



**Maryland Hunger Solutions**

*Ending hunger and promoting well-being*

# Maryland School Breakfast Report

**School Year 2019-2020**



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

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[www.MDHungerSolutions.org](http://www.MDHungerSolutions.org)

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School Year 2019-2020

August 2021

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- Morningstar Foundation;
- Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation; and
- Zanvyl and Isabelle Krieger Fund.

## 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.

This report was prepared by Julia Gross, anti-hunger program associate for child nutrition programs, at Maryland Hunger Solutions.

## Introduction

Before school districts in Maryland were forced to close their doors in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the School Breakfast Program provided much-needed nutritious meals to over 178,000 low-income Maryland students on an average school day from September through February of the 2019-2020 school year.

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.

This report analyzes school breakfast participation rates in Maryland school districts that participated in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program during the 2019–2020 school year. Unlike previous school breakfast reports, the data do not include participation from the months of March, April, and May, as schools were closed for in-person learning and moved to serving meals through the Summer Food Service Program during those months.

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, set by the Food Research & Action Center, 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.

While many schools and school districts across the state have adopted best practices in an effort to increase participation, there is still significant variation among the school districts that provide breakfast to low-income students. In the 2019 – 2020 school year, only 62.1 low-income students in Maryland ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch, and only 12 out of 24 Maryland school districts meet the national benchmark of serving 70 low-income students school breakfast for every 100 who were served school lunch.

As students head back to the classroom, school breakfast will play an even more important role in helping to combat childhood hunger and ensure that



students have the nutrition they need to thrive. For Maryland to meet the national benchmark 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.

There are proven strategies for expanding the reach of school breakfast, many of which were in motion before the pandemic. 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 the Community Eligibility Provision, when the school is eligible; and
- participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement, a state-funded breakfast in the classroom program.

With most schools offering breakfast at no charge to all students this school year, and with schools facing significant budget cuts, it is critical that Maryland school districts consider maximizing all available state and federal options to continue moving the needle on school breakfast participation and ensuring that all children have a nutritious breakfast so that they can start each school day ready to learn.



# 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.

## 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 \$0.30 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, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, 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.

## School Breakfast During COVID-19

To support food access efforts during COVID-19, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued in March — and has since extended through the 2020–2021 school year — key nationwide waivers that allow for meals to be served safely during the pandemic, including allowing meals to be served through the Summer Nutrition Programs in place of the traditional school meals programs, allowing meals to be taken home, for parents or guardians to pick up meals for their children, and for multiple days’ worth of meals to be distributed at one time. In addition, USDA waived the requirement that summer and afterschool meal sites must be located in an area in which at least half of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. This waiver ensures that all families struggling with food insecurity are able to access meals, regardless of the community in which they live.

USDA also created the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program, which provides households an EBT card with the value of the free school breakfast and lunch reimbursement rates for the days that schools were closed during COVID-19.

In Maryland, sites serving meals through the Summer Food Service Program can be found by visiting [www.MDSummerMeals.org](http://www.MDSummerMeals.org).



## 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 2019–2020 school year, schools received.

- \$1.84 per free breakfast;
- \$1.54 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- \$0.31 per “paid” breakfast.

“Severe-need” schools received an additional \$0.35 for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered to be in 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 who 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**  
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 individual school can choose to participate if 40 percent or more of enrolled students are identified as eligible for free school meals by means other than an individual household application.

- **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



1 U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. “School Breakfast Programs; National Average Payments/Maximum Reimbursement Rates (July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020)”. Available at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/07/2019-16903/national-school-lunch-special-milk-and-school-breakfast-programs-national-average-paymentsmaximum>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

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 was the only school district to use nonpricing in 17 schools during the 2019-2020 school year.

- **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 eligibility threshold are allowed a one-year grace period. Although state funding for MMFA is limited, all eligible schools can and should apply.

