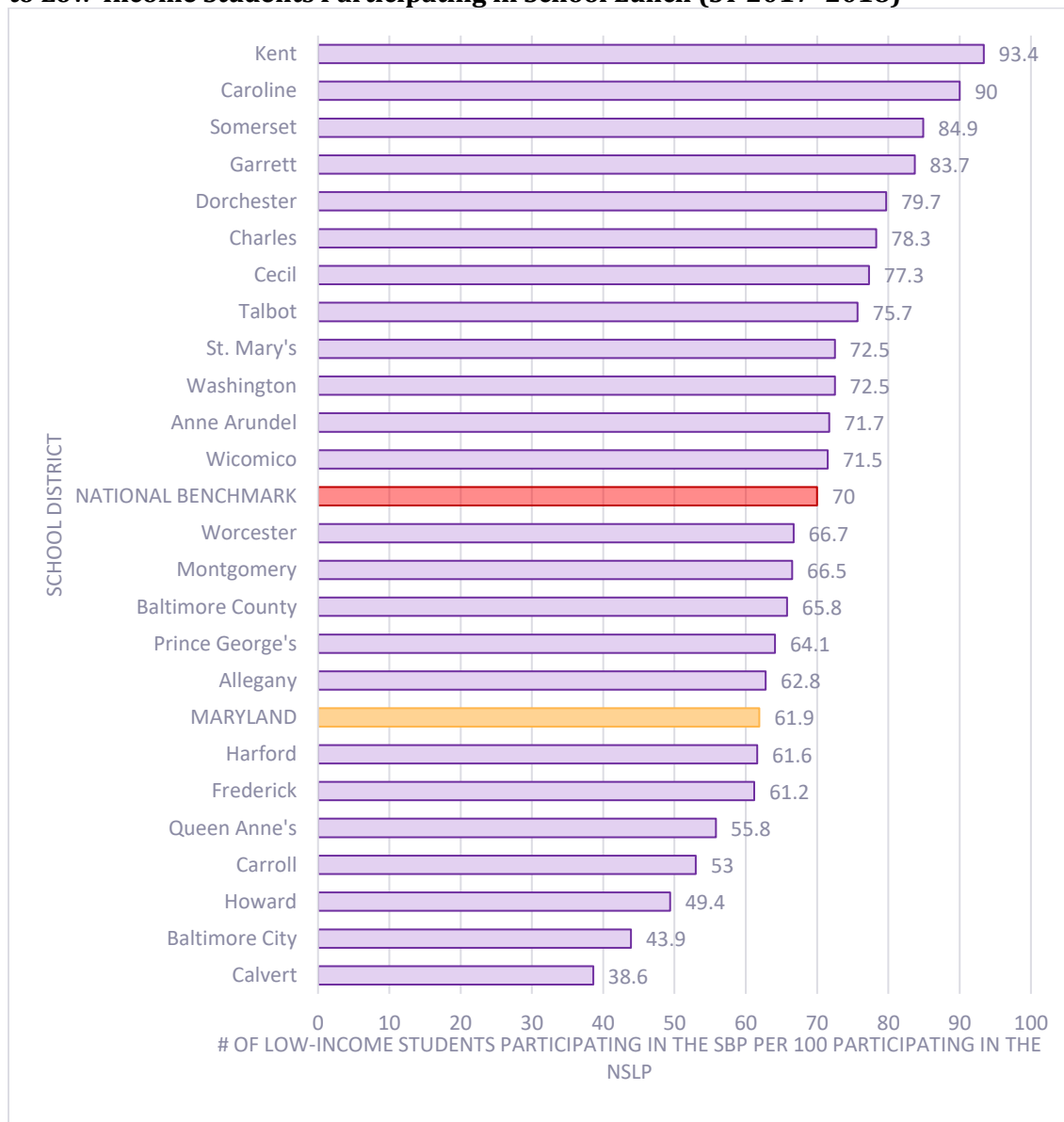
In order for Maryland to meet the national benchmark, set by the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), of reaching 70 low-income students participating in the School Breakfast Program for every 100 low-income students participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), low-performing school districts must take every opportunity to increase school breakfast participation and to ensure Maryland students do not miss out on the academic, nutrition, and health benefits of the program.

This report examines key findings regarding school breakfast participation rates in Maryland school districts that participated in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program during the 2017–2018 school year.

The report also includes report cards that evaluate low-income student breakfast participation for each public school system and the state overall. The overall grade for each reflects the level of success in reaching the national benchmark of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch.

Figure 1 shows the ratio of low-income student participation in school breakfast compared to participation in school lunch for each Maryland school district in school year 2017–2018, as well as the participation ratio of the state as a whole, compared to the national benchmark of reaching 70 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.

**Figure 1: Ratio of Low-Income Students Participating in School Breakfast Compared to Low-Income Students Participating in School Lunch (SY 2017–2018)**



## How the School Breakfast Program Works

### *Who Operates the School Breakfast Program?*

Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast

Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in Maryland through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE).

## *Who Can Participate in the School Breakfast Program?*

Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free meals.
- Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than 30 cents per breakfast.
- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as “paid meals”), which are set by the local school system.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules, however, make it possible to offer free meals to all children in a school or district, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in schools with high proportions of low-income children.

## *How are Children Certified for Free or Reduced-Price Meals?*

Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. However, children in households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as foster youth, migrant, homeless, or runaway youth, and Head Start participants are “categorically eligible” (automatically eligible) for free school meals and can be certified without submitting a school meal

application. School districts are required to “directly certify” children in households participating in SNAP for free school meals through data matching of SNAP records with school enrollment lists. School districts also have the option of directly certifying other categorically eligible children as well. Some states also utilize income information from Medicaid to directly certify students as eligible for free and reduced-price school meals.

Schools also should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students and they can coordinate with other personnel, such as the school district’s homeless and migrant education liaisons, to obtain documentation to certify children for free school meals. Some categorically eligible children may be missed in this process, requiring the household to submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income information section of the application.

## *How are School Districts Reimbursed?*

The federal reimbursement rate the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2017–2018 school year, schools received:

- \$1.75 per free breakfast;
- \$1.45 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.30 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe-need” schools received an additional 34 cents for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were at the free or reduced-price rate.<sup>1</sup>

## Offering Free Breakfast to All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students, with federal reimbursements based on the percentage of low-income children in the school. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast, opens the program to children from families that would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of breakfast in the classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

### *Community Eligibility Provision:*

Community eligibility schools are high poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students and do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications, or keep track of meals by fee category, leading to significant administrative savings and increased participation. Any district, group of schools in a district, or school with 40 percent or more “identified students” — children who are eligible for free school meals who already are identified as such by means other than an individual household application — can choose to participate.

### *Provision 2:*

Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category based on those applications for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multiyear cycle, called the “base year.” Those data then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.

### *Nonpricing:*

No fees are collected from students; however, the school does not receive any additional funding aside from standard federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid).

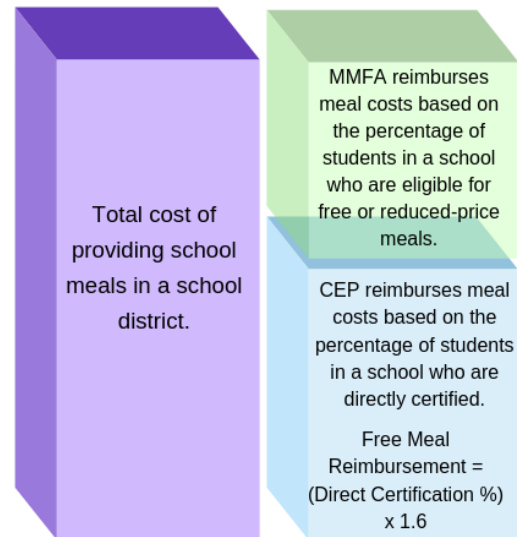
### ***Maryland Meals for Achievement***

Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA) provides state funding to supplement federal meal reimbursements so that schools can offer breakfast in the classroom for all students at no charge. A school is eligible when at least 40 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals. Though state funding for MMFA is limited, all eligible schools can and should apply.



