Maryland School Breakfast Report

School Year 2018-2019

Creating Healthier Students and Better Learners with the School Breakfast Program

Maryland Hunger Solutions

Ending hunger and promoting well-being

Acknowledgments

About 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.

Introduction

During the 2018–2019 school year, the School Breakfast Program provided a healthy morning meal to more than 179,000 low-income Maryland students on an average school day compared to the approximately 290,000 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, thrive, and 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:
- 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;
- offering breakfast at no charge to all students by adopting community eligibility, when the school is eligible; and
- participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA), 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 low-income students. In the 2018 – 2019 school year, only 61.8 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 that 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 2018–2019 school year.

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

It is important to note that the school breakfast participation numbers are from the 2018–2019 school year and do not reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting school closures, whereas the community eligibility and MMFA data are from the 2019–2020 school year.

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, groups of schools, or school 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 children in foster care, 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.

Schools should use data from the state to certify categorically eligible students. Schools 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. Categorically eligible children missed in this process must submit a school meals application. However, these households are not required to complete the income 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 school meals.

For the 2018–2019 school year, schools received:
- $1.79 per free breakfast;

- $1.49 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- $0.31 per "paid" breakfast.

"Severe-need" schools received an additional 35 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.[1]

Offering Free Breakfast for All

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer meals at no cost to 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 options that follow.

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

Table 1: School Districts That Provide School Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in at Least 50 Percent of Schools During School Year 2018-2019	
School District	Percent of Schools Serving School Breakfast at No Cost to All Students
Baltimore City	100
Caroline County	100
Dorchester County	100
Somerset County	100
Kent County	80
Garrett County	64
Wicomico County	62
Washington County	60
Talbot County	56
Cecil County	52

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[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. "*School Breakfast Programs; National Average Payments/Maximum Reimbursement Rates (July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019)*". Available at: https://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/fr-071918. Accessed September 17, 2020.

> ## 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 to all students at no charge, or use an alternative breakfast after the bell model (such as "grab and go" or second chance breakfast) in middle and high schools.
>
> A school is eligible to participate in MMFA when at least 40 percent of the students qualify for free or reduced-price meals. However, participating schools that fall below the 40 percent free or reduced-price eligibility threshold are allowed a one-year grace period.
>
> Although state funding for MMFA is limited, all eligible schools can and should apply.

meals by fee category, leading to significant administrative savings and increased participation. Any district, group of schools in a district, or individual 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, only 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

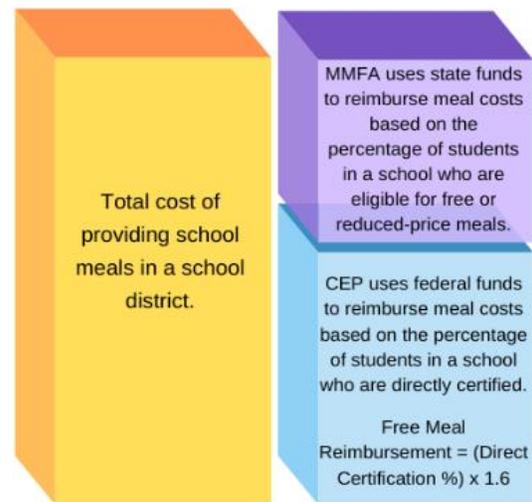No fees are collected from students; however, the school does not receive any additional funding aside from standard federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid). In Maryland, Montgomery County is currently the only school district using nonpricing to provide breakfast for free to all students in 14 of their schools.

The Power of Two

Many high-poverty schools are eligible for both community eligibility and MMFA. Because MMFA is funded at the state level, while community eligibility uses federal funds, these schools are able to participate in both programs at the same time to cover the cost of providing school meals at no cost to all students.

The funds provided by the state through MMFA are designed to complement the federal school breakfast reimbursement rates. By opting to use community eligibility, Maryland schools can optimize the amount of federal reimbursements they are receiving, which in turn reduced the amount of state funded reimbursements needed to cover the cost of serving school breakfast at no cost to all students. As a result, the limited

state funding for MMFA can be spread across more schools to benefit more students.

Total cost of providing school meals in a school district.

MMFA uses state funds to reimburse meal costs based on the percentage of students in a school who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

CEP uses federal funds to reimburse meal costs based on the percentage of students in a school who are directly certified.

Free Meal Reimbursement = (Direct Certification %) x 1.6

The Benefits of School Breakfast

Research shows the value of school breakfast in reducing food insecurity.[2] 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.[3] In short, school meals are critical to the healthy development and academic success of students.[4]

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.

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[2] Food Research & Action Center. (2018). *The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior.* Available at http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf, Accessed on September 17, 2020.

[3] Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Health.* Available at http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforhealth-1.pdf, Accessed on September 17, 2020.

[4] Food Research & Action Center. (2016). *Breakfast for Learning.* Available at http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf, Accessed on September 17, 2020.

State Findings

On an average school day during the 2018 – 2019 school year, 249,408 Maryland children participated in the School Breakfast Program, of which 179,593 were low-income children who received a free or reduced-price breakfast. Total participation decreased, caused by a 6,276 student, or 3.4 percent, decrease in participation among low-income students from the 2017–2018.

However, the number of children in the paid category who participated in the School Breakfast Program on an average day rose from 66,637 in school year 2017 – 2018 to 69,815 in school year 2018 – 2019, which represents a 4.8 percent increase. These trends could be attributed to fewer students qualifying for free or reduced-school meals, resulting in an increase in the number of students in the paid category.

Although slight gains have been made in use of best practices, such as an increase in the number of schools participating in MMFA, Maryland still has not met the Food Research & Action Center's goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch. The ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast to low-income children participating in school lunch remained flat with a nominal decrease from 61.9 in school year 2017–2018 to 61.8 in school year 2018–2019.

Low participation in the School Breakfast Program is costly on many levels. Students miss out on the educational and health benefits associated with eating school breakfast, while states miss out on substantial federal funding. If all Maryland school districts had met this goal, 23,773 additional children across the state would have started each day with a healthy breakfast at school. Furthermore, districts would have received an additional **$4,775,145** in federal meal reimbursements.

Moving forward, Maryland districts must increase efforts to adopt best practices such as serving breakfast after the bell and providing meals at no cost through community eligibility and MMFA in order to reverse the overall state participation decline. By focusing additional efforts on increasing access to school breakfast for low-income students, Maryland districts can improve their school-breakfast-to-school-lunch participation ratio to help Maryland meet the national goal.

> "The Food Research & Action Center is proud of the work being done in Maryland by Maryland Hunger Solutions and their partners across the state. Maryland has always shown great leadership, as a state, in supporting school breakfast with innovative programs like Maryland Meals for Achievement, which removes existing barriers and ensures that all students have access to a nutritious meal to start their day."
>
> **Luis Guardia, President, Food Research & Action Center (FRAC)**

School District Findings

The statewide decline in low-income student participation was not mirrored in every district. Some districts continued to make gains, particularly when more schools implemented breakfast after the bell models and participated in MMFA.