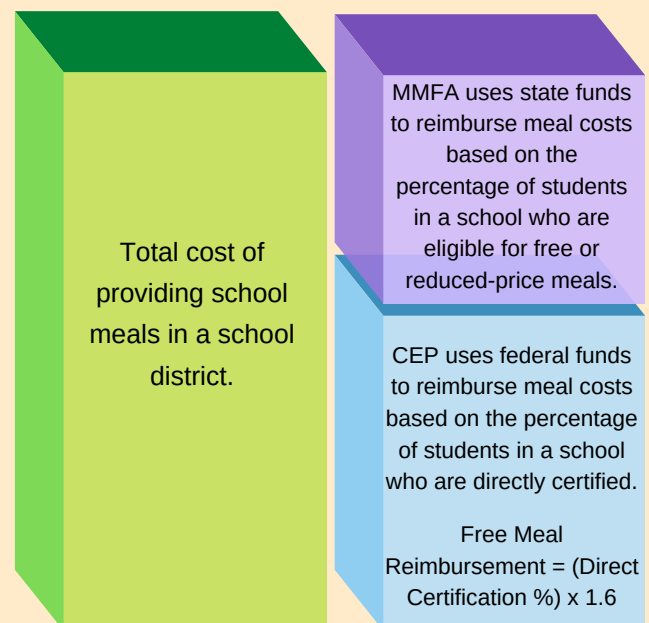
**Table 1: Maryland School Districts That Provide School Breakfast at No Cost to All Students in at Least 50 Percent of Schools During School Year 2019-2020**

School District	Percentage 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
Worcester County	62
Talbot County	56
Washington County	55
Allegany County	54
Baltimore County	54
Cecil County	52

## The Power of Two

Many high-poverty schools are eligible for 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 reduces 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.



## Report Findings

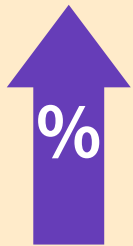
School breakfast participation **increased** among low-income children from **September through February of the 2019 – 2020** school year compared to the same time period of the previous school year.



On an average school day during the 2019 – 2020 school year, **252,487** Maryland children participated in the School Breakfast Program, of which **178,705** were low-income children.



The average daily breakfast participation among low-income children slightly increased by **1,117 students**, or by **0.6 percent** compared to the previous school year.



The ratio of low-income children participating in school breakfast to those participating in school lunch **increased** slightly, to **62.1 per 100** in school year 2019–2020, up from **61.3 per 100** in the previous school year.

Out of the 24 public school districts in Maryland, a total of 12 school districts reached the Food Research & Action Center's goal of reaching 70 low-income children with school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch.

**Kent County** was the **top-performing** school district in terms of school breakfast participation, reaching 102.9 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch, meaning more low-income students participated in school breakfast than school lunch.

The 12 school districts that met the national benchmark 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.**

Additionally, 14 school districts experienced growth in school breakfast participation during the 2019-2020 school. **Worcester County** experienced the largest percentage of growth — a 9.0 percent increase in their school-breakfast-to-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.

Of the 12 Maryland school districts that failed to reach this goal, **Calvert County** was the **lowest-performing** district, reaching only 40.4 low-income students with school breakfast for every 100 who participated in school lunch. Only one other district, **Baltimore City**, also failed to reach even half of the low-income students who ate lunch with a healthy school breakfast.

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 school districts miss out on substantial federal funding.

If all Maryland school districts had met the national benchmark, **22,862 additional children** across the state would have started each day with a healthy breakfast at school. Furthermore, these districts combined would have received an additional **\$3,196,031** in federal meal reimbursements.

Moving forward, low-performing school districts must increase efforts to adopt best practices, including serving breakfast after the bell and providing meals at no cost through community eligibility and MMFA. By focusing efforts on increasing access to school breakfast for low-income students, thereby improving the ratio of students who benefit from school breakfast to those who benefit from school lunch, Maryland districts can move closer to meeting the national goal.



### RATIO OF FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL BREAKFAST TO LUNCH PARTICIPATION SCHOOL YEAR 2019-2020

Top  
Districts **5**

**RATIO** of Free and Reduced-  
Price Students in School Breakfast  
per 100 in School Lunch

Kent County	Somerset County	Garrett County	Worcester County	Caroline County
102.9	93.7	84.5	82.3	81.9

### PERCENT GROWTH IN AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE BREAKFAST PARTICIPANTS SCHOOL YEAR 2018-2019 TO SCHOOL YEAR 2019-2020

Top  
Districts **5**

**PERCENT** Increase of Free and  
Reduced-Price Students in School  
Breakfast Program

Cecil County	Charles County	Howard County	Kent County	Frederick County
5.8%	4.2%	3.6%	2.8%	2.4%

## Barriers to School Breakfast

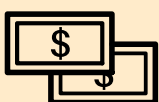
Despite the proven benefits of school breakfast, in the 2019–2020 school year, only 62.1 low-income students in Maryland ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch. While many factors contribute to school breakfast participation, three primary barriers stand out:



**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 the School Breakfast Program, this stigma will decrease as participation grows among students of all income levels.