## The Power of Two

Many high-poverty schools can use both Maryland Meals for Achievement and community eligibility to provide access to free school breakfast and lunch. The funding provided by the state through MMFA is designed to complement the federal reimbursement rates that schools are already receiving. By combining these two programs, Maryland schools can better leverage federal dollars to reduce the amount of state funding needed to support their school meals program. As a result, the limited state funding for MMFA can be spread across more schools to benefit more students.



## Benefits of School Breakfast

Children from low-income households are more likely to experience food insecurity.<sup>2</sup> Research shows that access to school meals can improve students' dietary intake and give them the nutrition they need to start their school day focused and ready to learn.<sup>3</sup> In short, school meals are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students.<sup>4</sup>

Participation in the School Breakfast Program has been linked with better test performance; fewer cases of tardiness,

absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; fewer visits to the school nurse; improved overall dietary quality; and a lower probability of overweight and obesity. Low-income students in particular benefit from participating in school meal programs.

In light of the large and growing body of research supporting the link between school breakfast and academic success, education stakeholders are making concerted efforts to improve the reach of the School Breakfast Program.

*"The impact of providing universal free meals reaches far beyond what is seen on the surface. In our recent study on community eligibility, we found that students attending a Hunger-Free School in Baltimore City are nearly three times less likely to be food insecure, as compared to students at a comparison school eligible for community eligibility but not using the provision. It's important to note that when we have conversations about school meals, we're talking about programs that effect the health of the entire community."*

**- Dr. Susan Gross, PhD, MPH, RD, LDN, Assistant Scientist/Nutritionist, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health**

### *Hear the Maryland Crunch!*

On March 6, 2019, Maryland Hunger Solutions celebrated the 6<sup>th</sup> annual Hear the Maryland Crunch! event to raise awareness about the benefits of school breakfast among students, parents, educators, local officials, and others.

Held during National School Breakfast Week every year, Hear the Maryland Crunch! is a fun, statewide synchronized apple crunch event to highlight the important role the School Breakfast Program plays in ensuring children have access to the healthy morning meals they need to learn and thrive in the classroom and beyond.

Since its inception, participation has grown as more advocates, legislators, and stakeholders recognize the benefits of school breakfast. In 2019, nine school districts encompassing more than 680,000 students, as well as eight political leaders and 14 advocacy groups showed their support for the School Breakfast Program by biting into an apple and posting a photo or video of the crunch to social media with the hashtag #HearTheCrunch.

For more information on how to participate, visit Maryland Hunger Solutions' [Hear the Maryland Crunch](#) page.





## School Breakfast Barriers

Despite the proven benefits of school breakfast, in the 2017–2018 school year, only 61.9 low-income students in Maryland ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch. While there are many factors that contribute to school breakfast participation, three primary barriers stand out:

### TIME

Many schools offer breakfast in the cafeteria before the school day begins, making it inaccessible to the many students who have not yet arrived at school. Even if students arrive early to eat school breakfast, they may feel peer pressure to socialize or play instead.



### STIGMA

Too often school breakfast is perceived as only serving children from poor families. The severity of this stigma becomes more pronounced for middle and high school students.



### COST

Many low-income families are not able to afford the cost of school meals. This is especially true for families whose income falls just above the cut-off line to qualify for free school meals and, as a result, must be able to afford the reduced-price copay, despite the fact that they are likely struggling to make ends meet.



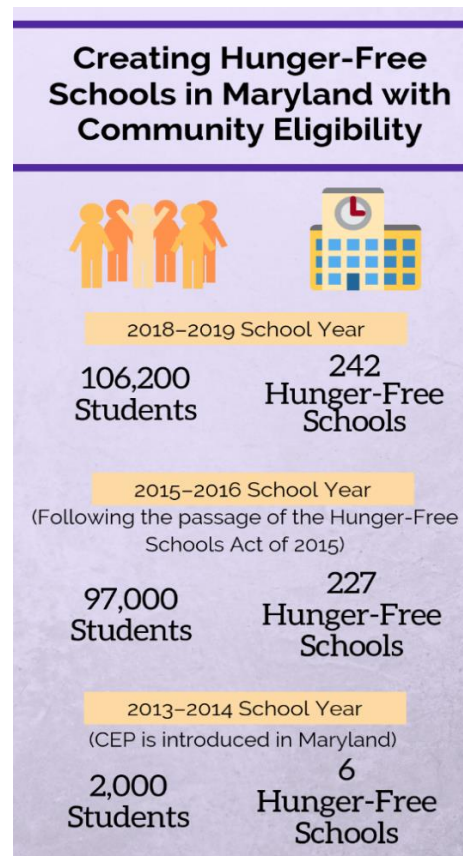
In 2018, Maryland Hunger Solutions led efforts to eliminate the cost barrier for more than 51,000 low-income children with the Maryland Cares for Kids Act, which will phase out the reduced-price copay for school breakfast and lunch over the course of the next four years. Once the reduced-price copay is eliminated in 2022, all students in Maryland who are eligible for reduced-price meals will receive their school meals at no cost.

## Eliminating Barriers with Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision allows high-poverty schools to offer both school breakfast and lunch to all students at no charge — essentially becoming Hunger-Free Schools. Community eligibility was first used in six Maryland schools during the 2013–2014 school year. Following the passage of the Hunger-Free Schools Act in 2015, the number of schools electing community eligibility rose substantially to 227 schools in the 2015–2016 school year. According to the most recent data available, more than 106,200 students in Maryland attended one of the 242 Hunger-Free Schools in school year 2018–2019.

Participation in school meals increases when schools adopt community eligibility because the cost for families of school meals and the stigma that can surround means-tested school meals are eliminated. Community eligibility also prevents students from “falling through the cracks,” including those in families that are just above the income threshold for assistance, but still struggling to make ends meet.

School districts that implement community eligibility experience a multitude of benefits. Community eligibility eliminates the need for school meal applications, relieving school districts from the administrative and financial burdens of processing and verifying such applications. By allowing all students, regardless of income, to eat a free school breakfast and lunch, the stigma associated with these programs disappears and participation grows. With the administrative burden of processing school meal applications



lifted, schools can redirect resources to improved nutrition, menu planning, and food procurement, resulting in better school meals. School districts can use a number of strategies to maximize the reach of community eligibility and ensure that all students are able to eat a healthy breakfast and start their school day ready to learn. For more information about this option and how to implement best practices, visit [FRAC's website](#).

**The following barriers are eliminated when schools offer community eligibility:**



## Eliminating Barriers with Breakfast After the Bell

Implementing a breakfast after the bell model that moves breakfast out of the school cafeteria and offers it after the first bell rings — making it more accessible and a part of the regular school day — has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. Breakfast after the bell overcomes timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast; it is even more impactful when combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools generally use one or more of three options when offering breakfast after the bell:

- **Breakfast in the Classroom:** Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.
- **“Grab and Go”:** Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.
- **Second Chance Breakfast:** Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving breakfast later in the morning allows students ample time to arrive to class on time, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

### Breakfast Model Utilization in Maryland

#### TRADITIONAL



865 Schools

Serve breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

#### IN THE CLASSROOM



536 Schools

Serve breakfast in the classroom.