In the 2018–2019 school year, Kent County was the top-performing school district in terms of school breakfast participation, reaching 98.6 low income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch. The number of Maryland school districts that met the Food Research & Action Center's goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch remained constant between school year 2017 – 2018 and school year 2018 – 2019.

Out of the 24 public school districts in Maryland, a total of 12 districts reached this goal. The districts that met this goal were Caroline County, Cecil County, Charles County, Dorchester County, Garret County, Kent County, Somerset County, St. Mary's County, Talbot County, Washington County, Worcester County, and Wicomico County. Of the 12 Maryland School districts that failed to reach this goal, Calvert County was the lowest-performing district, reaching only 38.3 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch.

While free and reduced-price school breakfast participation dropped statewide, 14 school districts experienced growth in the ratio of free and reduced-price participation in school

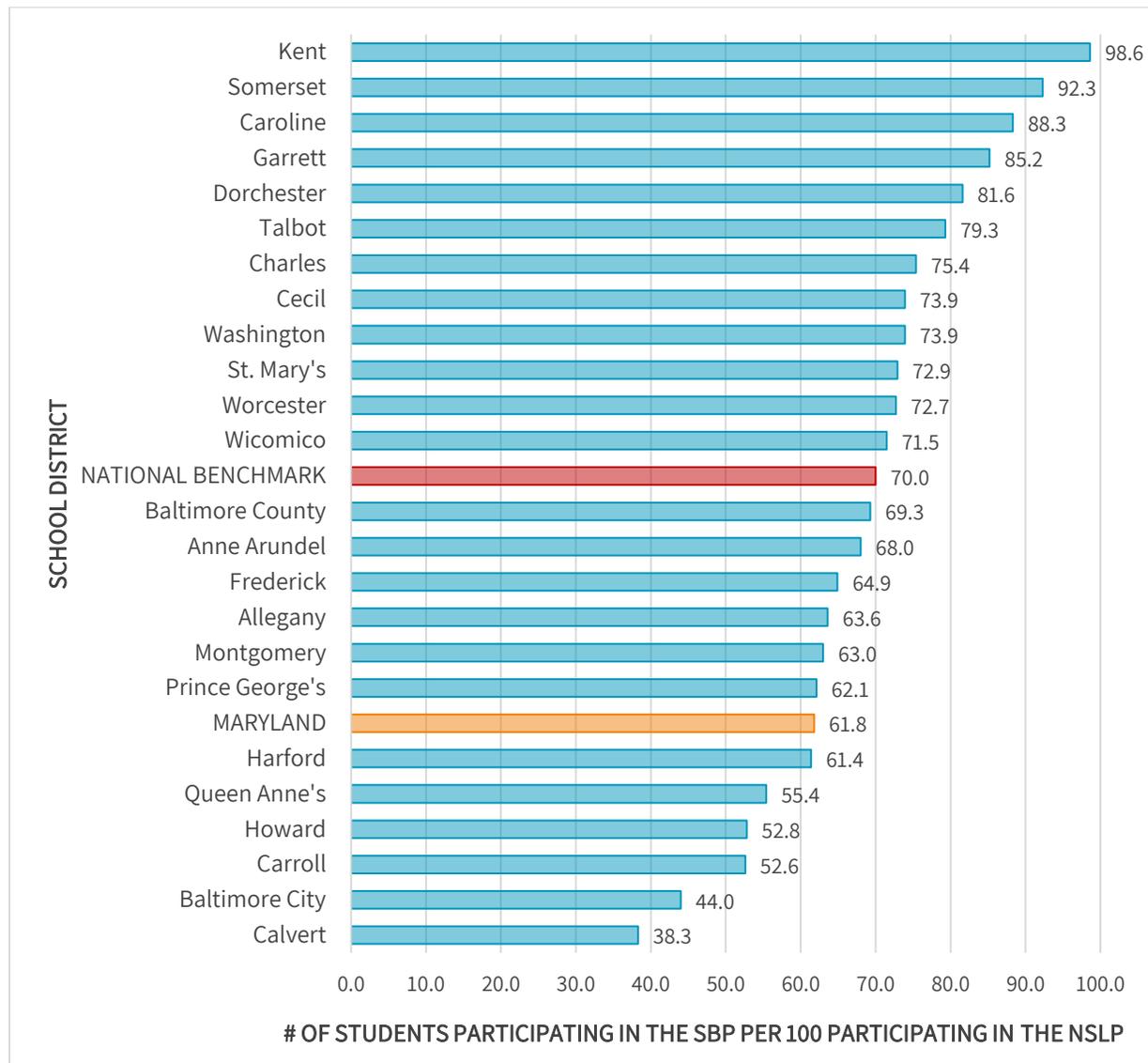| Table 2: School Districts that Experienced Growth in the Ratio of Low-Income Students Participating in School Breakfast Compared to Low-Income Students Participating in School Lunch, School Year 2017–2018 to School Year 2018–2019	
School District	Percent Increase of Participation Ratio
Worcester County	9.0
Somerset County	8.7
Howard County	6.8
Frederick County	6.1
Kent County	5.6
Baltimore County	5.3
Talbot County	4.7
Dorchester County	2.4
Washington County	1.9
Garrett County	1.7
Allegany County	1.3
St. Mary's County	0.6
Baltimore City	0.2
Wicomico County	0.1

breakfast compared to free and reduced-price participation in school lunch between school year 2017–2018 and school year 2018–2019. Worcester County experienced the largest percentage of growth — a 9.0 percent increase in their school-breakfast-to-school-lunch participation ratio among low-income students compared to the prior year. Somerset County and Howard County followed with an 8.7 percent and 6.8 percent increase respectively.

Figure 1 below 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 2018–2019, 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 (School Year 2018–2019)

School Breakfast Barriers

Despite the proven benefits of school breakfast, in the 2018–2019 school year, only 61.8 low-income students in Maryland ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch. While many factors 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 low-income families. The severity of this stigma becomes more pronounced for middle and high school students. By increasing access to all students, this stigma associated with the School Breakfast Program will decrease as participation among students of all income levels grows.

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.