**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.

## Looking Ahead: Best Practices for Increasing School Breakfast Participation

COVID-19 continues to upend the ways that most schools operate. Despite these challenges, school nutrition departments are working hard to provide school meals through a variety of models depending on what the school day looks like. The following strategies will ensure that schools have the tools to meet the growing need for school breakfast, especially as communities continue to recover from COVID-19:

- implement breakfast after the bell service models, such as breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,” and second chance breakfast;
- offer breakfast at no charge to all students by adopting community eligibility in eligible schools or school groupings; and
- participate in Maryland Meals for Achievement, when eligible.

## 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 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 Delivery Models Used in Maryland

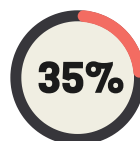
#### TRADITIONAL



840 Schools

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

#### IN THE CLASSROOM



530 Schools

Serve breakfast in the classroom.

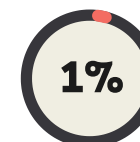
#### "GRAB AND GO"



131 Schools

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

#### SECOND CHANCE



16 Schools

Serve breakfast after homeroom or first period.

## 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 went into effect in July 2020 and 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.



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 is eliminated.** Community eligibility also prevents students from “falling through the cracks,” including those in families who are just above the

income threshold for assistance, but still struggling to make ends meet. **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 after the bell service model. Breakfast after the bell models, such as breakfast in the classroom or “grab and go,” 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.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has brought about a surge in applications to participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that began in March 2020. With food insecurity rates on the rise due to the pandemic-related economic downturn and public health crisis, school districts should consider reevaluating whether they can opt into the Community Eligibility Provision because it is a more financially viable option than it was before the COVID-19 crisis. The influx of students being directly certified through SNAP and other federal assistance programs results in additional schools becoming eligible to participate in community eligibility. By bringing newly eligible schools into the provision, districts can ensure that struggling families will have access to healthy school meals when their children return to school.



[Refer to the Food Research & Action Center’s Community Eligibility webpage for more information and tools.](#)



# Eliminating Barriers With Maryland Meals for Achievement



Maryland Meals for Achievement (MMFA) 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 (2).

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.



[Find out which schools in your district or community are participating in MMFA by visiting the MMFA School Participation Data webpage.](#)

## 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 efforts to overcome the common barriers associated with the program that have led to decreased participation. Offering breakfast at no charge has been important during the pandemic as schools have been able to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students through the Summer Nutrition Programs. To move the needle on school breakfast it is critical that all Maryland school districts fully maximize the available state and federal options to increase breakfast participation moving forward.

As schools reopen, implementing breakfast after the bell models (breakfast in the classroom, “grab and go,”

and second chance breakfast), electing community eligibility, and participating in Maryland Meals for Achievement will help to ensure that the School Breakfast Program can regain lost ground from the last year while also growing to meet the increasing need.

Moving forward, collaboration among an engaged group of diverse stakeholders — like the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Maryland State Department of Education, policymakers, educators, and anti-hunger advocates — will be necessary to ensure all students start the day with a healthy school breakfast this school year and beyond. Maryland Hunger Solutions looks forward to working with school districts and partners to build on these successes in the coming years.

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

## Technical Notes

The data in this report are collected from the Maryland State Department of Education in the following reports:

- Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2018; (3)
- Free and Reduced-Price and Percent of Enrollment by Agency as of Oct 31, 2019; (4)
- CEP Utilization by District for SY 2019–2020;
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Breakfast Agency Level Summary; (5)
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Breakfast Agency Level Month by Month Data; (6)
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Lunch Agency Level Summary; (7)
- School Meals Average Daily Participation-Lunch Agency Level Month by Month Data; (8)
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2018–2019 School Year- Participating Schools; (9)
- Maryland Meals for Achievement 2019–2020 School Year- Participating Schools; (10) and
- School Meals Breakfast Delivery Method by Site (11)

Student participation data for the 2019–2020 school year and the 2018–2019 school year are based on daily averages of the number of breakfasts and lunches served on school days during the six months from September through February, as February was the last full month of school meal service before the COVID-19 pandemic caused schools to close.