#### "GRAB AND GO"



269 Schools

Serve breakfast from one location to be taken and eaten in another.

#### SECOND CHANCE



18 Schools

Serve breakfast after homeroom or first period.

The following barriers are eliminated when schools offer breakfast after the bell:

Time



Stigma



Cost



## Eliminating Barriers with Maryland Meals for Achievement

Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA) funding allows high-poverty schools to implement free breakfast in the classroom. This state funding supplements federal school meal reimbursements to facilitate schools offering breakfast in the classroom at no charge to all students. MMFA removes all three of the breakfast barriers to participation and is a smart investment — for every dollar in state funding, Maryland leverages \$5.46 in federal reimbursements.<sup>5</sup>

MMFA began in 1998 with just six schools participating. State funding for the program increased each year thereafter until the program suffered a 10 percent cut in 2009. Three subsequent years of increases in funding ended and funding remained level at \$6.9 million from 2014 until 2018, when successful advocacy increased funding again.

Because of the recent funding increase, participation in MMFA increased from 460 schools during the 2017–2018 school year to 485 schools in the 2018–2019 school year.

Maryland Hunger Solutions continues to advocate for increased funding for the Maryland Meals for Achievement program and improvements to the program, such as the Maryland Meals for Achievement for Teens Act of 2017, which expands access to MMFA in middle and high schools and

School District	# of Schools Eligible for MMFA, but not Participating
Allegany	11
Anne Arundel	3
Baltimore City	159
Baltimore County	27
Calvert	1
Caroline	0
Carroll	1
Cecil	2
Charles	2
Dorchester	1
Frederick	0
Garrett	2
Harford	3
Howard	0
Kent	1
Montgomery	3
Prince George's	79
Queen Anne's	0
St. Mary's	0
Somerset	4
Talbot	0
Washington	0
Wicomico	10
Worcester	2

allows a one-year grace period for schools that are participating in the program but fall below 40 percent free and reduced-price eligibility threshold. This bill also secured the first increase in funding for the program since the 2013–2014 school year.

The following barriers are eliminated when schools offer Maryland Meals for Achievement:

Time



Stigma



Cost



## Conclusion

School districts are reducing childhood hunger in Maryland by implementing the best practices described in this report. By implementing breakfast after the bell models (breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast), electing community eligibility, participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement, and working alongside an engaged group of

diverse stakeholders like the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Maryland State Department of Education, and the Partnership to End Childhood Hunger, Maryland has made significant efforts to expand school breakfast. Maryland Hunger Solutions looks forward to working with school districts and partners to build on these successes in the coming years.

*“Students simply cannot learn if their most basic needs are not met. If we want to truly prepare our children to succeed in life, we need to make sure that the work we are doing is focused on the well-being of the whole child. That means providing every single one of them with a nutritious meal to start the day. It is also important to use policy tools like community eligibility to reach all of our students.”*

**- John Gaddis, Superintendent, Somerset County Public Schools**



### Key Recommendations and Best Practices:

- Provide free meals to all students in the school by adopting community eligibility in eligible schools, or through other methods such as Provision 2 or nonpricing.
- Implement breakfast after the bell service models, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast.
- Apply for Maryland Meals for Achievement funding for all schools where 40 percent or more of the students qualify for free and reduced-price meals.



## Technical Notes

Data for this report were provided by the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) in the following reports:

- Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2017<sup>6</sup>
- Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2018<sup>7</sup>
- CEP Utilization by District for SY 2018–2019<sup>8</sup>
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Breakfast Agency Level Summary<sup>9</sup>
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Lunch Agency Level Summary<sup>10</sup>
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2017–2018 School Year-Participating Schools<sup>11</sup>
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2018–2019 School Year-Participating Schools<sup>12</sup>
- School Meals Breakfast Delivery Method by Site<sup>13</sup>

This report only includes data for participation in the SBP and the NSLP in

public schools in Maryland. It does not include data for private schools, religious schools, or alternate programs.

This report compares the Average Daily Participation (ADP) of free and reduced-price school breakfast to the ADP of free and reduced-price school lunch. To determine this number, the ADP of low-income students in the school district's School Breakfast Program was divided by the ADP of low-income students in the district's School Lunch Program during the 2017–2018 school year. The data used for the 2017–2018 school year include school days from September through May, and do not include the summer months of June, July, and August.

This report uses the most recent data available from school year 2018–2019 to determine the utilization of community eligibility and MMFA in each Maryland district.

For the purposes of this report, a student who is certified for free or reduced-price school meals is considered low-income.

## Non-Discrimination Statements

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Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

1. mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;
2. fax: (202) 690-7442; or
3. email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

## End Notes

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- <sup>1</sup> National School Lunch, Special Milk, and School Breakfast Programs, National Average Payments/Maximum Reimbursement Rates, 82 FR 35175-35178 (2017).
- <sup>2</sup> Food Research and Action Center, “*The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior*,” <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>, accessed April 10, 2019
- <sup>3</sup> Food Research and Action Center, “*Breakfast for Health*,” <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforhealth-1.pdf>, accessed April 10, 2019
- <sup>4</sup> Food Research and Action Center, “*Breakfast for Learning*,” <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf>, accessed April 10, 2019
- <sup>5</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2015). *Federal Reimbursement to MMFA Reimbursement*, [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.
- <sup>6</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2017). *Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2017*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://marylandpublicschools.org/programs/Pages/School-Community-Nutrition/FreeReducedPriceMealStatistics.aspx>.
- <sup>7</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2018). *Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2018*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://marylandpublicschools.org/programs/Pages/School-Community-Nutrition/FreeReducedPriceMealStatistics.aspx>.
- <sup>8</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *CEP Utilization by District for SY 2018-2019*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://marylandpublicschools.org/programs/Pages/School-Community-Nutrition/CEPData.aspx>.
- <sup>9</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2018). *School Meals Average Daily Participation-BREAKFAST Agency Level Summary*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.
- <sup>10</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2018). *School Meals Average Daily Participation-LUNCH Agency Level Summary*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.
- <sup>11</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2018). *Maryland Meals for Achievement 2017-2018 School Year- Participating Schools*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://marylandpublicschools.org/programs/Pages/School-Community-Nutrition/MMFAData.aspx>.
- <sup>12</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *Maryland Meals for Achievement 2018-2019 School Year- Participating Schools*. [Data set]. Retrieved from <http://marylandpublicschools.org/programs/Pages/School-Community-Nutrition/MMFAData.aspx>.
- <sup>13</sup> Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2017). *School Meals Breakfast Delivery Method by Site*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

# Maryland School Breakfast Report Cards

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2017-2018 School Year

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**Maryland Hunger Solutions**

*Ending hunger and promoting well-being*

# School Breakfast Report Cards

The following report cards evaluate the state of Maryland and each public school system on low-income student participation in the School Breakfast Program (SBP). The overall grade reflects the number of low-income students participating in the SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in the NSLP.

## *Grading Rubric*

Based on top state and district performances, the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) has set an attainable benchmark for every state and school district to reach a ratio of 70 children receiving free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

School districts reaching this goal received a grade of A- or higher. School districts failing to reach 50 children with free or reduced-price breakfast for every 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch received a grade of “Time to Act,” indicating the need to implement more best practices to reach a higher number of low-income students.