Eliminating Barriers With Advocacy

Eliminating Stigma

In 2020, Maryland Hunger Solutions led advocacy efforts to address the barrier of stigma through the Public Schools – Student Meal Programs and Meal Charges Act (HB1173/SB760), introduced by Delegate Geraldine Valentino-Smith (D-23A) and Senator Clarence Lam (D-12). This bill, which was set to go into effect in July 2020, will ensure that no Maryland student will be publicly identified, punished, or stigmatized in the event that they are unable to pay for their school meal. In addition, schools choosing to serve lower-cost alternative meals to students who cannot pay will be required to ensure that these meals meet federal nutrition standards.
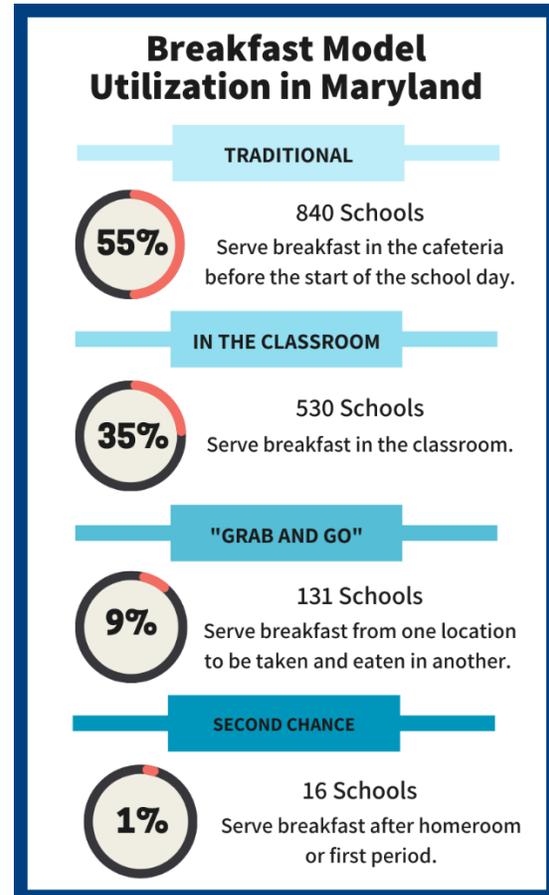
Eliminating Cost

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 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; and

- **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

55% — 840 Schools
Serve breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

IN THE CLASSROOM

35% — 530 Schools
Serve breakfast in the classroom.

"GRAB AND GO"

9% — 131 Schools
Serve breakfast from one location to be taken and eaten in another.

SECOND CHANCE

1% — 16 Schools
Serve breakfast after homeroom or first period.

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

Eliminating Barriers With Community Eligibility

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) 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. In 2015, the Hunger-Free Schools Act passed in Maryland, which increased access to community eligibility, allowing Maryland's high-poverty schools to offer all students free school meals. In school year 2015–2016, directly following the passage of this bill, the number of schools electing community eligibility rose to 227. According to the most recent data for school year 2019–2020, more than 105,800 students attended one of the 238 Hunger-Free Schools in Maryland.

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. Additionally, 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.

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 applications

By reducing the administrative requirements of collecting free and reduced-price meal applications and counting each meal served by category, community eligibility makes it easier for schools to begin a breakfast in the classroom or "grab and go" program. Breakfast after the bell models, such as breakfast in the classroom or "grab and go" breakfast make the meal more accessible to all students, and have been shown to increase participation. By combining both community eligibility and breakfast after the bell, schools can yield an even larger increase in school breakfast participation.

In recent years, Maryland has experienced a decline in the number of students who are directly certified for free meals. This decline unfortunately resulted in the loss of three CEP schools in Washington County between school year 2018–2019 and school year 2019–2020. However, the recent COVID-19 pandemic has brought about a surge in SNAP applications beginning in March 2020. With food insecurity rates on the rise due to the pandemic-related economic downturn, school districts should consider reevaluating the eligibility of their district and schools. The influx of students being directly certified through SNAP and other federal assistance programs may result in additional schools becoming eligible to participate in CEP. By bringing newly eligible schools into the program, districts can ensure that struggling families will have access to healthy school meals when their children return to school.

For more resources on how to implement best practices in order to maximize the reach of community eligibility, visit the [Food Research & Action Center's website](#).

The following barriers are eliminated when schools use community eligibility:

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 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.[5]

MMFA began in 1998 with just six participating schools. State funding for the program increased each year thereafter until the program suffered a 10 percent cut in 2009. Funding was increased each year from 2010 to 2013, and remained level from 2014 until 2018, when successful advocacy resulted in increased funding.

Because of a recent funding increase for the 2019 – 2020 school year, an additional 25 schools were able to join the program, growing from 494 schools in the 2018–2019 school year to 519 schools in the 2019–2020 school year.

Maryland Hunger Solutions continues to advocate for increased funding for MMFA and for improvements to the program, such as the Maryland Meals for Achievement for Teens Act of 2017, which expanded access to MMFA in middle and high schools. This bill also instituted a one-year grace period for schools that are participating in the program but fall below a 40 percent free and reduced-price eligibility threshold, allowing for some districts to have more schools participating than are eligible.

The following barriers are eliminated when schools participate in MMFA:

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[5] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2015). *Federal Reimbursement to MMFA Reimbursement*, [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

Conclusion

While school districts are working to reduce childhood hunger in Maryland by implementing best practices in school breakfast, the findings outlined in this report serve to highlight the need for additional collaboration and support to ensure that school districts have the resources needed to maintain strong programs

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.

"Hungry children cannot be expected to fully engage in their learning if they are distracted by the rumbling and discomfort in their empty bellies. By ensuring that children have access to healthy and nutritious breakfast at school, we are making a significant investment in our state's most precious resource. Providing every child in our state with the nutritious meal their growing bodies need to survive and thrive is not only the right and conscionable thing to do, it is also the humane thing to do."

Cheryl Bost, President, Maryland State Education Association

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, 2018[6]
- Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2019[7]
- CEP Utilization by District for SY 2019–2020[8]
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Breakfast Agency Level Summary[9]
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Lunch Agency Level Summary[10]
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2018–2019 School Year-Participating Schools[11]
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2019–2020 School Year-Participating Schools[12]
- School Meals Breakfast Delivery Method by Site[13]

The data used for the 2018–2019 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 2019 – 2020 to determine the utilization of community eligibility and MMFA in each Maryland district.

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 2018–2019 school year.

For the purposes of this report, a student who is certified for free or reduced-price school meals is considered low-income. For schools and school districts using community eligibility, the free and reduced-price student enrollment is determined by using the identified student percentage (ISP) multiplied by 1.6.

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[6] 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]. Available at: http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/programs/SchoolandCommunityNutrition/Pages/FreeReducedPriceMealStatistic.aspx.

[7] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2017*. [Data set]. Available at http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/programs/SchoolandCommunityNutrition/Pages/FreeReducedPriceMealStatistic.aspx.

[8] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2020). *CEP Utilization by District for SY 2019-2020*. [Data set]. Available at http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/programs/SchoolandCommunityNutrition/Pages/CEPData.aspx.

[9] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *School Meals Average Daily Participation-BREAKFAST Agency Level Summary*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

[10] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *School Meals Average Daily Participation-LUNCH Agency Level Summary*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

[11] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2019). *Maryland Meals for Achievement 2018-2019 School Year- Participating Schools*. [Data set]. Available at http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/programs/SchoolandCommunityNutrition/Pages/MMFAData.aspx.