This report does not include data for students attending

private schools, residential child care institutions, and other institutions that operate school meals programs outside of the public school system.

Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up to 100 percent.

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 National School Lunch Program during the 2019– 2020 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 multiplied by 1.6.

In calculating the additional federal reimbursements districts would have received if they had reached the national participation benchmark, Maryland Hunger Solutions assumes each school district's mix of free and reduced-price students would apply to any new participants.

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3 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>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

4 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>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

5 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>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

6 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.

7 Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2020). School Meals Average Daily Participation-BREAKFAST Agency Level Month by Month Data (7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020). [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

8 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.

9 Maryland State Department of Education School and Community Nutrition Programs Branch. (2020). School Meals Average Daily Participation-LUNCH Agency Level Month by Month Data (7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020). [Data set]. Retrieved from data request.

10 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>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

11 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>. Accessed on October 5, 2021.

12 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.

## Nondiscrimination Statements

Maryland Hunger Solutions is a drug-free workplace that does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, color, creed, gender identity and expression, genetic information, marital status, disability, national origin, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation.

The Maryland State Department of Education does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry/national origin, color, disability, gender identity/expression, marital status, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation in matters affecting employment or in providing access to programs and activities and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. For inquiries related to Department policy, please contact: Equity Assurance and Compliance Office, Office of the Deputy State Superintendent for Finance and Administration, Maryland State Department of Education 200 W. Baltimore Street - 6th Floor Baltimore, MD 21201-2595; phone: 410-767-0426, fax: 410-767-0431, TTY/TD: 410-333-6442.

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Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

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





# Maryland School Breakfast Scorecards

## School Year 2019-2020

### 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. The overall grade reflects the number of low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 low-income students participating in school lunch through the National School Lunch Program.

### Grading Rubric

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

Grade	Average Daily Participation of Free and Reduced-Price Students Participating in School Breakfast per 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 Cost of Not Reaching the 70-to-100 Goal

Using Food Research & Action Center’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 2019-2020 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 2019–2020 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 school breakfast for every 100 low-income students participating in school lunch.



# School Breakfast Report Card

## Maryland

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

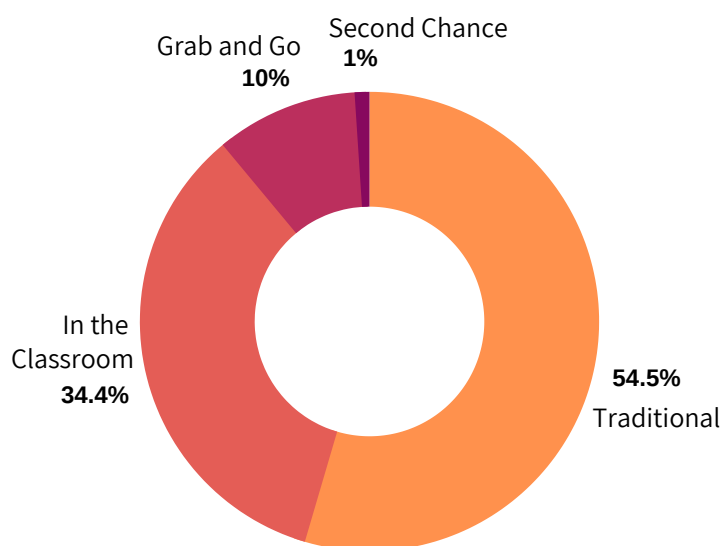
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP
387,051	178,705	287,952	62.1

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	530
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	154
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	16
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	840

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



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 2019-2020)