Grade	Number of Low-Income Students Participating in School Breakfast per Every 100 Participating in School Lunch
A+	90–100
A	80–89
A-	70–79
B+	67–69
B	65–66
B-	62–64
C+	58–61
C	54–57
C-	51–53
Time to Act	0–50

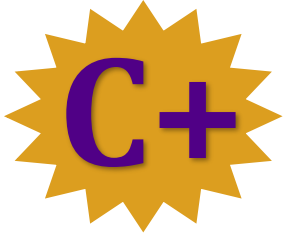
## *The Costs of Not Reaching the 70-to-100 Goal*

Using FRAC’s national benchmark, Maryland Hunger Solutions calculated the additional students who would have been reached if each district achieved the 70-to-100 ratio goal in the 2017-2018 school year.

The federal dollars missed annually were calculated for the state and for each district that did not meet the participation goal. This number was calculated by applying the current proportion of free and reduced-price students to the number of additional students who would have been reached had the participation goal been met. The standard federal reimbursement rate for breakfast was then applied, based on this proportion, for each district’s average number of school days where breakfast was served during the 2017–2018 school year. The final number calculated represents the estimated amount of additional federal dollars that the state and each school district would be receiving each year if 70 low-income students participated in the SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in the NSLP.



OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## MARYLAND

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

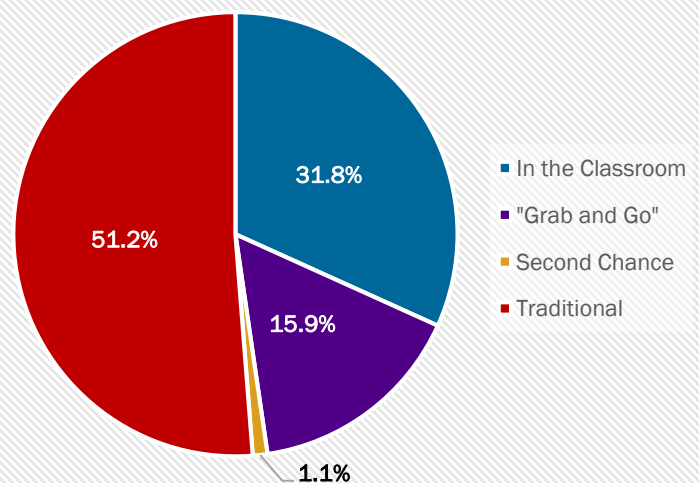
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP
387,268	185,869	300,303	61.9

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY STATE SCHOOLS (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	255	239
Maryland Meals for Achievement	794	481

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	536
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	269
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	18
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	865

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
185,869	210,212	24,343	\$7,623,680

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

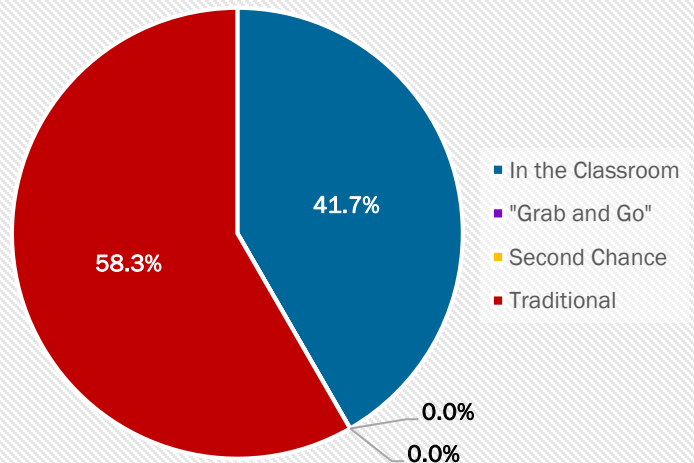
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
4,780	2,222	3,540	62.8	17 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	10	4
Maryland Meals for Achievement	21	10

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	10
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	14

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
2,222	2,478	256	\$66,835

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## ANNE ARUNDEL

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

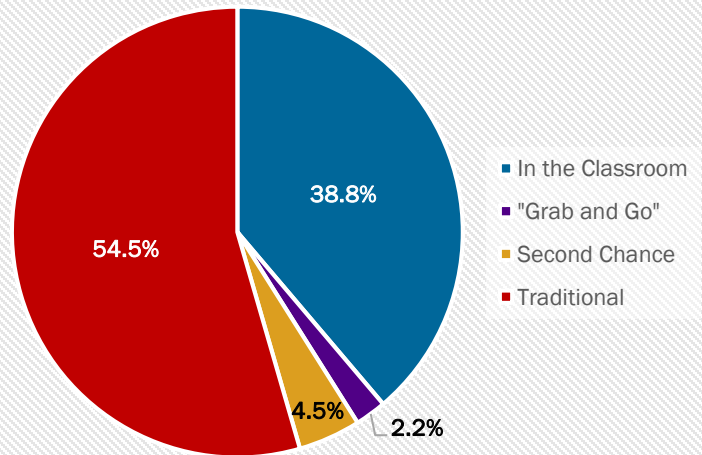
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
25,836	12,531	17,485	71.7	11 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	7	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	50	47

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	52
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	3
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	6
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	73

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
25,836	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:

**Time  
to Act**

# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## BALTIMORE CITY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

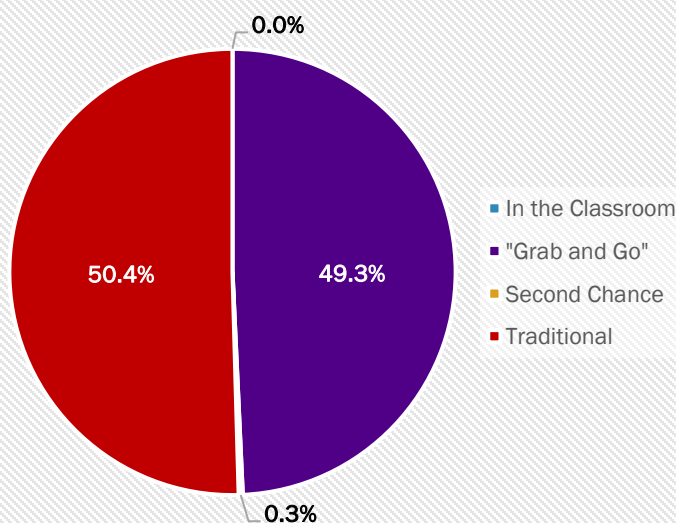
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
67,023	26,538	60,462	43.9	23 <sup>rd</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	DISTRICT-WIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	159	0

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	0
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	168
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	1
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	172

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
26,538	42,323	15,785	\$4,309,305

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## BALTIMORE COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

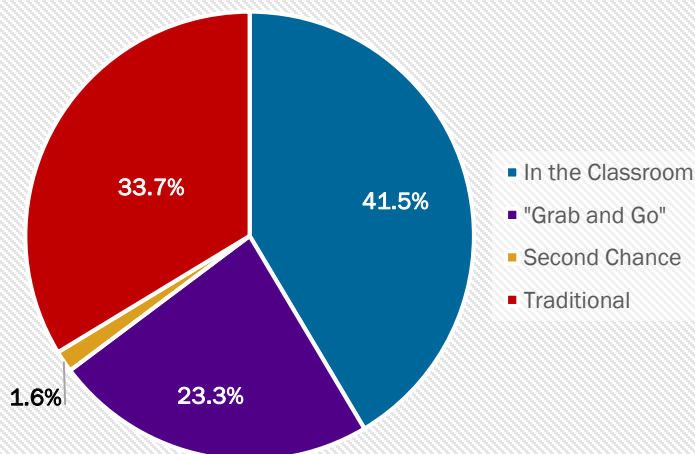
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
49,941	24,554	37,315	65.8	15 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	26	4
Maryland Meals for Achievement	107	80

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	80
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	45
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	3
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	65

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
24,554	26,121	1,567	\$433,192

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.