[12] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2020). *Maryland Meals for Achievement 2019-2020 School Year- Participating Schools*. [Data set]. Available at http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/programs/SchoolandCommunityNutrition/Pages/MMFAData.aspx.

[13] Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2020). *School Meals Breakfast Delivery Method by Site*. [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

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 such as residential child care institutions.

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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.

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Maryland School Breakfast Report Cards

School Year 2018-2019

Maryland Hunger Solutions

Ending hunger and promoting well-being

School Breakfast Report Cards

Scorecard Overview

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 Ruberic

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	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP
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 Cost 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 participation ratio goal in the 2018-2019 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 2018–2019 school year. The final number calculated represents the estimated amount of additional federal dollars that the state and each school district would be receiving in reimbursements each year if 70 low-income students participated in the SBP for every 100 low-income students participating in the NSLP.

C+

School Breakfast Report Card Maryland

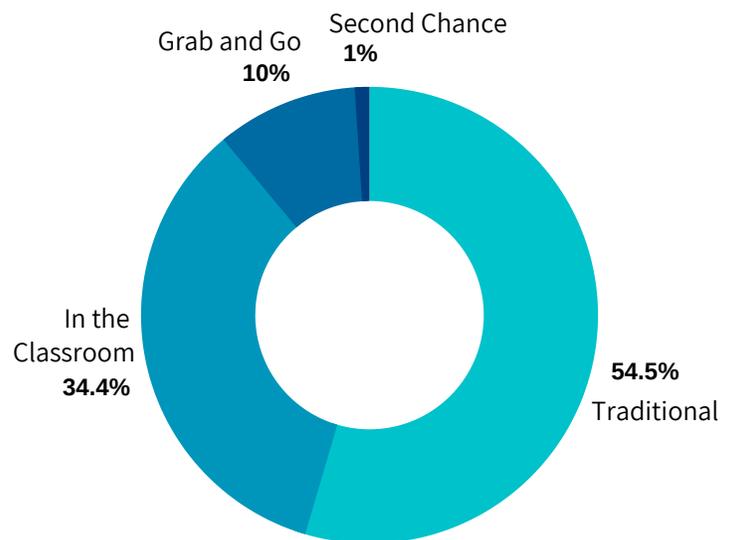## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP
384,118	179,593	290,523	61.8

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	221	235
Maryland Meals for Achievement	798	519

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	530
Grab and Go [2]	154
Second Chance [3]	16
Traditional [4]	840

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go **10%**
Second Chance **1%**
In the Classroom **34.4%**
54.5% Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

203,366
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

23,773
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$4,775,145
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

B-

School Breakfast Report Card
Allegany County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019
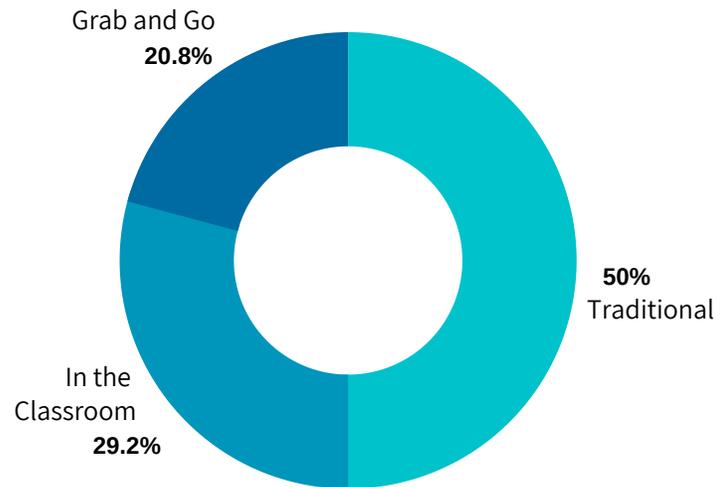
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
4,869	2,307	3,630	63.6	16

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	10	4
Maryland Meals for Achievement	22	12

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	7
Grab and Go [2]	5
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	12

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 20.8%

In the Classroom 29.2%

50% Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

2,541
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

233
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$34,767
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Baltimore City

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019
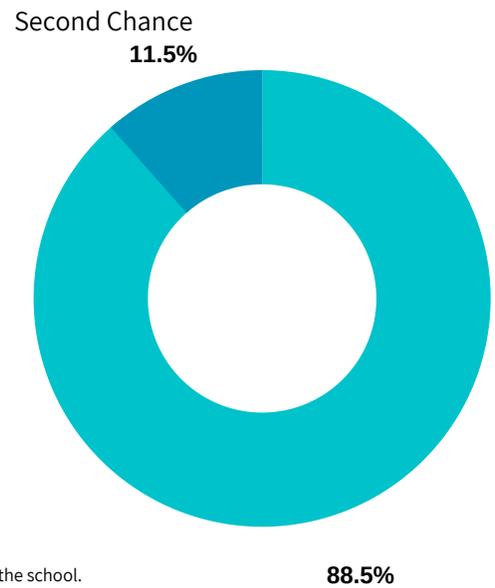
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
63,447	23,622	53,733	44	23

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	DISTRICTWIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	155	0

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	0
Grab and Go [2]	22
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	169

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Second Chance
11.5%

88.5%

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

37,613
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

13,991
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$3,291,748
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

B+ School Breakfast Report Card
Baltimore County

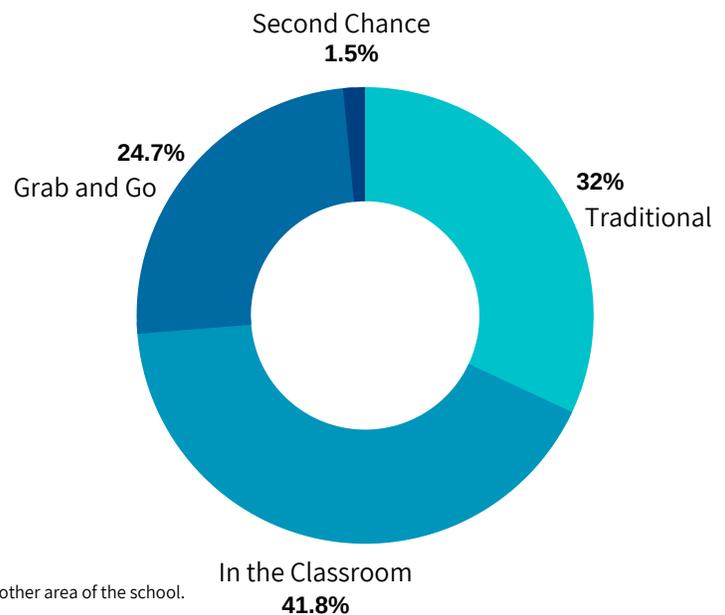## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
50,117	25,266	36,473	69.3	13

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	16	4
Maryland Meals for Achievement	109	90