## 201,566

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

## 22,862

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

## \$3,196,031

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

## Allegany County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

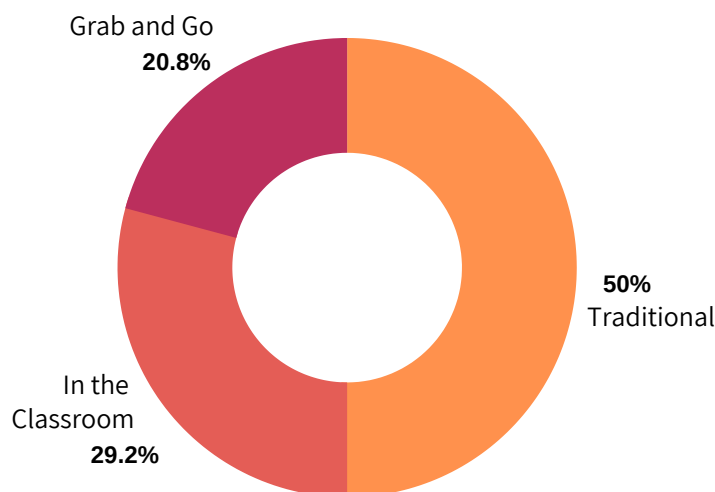
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
4,726	2,371	3,428	69.2	13

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	7
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	5
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	12

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



<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.

### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

# 2,400

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

# 29

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

# \$3,108

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

## Anne Arundel County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

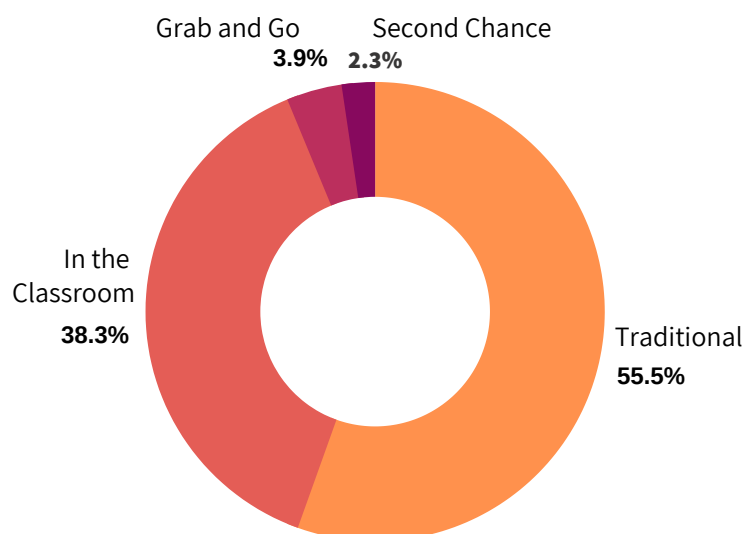
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
27,078	11,604	17,987	64.5	16

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

Program	# of Eligible Schools	# of Participating Schools
Community Eligibility Provision	5	0
Maryland Meals for Achievement	50	49

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	49
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	5
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	3
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	71

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



<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.

### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

# 12,591

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

# 987

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

# \$63,011

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 2019-2020

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 SBP per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
61,344	23,236	52,103	44.6	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 <sup>1</sup>	0
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	22
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	169

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

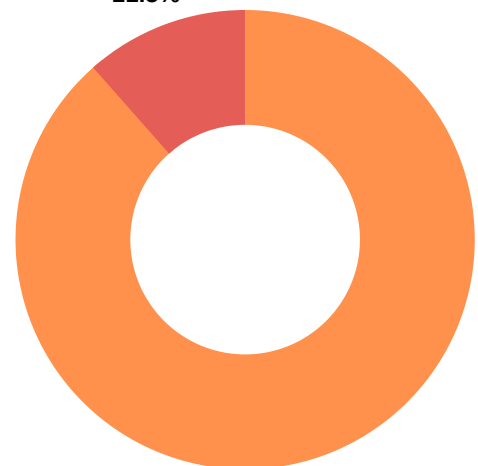
2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

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 2019-2020)

# 36,472

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

# 13,236

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

# \$2,189,185

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 County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
51,108	24,956	36,332	68.7	14

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	81
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	48
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	3
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	62