OVERALL GRADE:

**Time  
to Act**

# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## CALVERT COUNTY

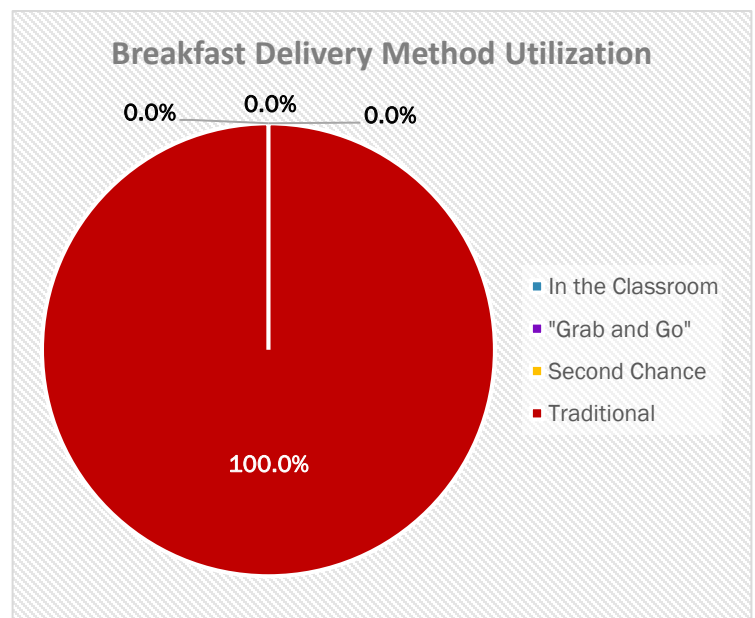
### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
3,159	708	1,835	<b>38.6</b>	24 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	1	0

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	0
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	23



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
708	1,285	577	<b>\$169,164</b>

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

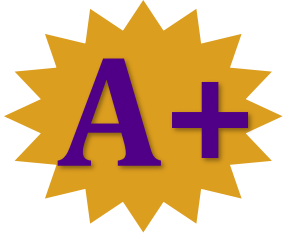
<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## CAROLINE COUNTY

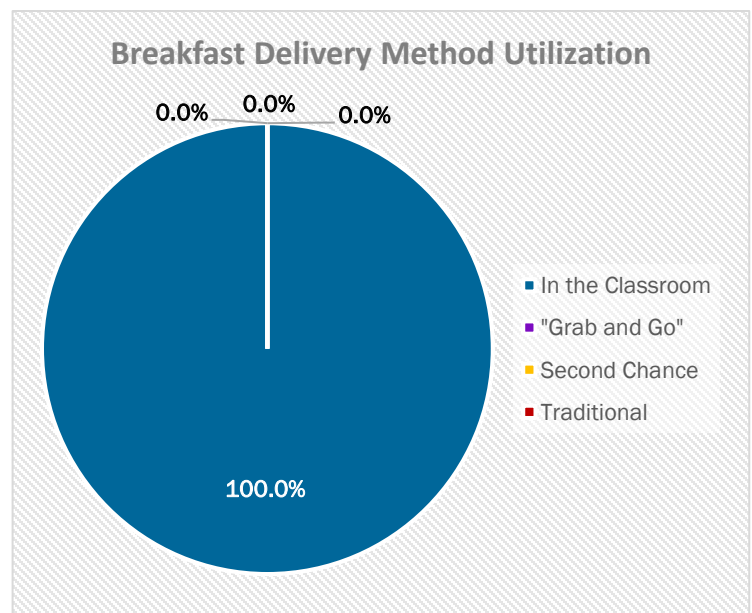
### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
3,202	2,239	2,487	90.0	2 <sup>nd</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	11	11

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	11
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	0



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
2,239	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## CARROLL COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

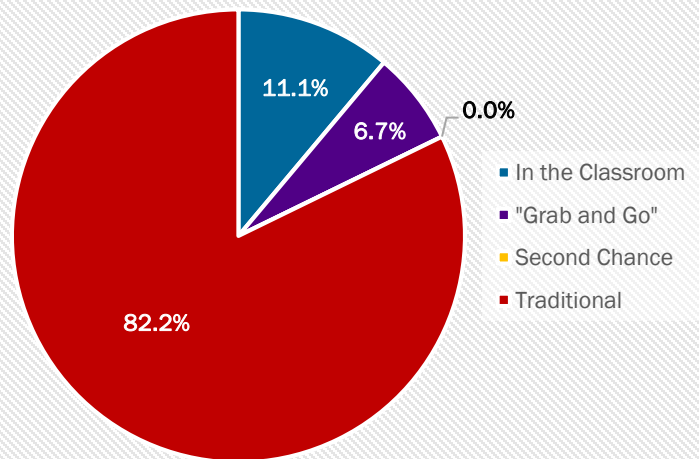
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
4,923	1,708	3,224	53.0	21 <sup>st</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	1	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	5	4

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	5
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	3
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	37

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
1,708	2,257	549	\$154,669

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## CECIL COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

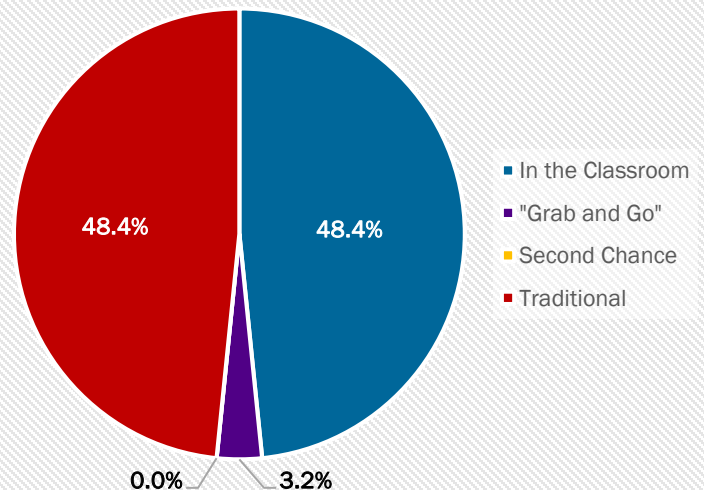
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
6,792	3,650	4,721	77.3	7th

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	6	4
Maryland Meals for Achievement	17	15

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	15
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	1
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	15

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
3,650	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## CHARLES COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

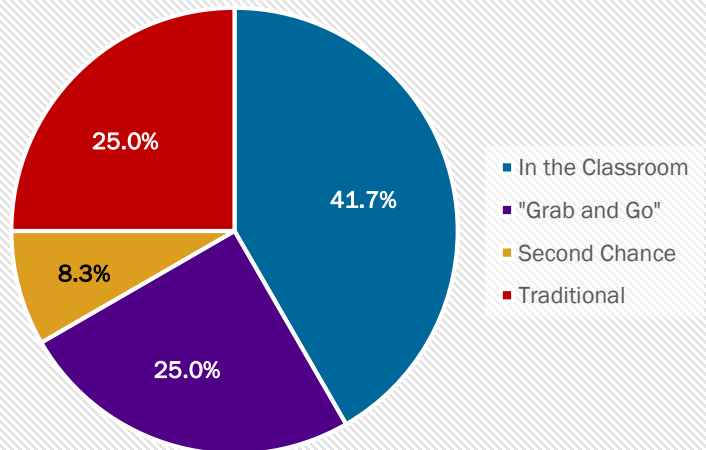
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
9,776	5,669	7,238	78.3	6 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	16	14

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	35
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	21
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	7
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	21

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO REACH GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
5,669	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.



OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## DORCHESTER COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

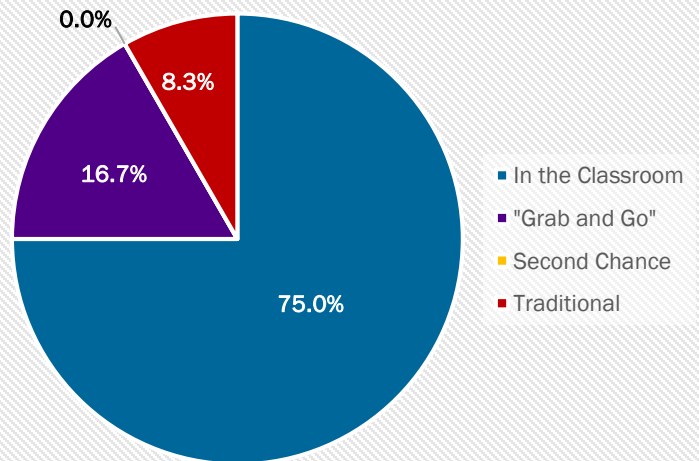
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
3,458	2,334	2,930	79.7	5 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	DISTRICT-WIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	9	8

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	9
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	2
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	1

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
2,334	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

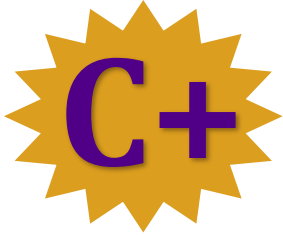
<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## FREDERICK COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

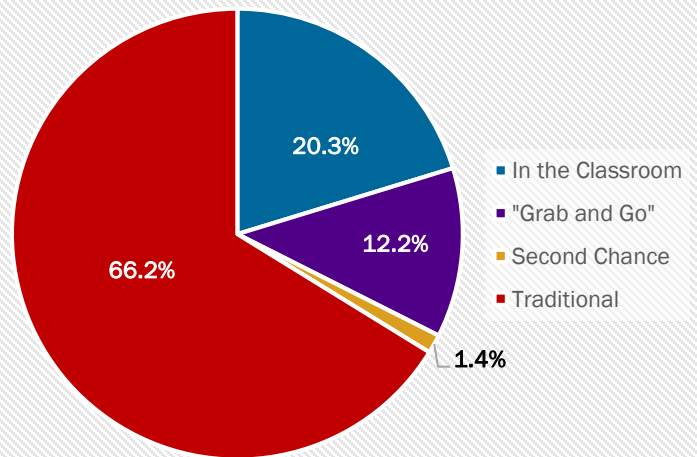
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
10,901	4,310	7,047	61.2	19 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	3	3
Maryland Meals for Achievement	13	14

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	15
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	9
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	1
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	49

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
4,310	4,933	623	\$178,220

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## GARRETT COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

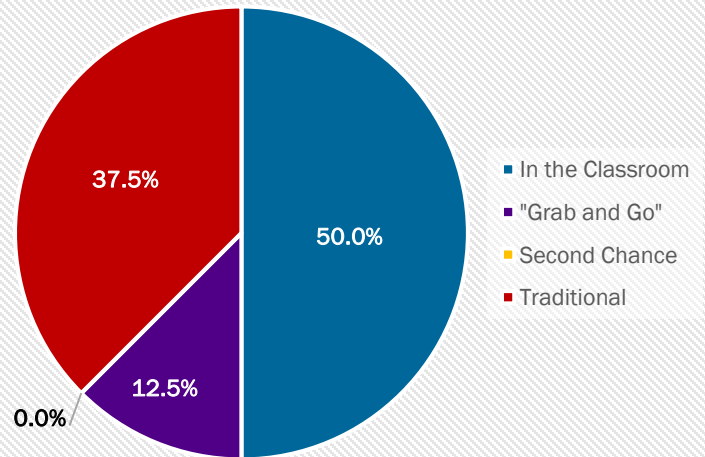
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
1,881	1,199	1,432	83.7	4 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	2	1
Maryland Meals for Achievement	10	8

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	8
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	2
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	6

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
1,199	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

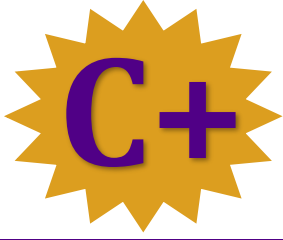
<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## HARFORD COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

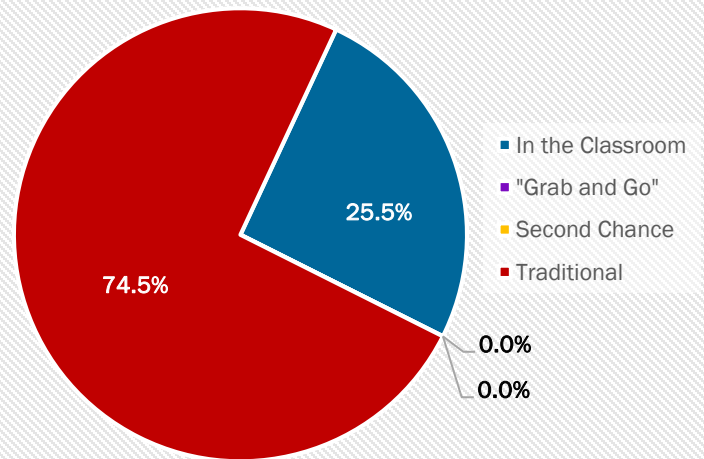
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
12,553	4,536	8,671	61.6	18 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	4	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	17	14

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	14
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	41

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
4,536	6,070	1,534	\$442,162

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:

**Time  
to Act**

# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## HOWARD COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

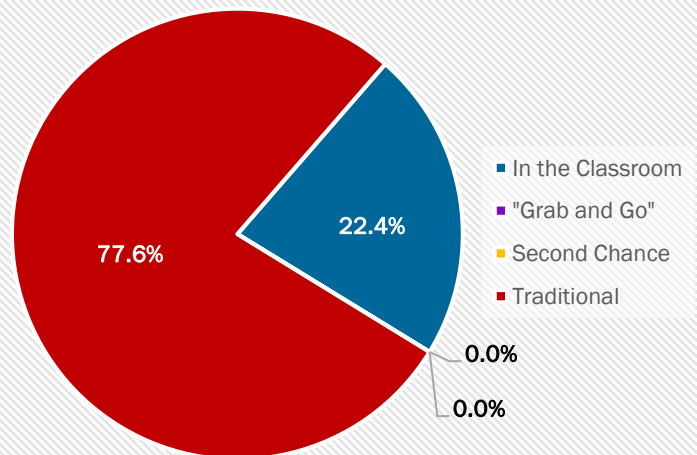
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
12,553	4,536	9,183	49.4	22 <sup>nd</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	0	2
Maryland Meals for Achievement	14	17

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	17
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	59

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
4,536	6,428	1,892	\$505,955