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	81
Grab and Go [2]	48
Second Chance [3]	3
Traditional [4]	62

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Second Chance 1.5%
Grab and Go 24.7%
32% Traditional
In the Classroom 41.8%

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

25,531
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

266
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$32,475
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Calvert County

TIME TO ACT

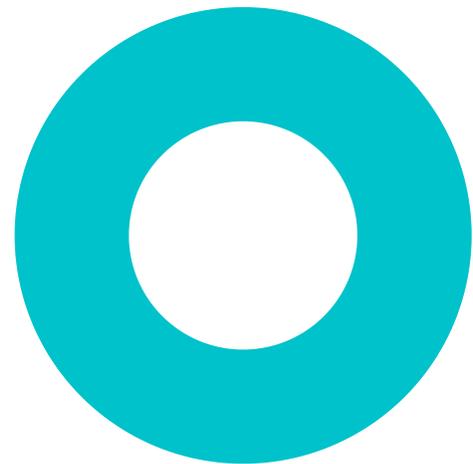## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
3,202	704	1,838	38.3	24

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	1	0

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	0
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	23

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Traditional
100%

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

1,286
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

582
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$34,531
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A

School Breakfast Report Card
Caroline County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
3,216	2,179	2,469	88.3	3

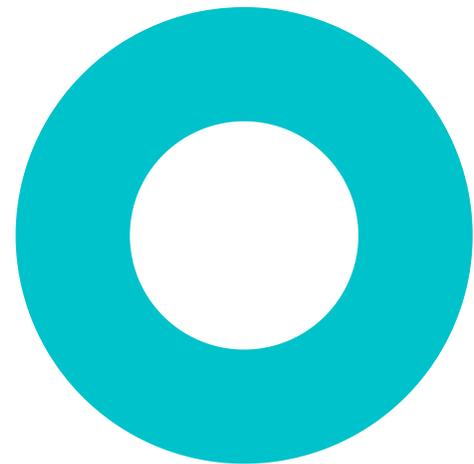## Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	11	11

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	11
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	0

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

In the Classroom
100%

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

C-

School Breakfast Report Card
Carroll County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
3,216	2,179	2,469	88.3	3

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	11	11

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	11
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	0

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization
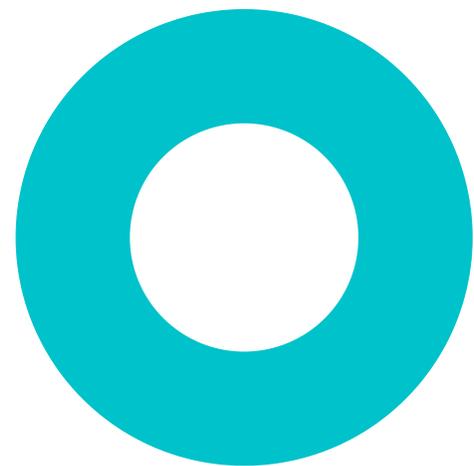
In the Classroom
100%

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

2,210
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

548
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$28,958
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Cecil County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019
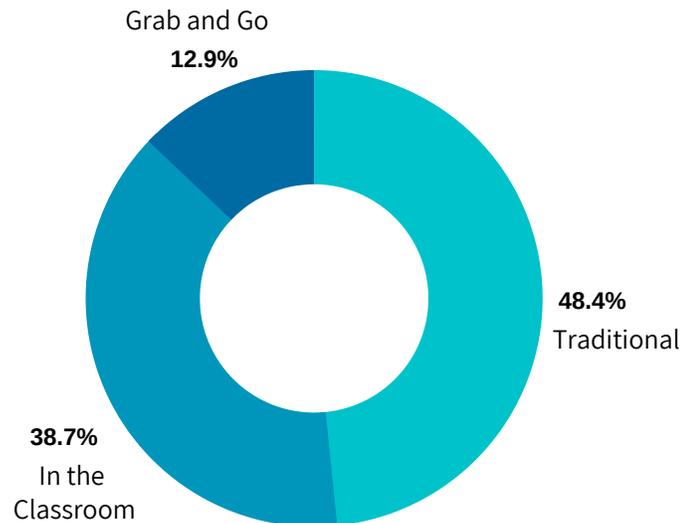
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
6,491	3,413	4,620	73.9	9

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	4	3
Maryland Meals for Achievement	17	16

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	12
Grab and Go [2]	4
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	15

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 12.9%

48.4% Traditional

38.7% In the Classroom

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
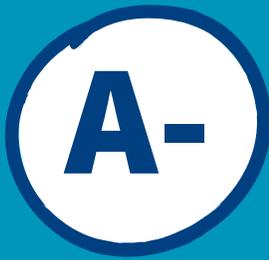Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Charles County

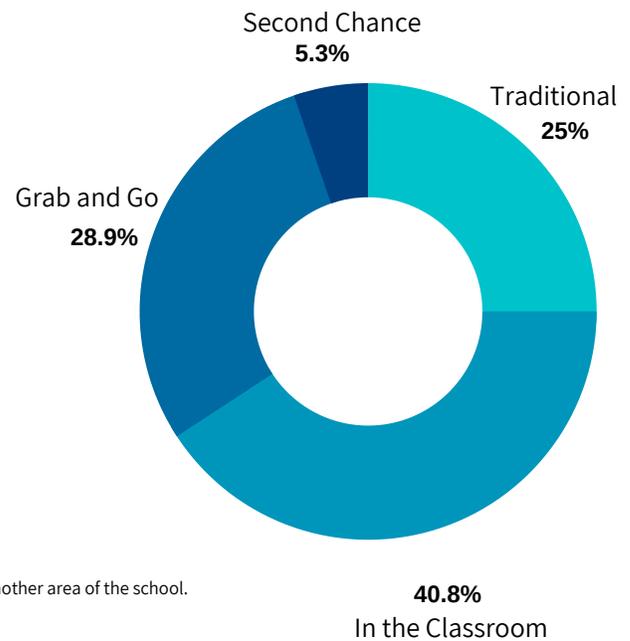## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
9,935	5,352	7,102	75.4	7

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	1	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	15	17

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	31
Grab and Go [2]	22
Second Chance [3]	4
Traditional [4]	19

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Second Chance
5.3%

Traditional
25%

Grab and Go
28.9%

40.8%
In the Classroom

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Dorchester County

A

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

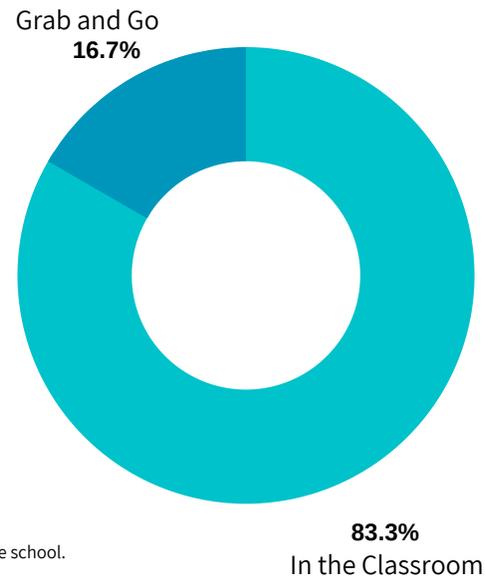| Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
3,389	2,364	2,897	81.6	5