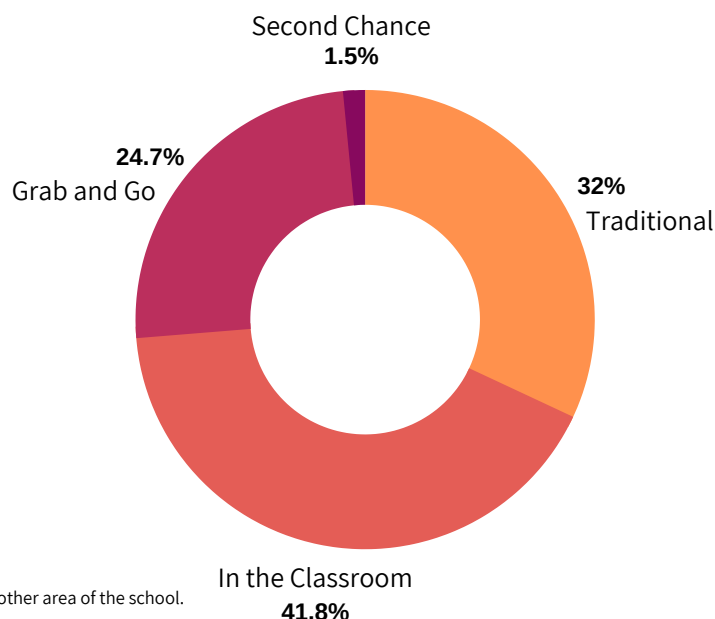
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2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

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



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

# 25,432

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

# 477

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

# \$40,845

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

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
3,148	706	1,751	40.4	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 <sup>1</sup>	0
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	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 2019-2020)

1,225

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

519

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

\$20,736

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

## Caroline County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
3,120	2,018	2,466	81.9	5

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	11
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	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



In the Classroom  
100%

### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Carroll County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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 SBP per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
4,959	1,677	3,108	54.0	22

### 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	5	5

Breakfast Delivery Method	# of Schools Using Each Method
In the Classroom <sup>1</sup>	6
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	3
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	36

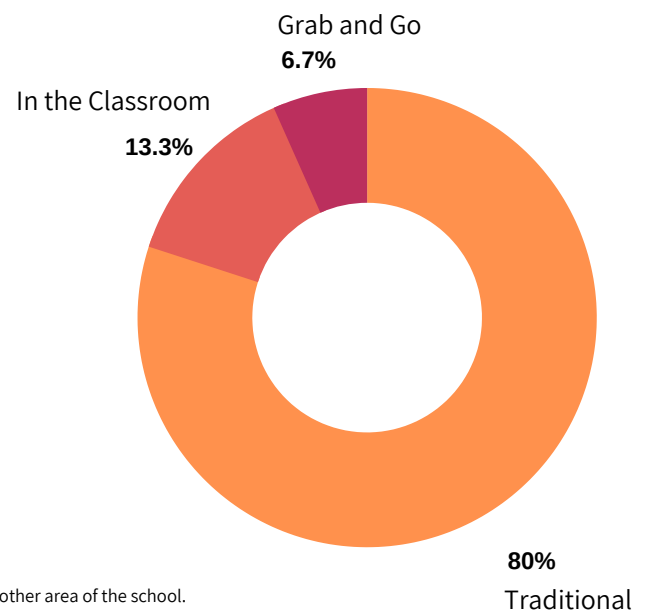
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<sup>3</sup> Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

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

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

# 2176

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

# 499

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

# \$18,642

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

## Cecil County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

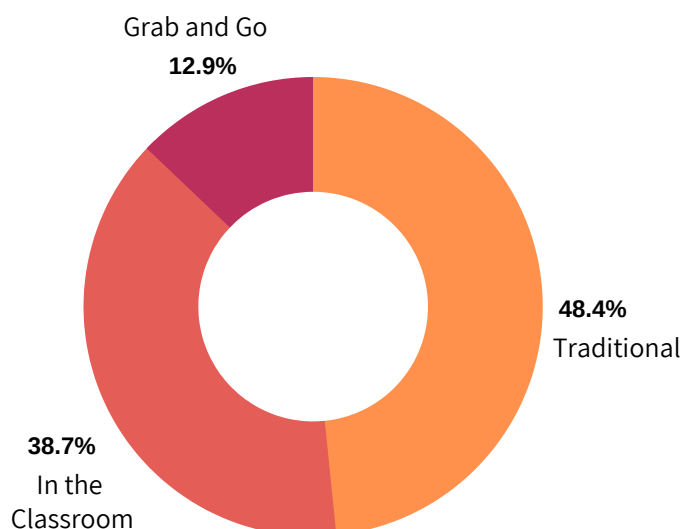
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
6,598	3,720	4,850	76.7	8

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	12
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	4
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	15

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



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 2019-2020)

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

## Charles County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
10,040	5,508	7,250	76.0	9

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	31
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	22
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	4
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	19