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## KENT COUNTY

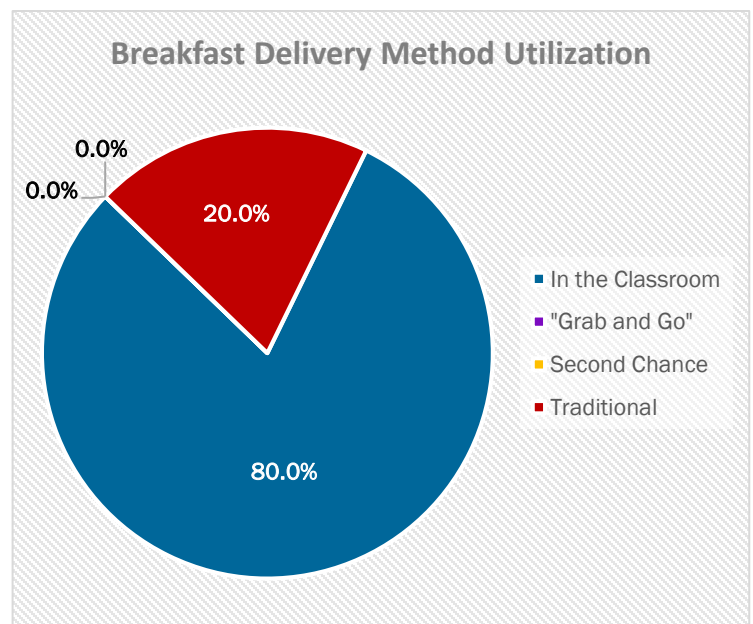
### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
1,070	734	786	93.4	1 <sup>st</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	2	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	5	4

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	4
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	1



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
734	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.



OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

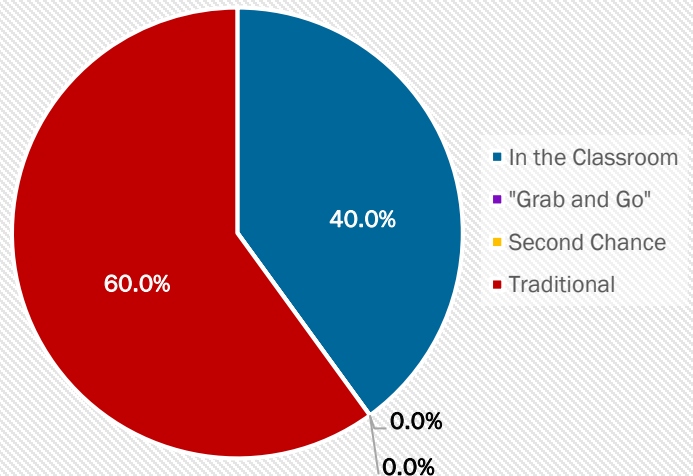
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
55,202	26,709	40,169	66.5	14 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	86	83

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	84
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	126

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
26,709	28,118	1,409	\$380,748

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

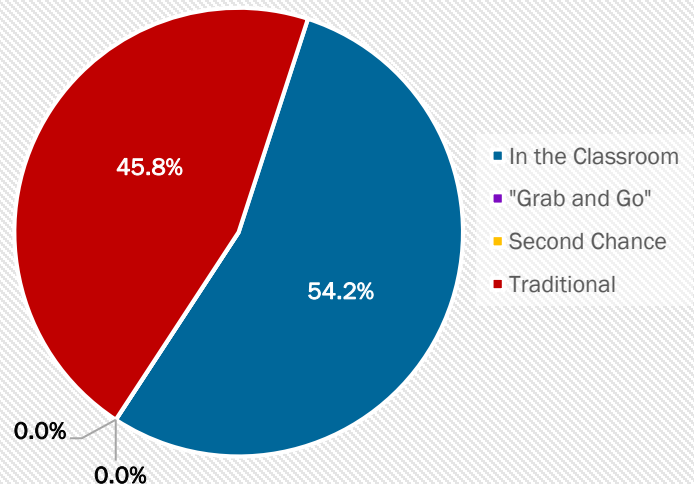
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
81,055	42,236	65,913	64.1	16 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	7	11
Maryland Meals for Achievement	163	84

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	109
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	92

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
42,236	46,139	3,903	\$916,010

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

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<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

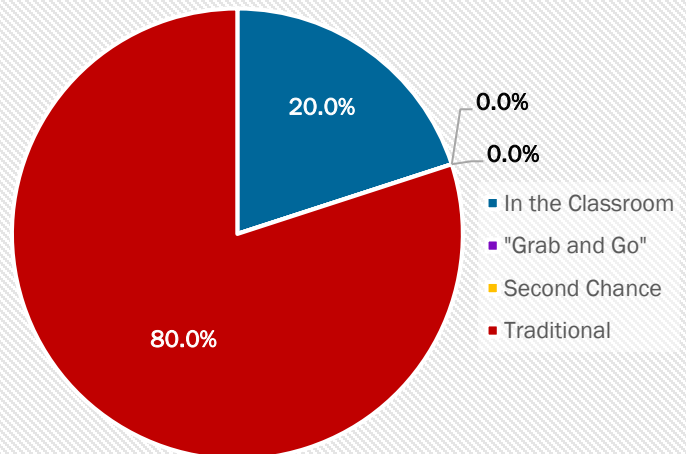
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
1,987	715	1,281	55.8	20 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	3	3

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	3
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	12

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
715	897	182	\$50,093

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## SOMERSET COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

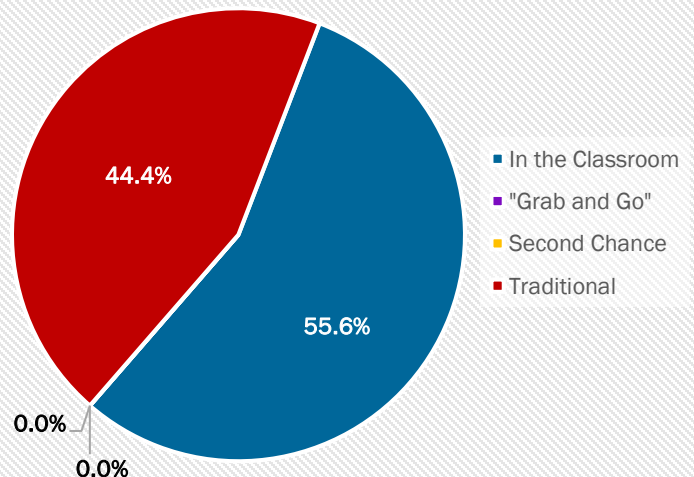
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
2,417	1,659	1,954	84.9	3 <sup>rd</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	DISTRICT-WIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	9	5

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	5
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	4

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
1,659	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## ST. MARY'S COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

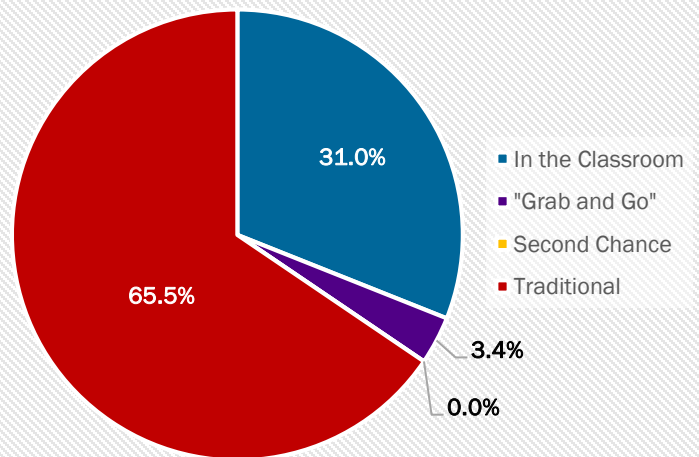
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
5,819	2,953	4,072	72.5	9 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	9	9