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	DISTRICTWIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	9	10

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	10
Grab and Go [2]	2
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	0

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go **16.7%**

83.3% In the Classroom

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Frederick County

B

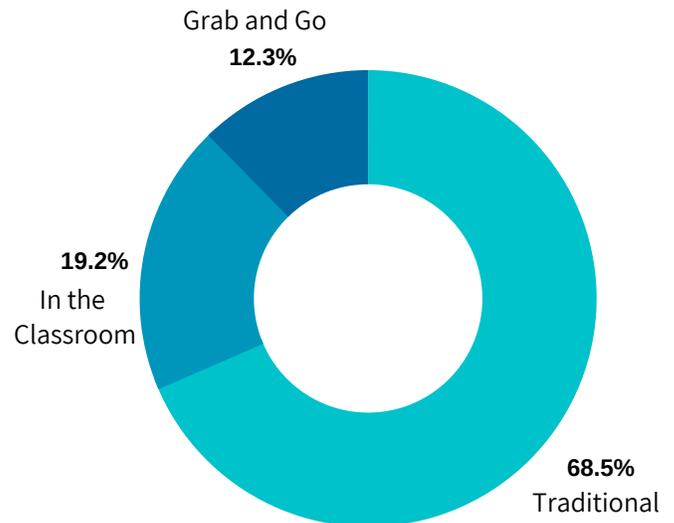## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
11,053	4,483	6,908	64.9	15

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	1	3
Maryland Meals for Achievement	15	14

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	14
Grab and Go [2]	9
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	50

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go **12.3%**

19.2% In the Classroom

68.5% Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

4,836
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

353
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$25,958
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A School Breakfast Report Card
Garrett County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
1,874	1,168	1,371	85.2	4

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	2	1
Maryland Meals for Achievement	9	8

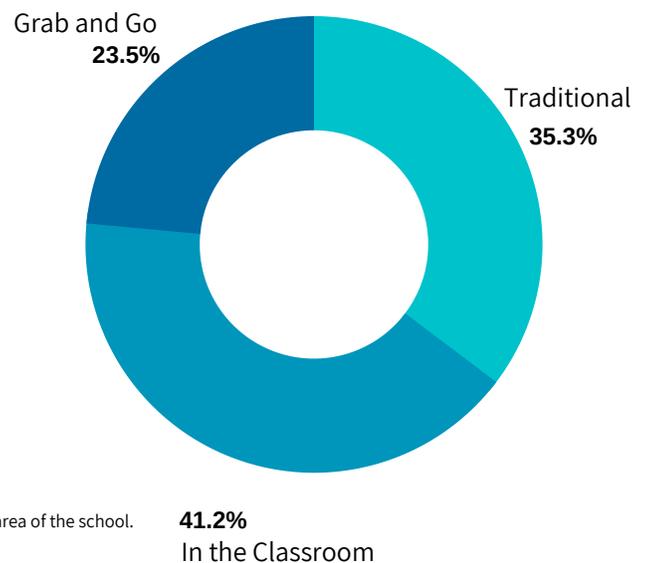| Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	7
Grab and Go [2]	4
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	6

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 23.5%
Traditional 35.3%
41.2% In the Classroom

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Harford County

C+

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019
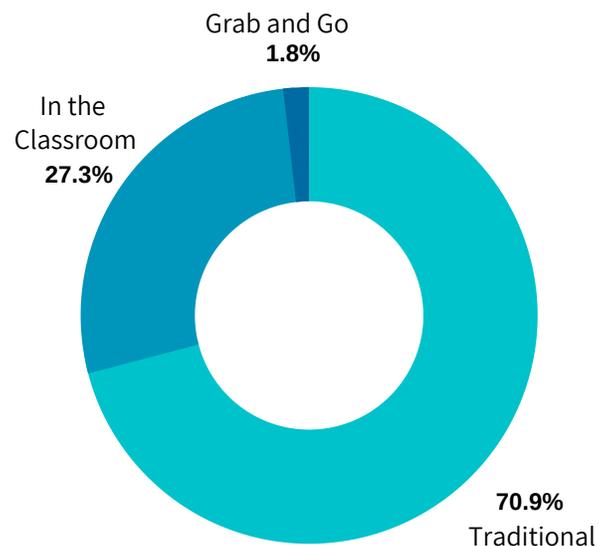
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
11,359	5,209	8,485	61.4	19

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	3	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	18	16

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	15
Grab and Go [2]	1
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	39

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

- Grab and Go **1.8%**
- In the Classroom **27.3%**
- **70.9%** Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

5,939
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

730
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$63,696
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

C-

School Breakfast Report Card
Howard County

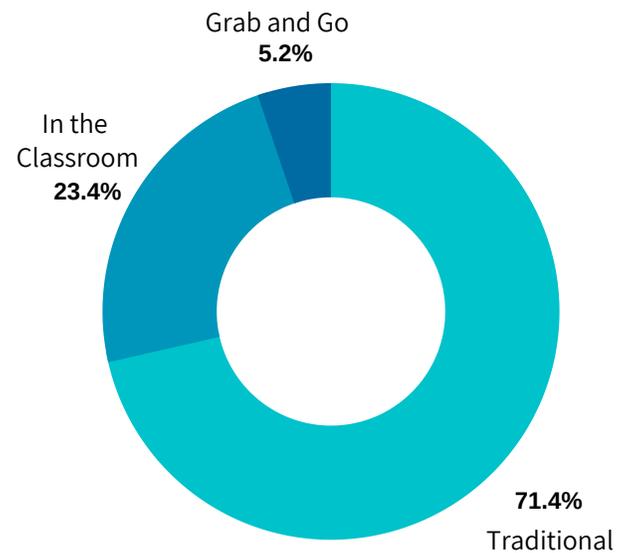## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
12,987	4,781	9,058	52.8	21

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	0	2
Maryland Meals for Achievement	23	20

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	18
Grab and Go [2]	4
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	55

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go
5.2%

In the Classroom
23.4%

71.4%
Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

6,340
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

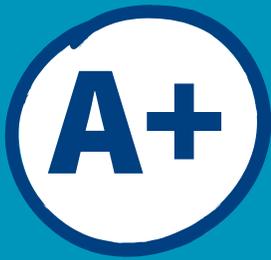**1,560**
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$94,068
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Kent County

A+

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
1,067	788	799	98.6	1

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	2	2
Maryland Meals for Achievement	5	4

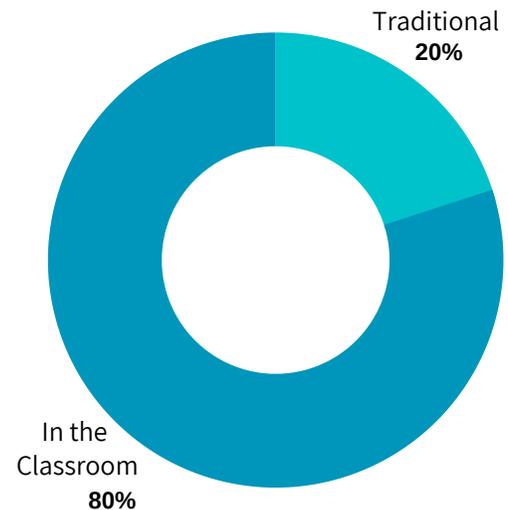| Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	4
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	1

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Traditional **20%**

In the Classroom **80%**

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

B-

School Breakfast Report Card
Montgomery County

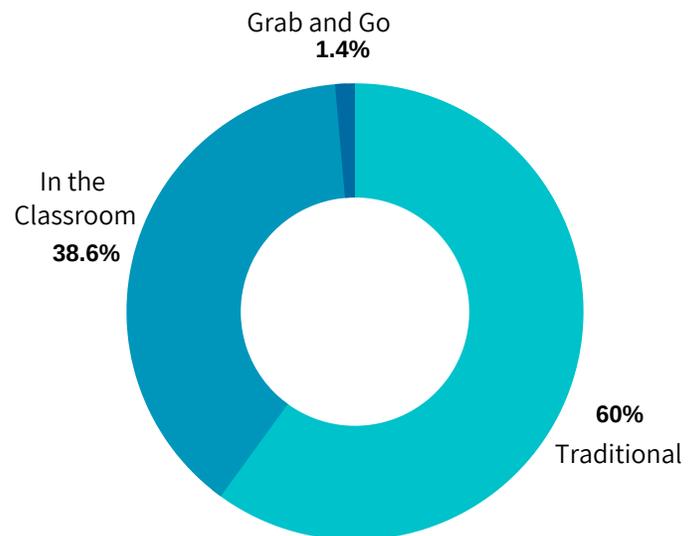## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
54,730	24,856	39,444	63	17

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	1	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	89	84

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	83
Grab and Go [2]	3
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	129

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 1.4%

In the Classroom 38.6%

60% Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

27,610
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

2,755
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$253,197
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

B-

School Breakfast Report Card
Prince George's County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

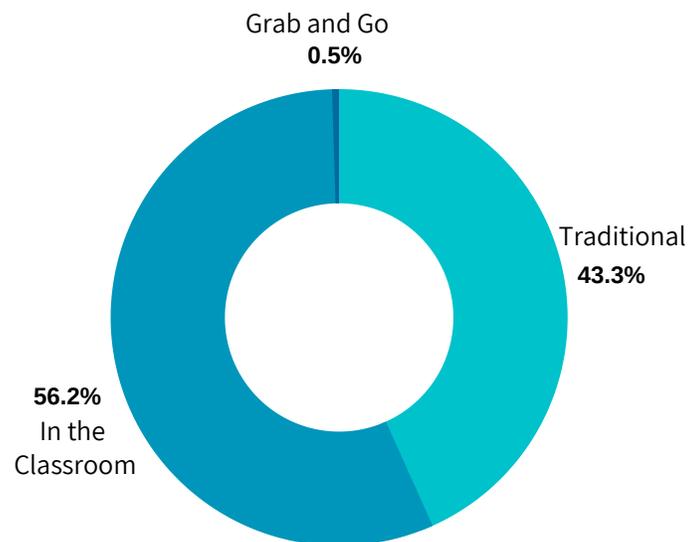| Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
80,062	40,488	65,160	62.1	18

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	7	11
Maryland Meals for Achievement	165	88

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	113
Grab and Go [2]	1
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	87

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 0.5%

Traditional 43.3%

56.2% In the Classroom

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

45,612
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

5,124
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$868,553
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

C-

School Breakfast Report Card
Queen Anne's County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
1,984	702	1,266	55.4	20

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	2	3

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	3
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	12

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
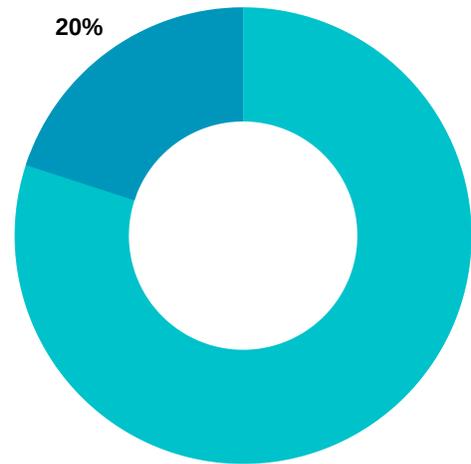3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

In the Classroom
20%

80%
Traditional

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

887
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

184
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

$13,347
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

School Breakfast Report Card
Somerset County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

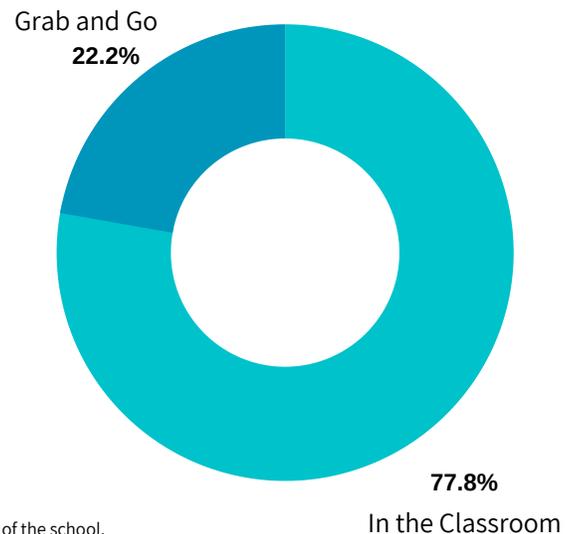| Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
2,281	1,597	1,730	92.3	2

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	DISTRICTWIDE	
Maryland Meals for Achievement	8	9

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	7
Grab and Go [2]	2
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	0

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go
22.2%

77.8%
In the Classroom

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA

Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA

Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA

Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
St. Mary's County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
5,828	2,904	3,982	72.9	10

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	2	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	10	10

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	10
Grab and Go [2]	6
Second Chance [3]	6
Traditional [4]	18