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	9
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	1
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	19

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
2,953	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

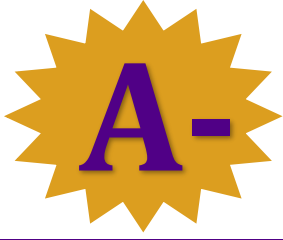
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<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## TALBOT COUNTY

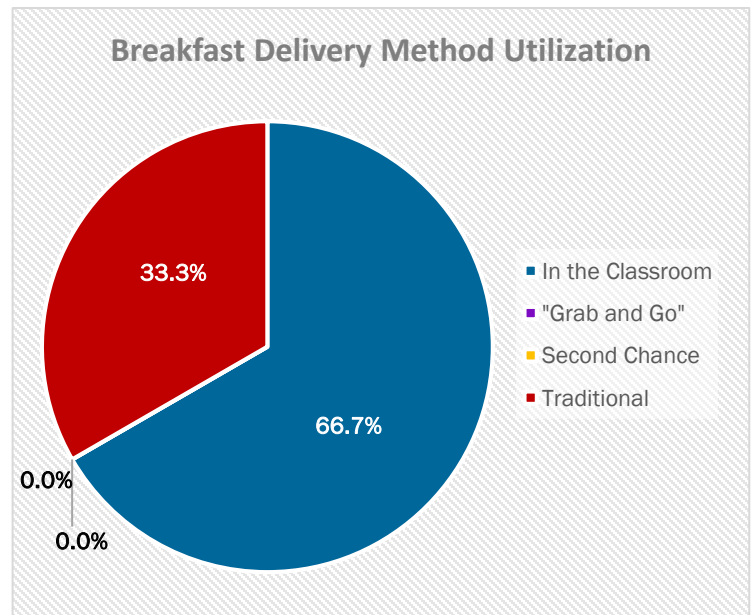
### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
2,098	1,024	1,352	75.7	8 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	4	5

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	6
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	3



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
1,024	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

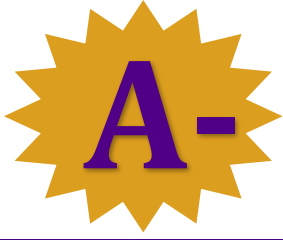
<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.



OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

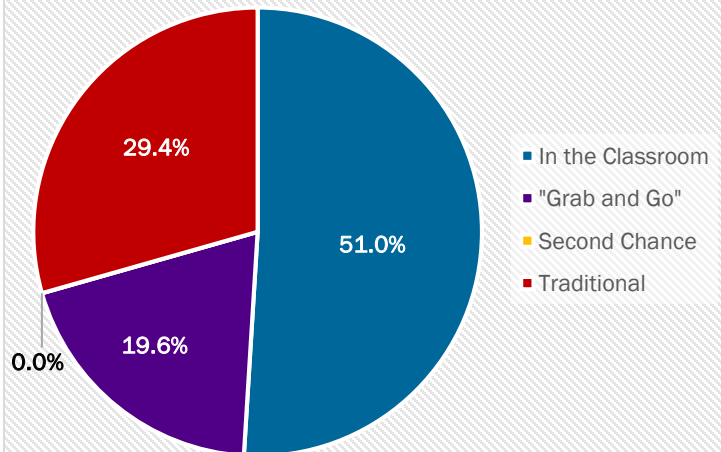
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
10,081	6,380	8,800	72.5	10 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	11	11
Maryland Meals for Achievement	26	26

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	26
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	10
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	15

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
6,380	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

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<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## WICOMICO COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

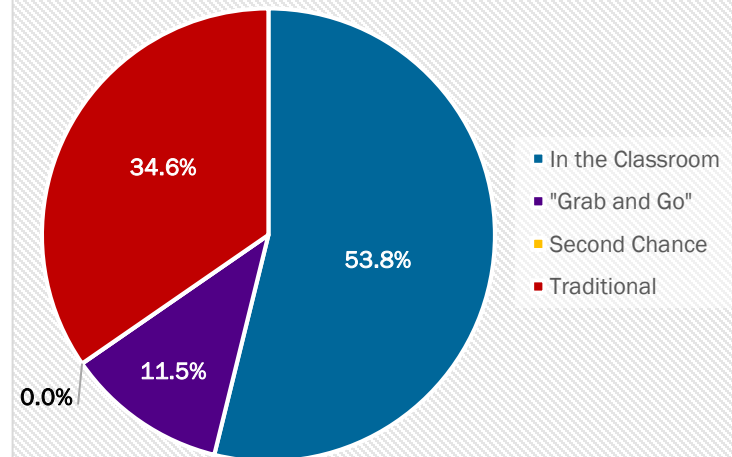
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
8,956	4,704	6,583	71.5	12 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	11	8
Maryland Meals for Achievement	24	14

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	14
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	3
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	9

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
4,704	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED	GOAL REACHED

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

OVERALL GRADE:



# SCHOOL BREAKFAST REPORT CARD

## WORCESTER COUNTY

### LOW-INCOME STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL BREAKFAST (SBP) AND SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP), SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018

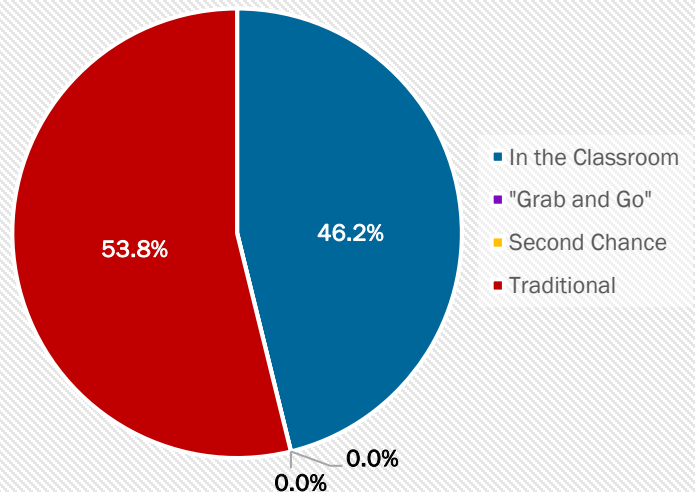
FREE & REDUCED-PRICE (F&RP) STUDENT ENROLLMENT	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN NSLP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION OF F&RP STUDENTS IN SBP PER 100 PARTICIPATING IN NSLP	DISTRICT RANK IN MARYLAND
2,816	1,216	1,823	66.7	13 <sup>th</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES UTILIZED BY THE DISTRICT (SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019)

PROGRAM	# OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS	# OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
Community Eligibility	1	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	8	6

BREAKFAST DELIVERY METHOD	# OF SCHOOLS UTILIZING EACH METHOD
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	6
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	7

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### PARTICIPATION GOAL\* AND FISCAL NOTE (SCHOOL YEAR 2017-2018)

AVERAGE DAILY F&RP STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SBP	AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION IN SBP IF GOAL WAS REACHED	ADDITIONAL AVERAGE DAILY PARTICIPATION REQUIRED TO MEET GOAL	ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IF GOAL WAS REACHED
1,216	1,276	60	\$17,327

\*Participation goal refers to reaching FRAC's national benchmark of 70 low-income students participating in SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in NSLP.

<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<sup>2</sup> Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

<sup>4</sup> Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.



## **Maryland Hunger Solutions**

*Ending hunger and promoting well-being*

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