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Second Chance **15%**

Grab and Go **15%**

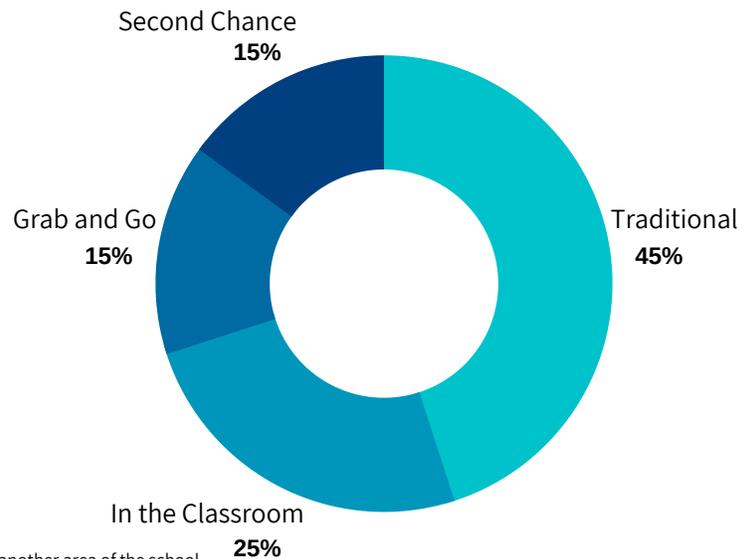In the Classroom **25%**

Traditional **45%**

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Talbot County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019
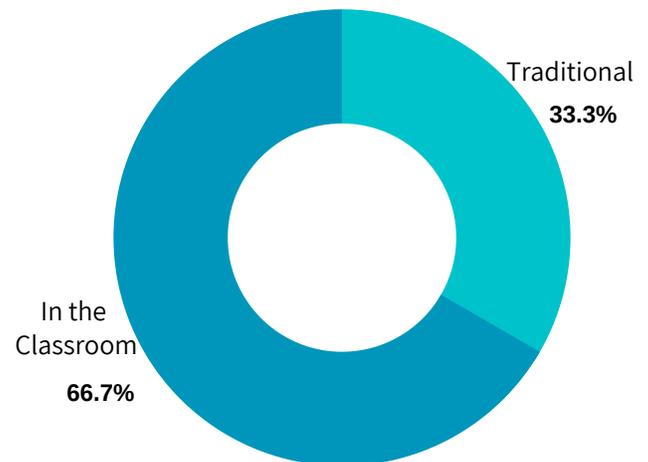
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
2,118	1,124	1,416	79.3	6

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	6	5

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	6
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	3

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Traditional **33.3%**

In the Classroom **66.7%**

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Washington County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
10,950	6,502	8,798	73.9	8

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	9	8
Maryland Meals for Achievement	24	26

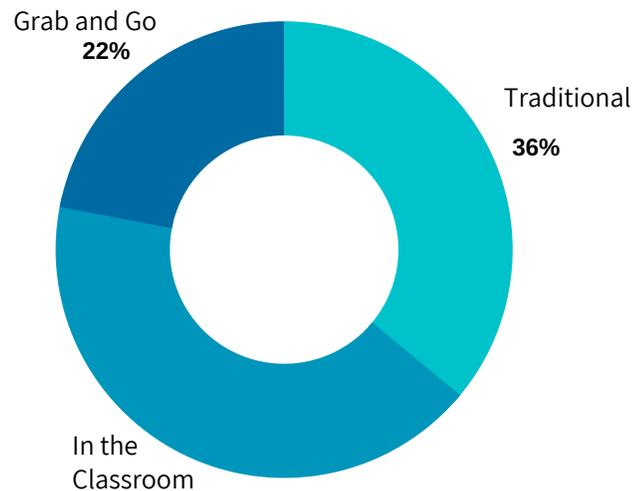| Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	21
Grab and Go [2]	11
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	18

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 22%
Traditional 36%
In the Classroom 42%

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Wicomico County

Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

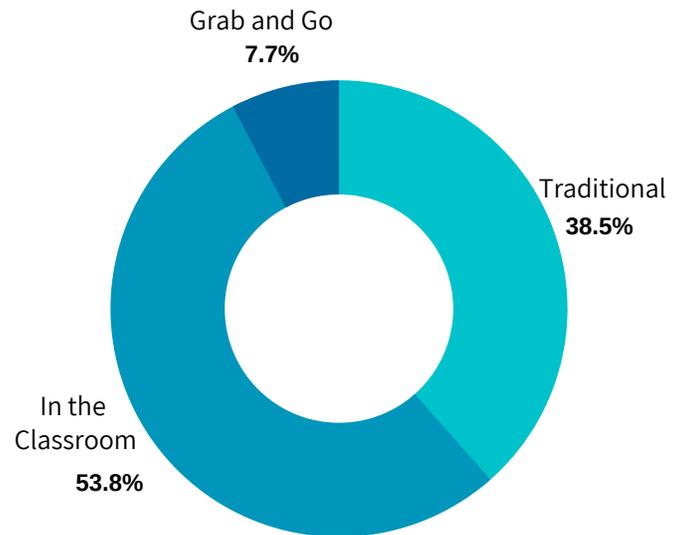| Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
9,006	4,813	6,730	71.5	12

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	10	7
Maryland Meals for Achievement	23	14

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	14
Grab and Go [2]	2
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	10

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

Grab and Go 7.7%
Traditional 38.5%
In the Classroom 53.8%

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

A-

School Breakfast Report Card
Worcester County

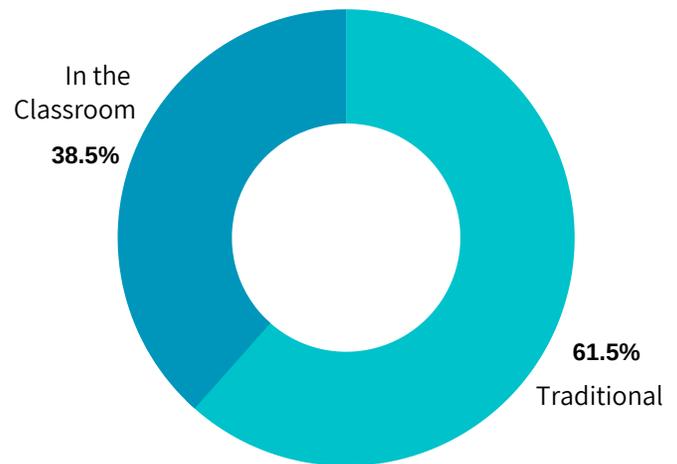## Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2018-2019

Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
2,815	1,269	1,747	72.7	11

Best Practices Utilized by State Schools (School Year 2019-2020)

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	0	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	7	8

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom [1]	8
Grab and Go [2]	0
Second Chance [3]	0
Traditional [4]	5

Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization

In the Classroom
38.5%

61.5%
Traditional

1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.
4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

Participation Goal* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2018-2019)

NA
Average Daily Participation in SBP if the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional daily participation needed to reach the national benchmark goal had been reached

NA
Additional annual federal reimbursements that would have been received if the goal was reached.

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

Maryland Hunger Solutions

Ending hunger and promoting well-being

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