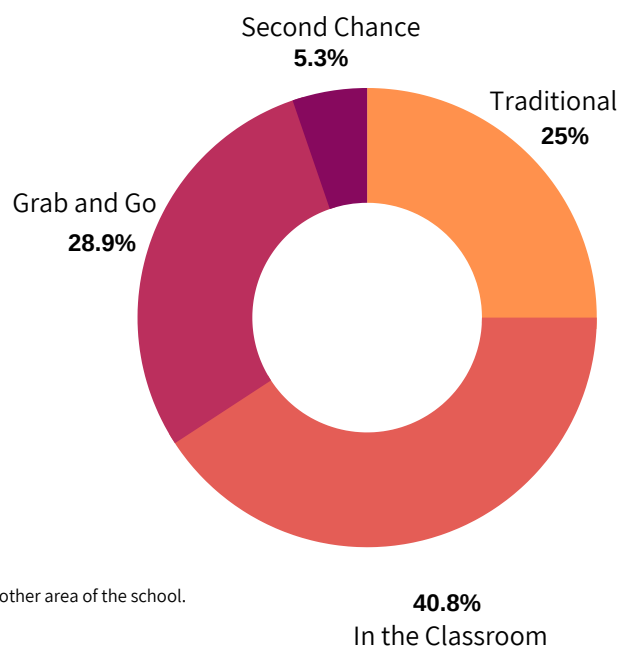
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4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
3,150	2,304	2,848	80.9	6

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	10
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	2
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	0

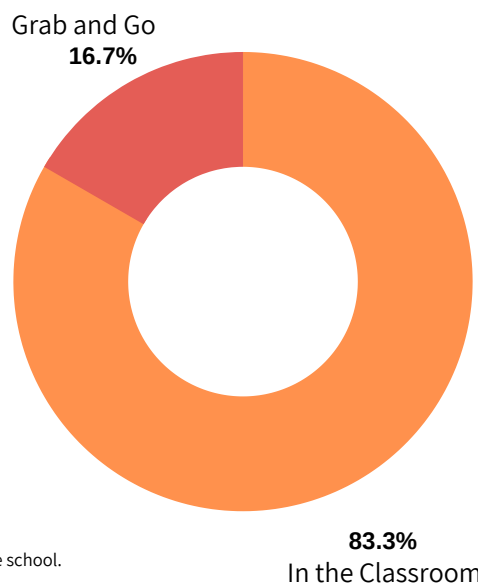
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3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

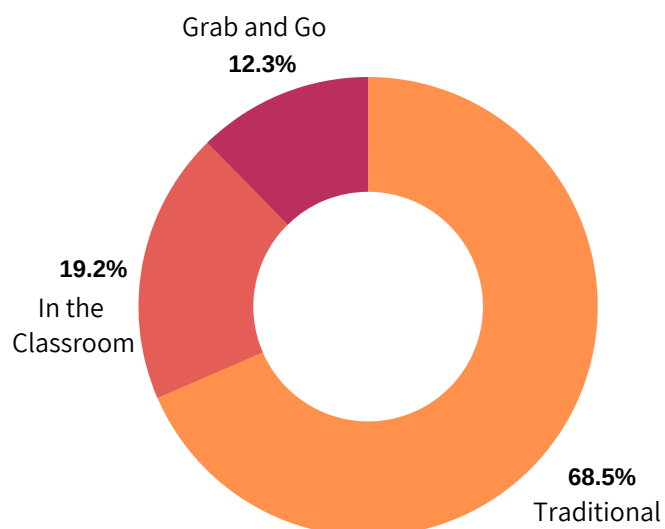
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
11,165	4,632	6,992	66.3	15

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	14
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	9
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	50

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



<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.

### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

# 4,894

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

# 262

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

# \$13,098

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

## Garrett County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
1,855	1,134	1,342	84.5	3

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	7
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	4
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	6

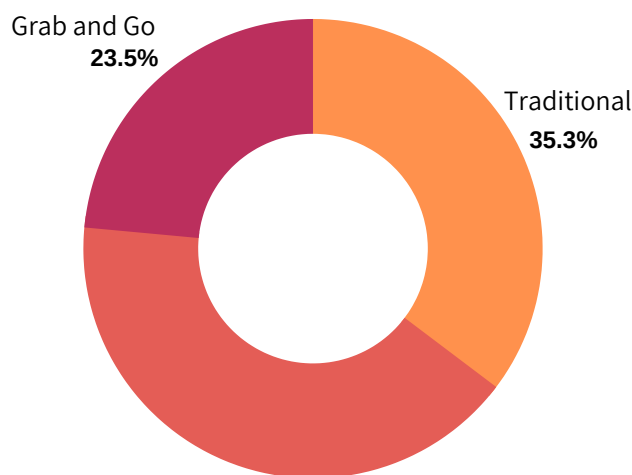
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3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
11,542	5,322	8,456	62.9	17

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	15
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	1
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	39

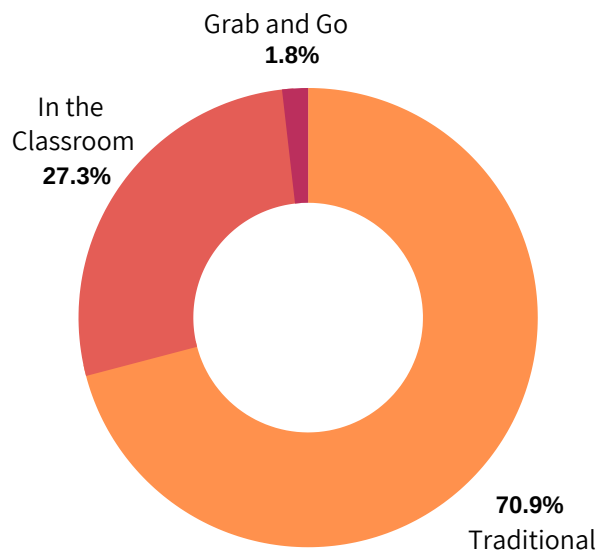
1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

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



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

**5,919**

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

**597**

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

**\$35,456**

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

## Howard County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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 SBP per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
13,300	5,322	9,208	57.8	20

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	18
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	4
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	55

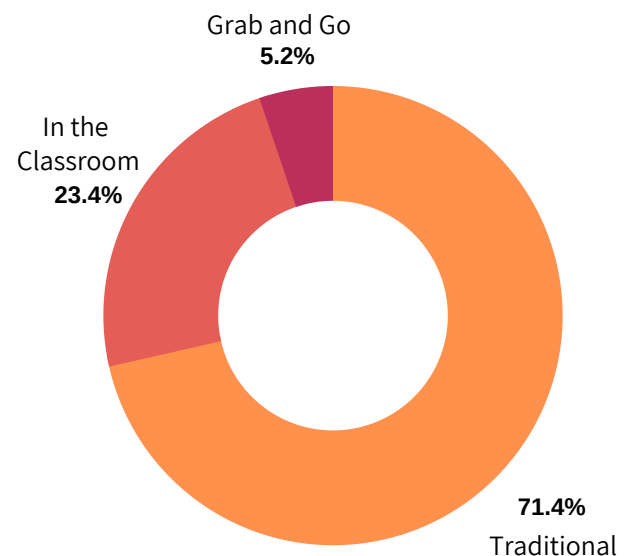
<sup>1</sup> Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

<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.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

**6,446**

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

**1,123**

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

**\$46,772**

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

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
1,087	842	818	102.9	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 <sup>1</sup>	4
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	1

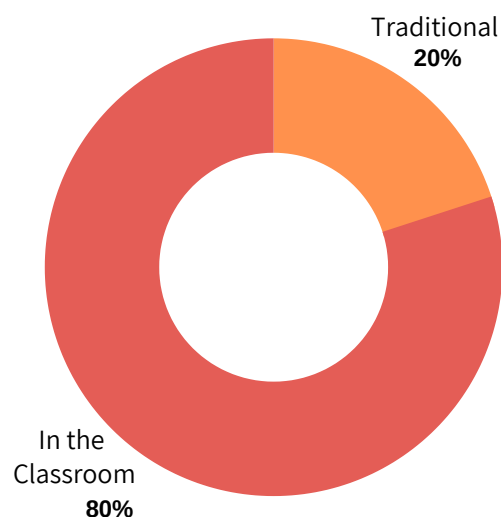
1 Breakfast is delivered to and eaten in the classroom after the start of the school day.

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



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Montgomery County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

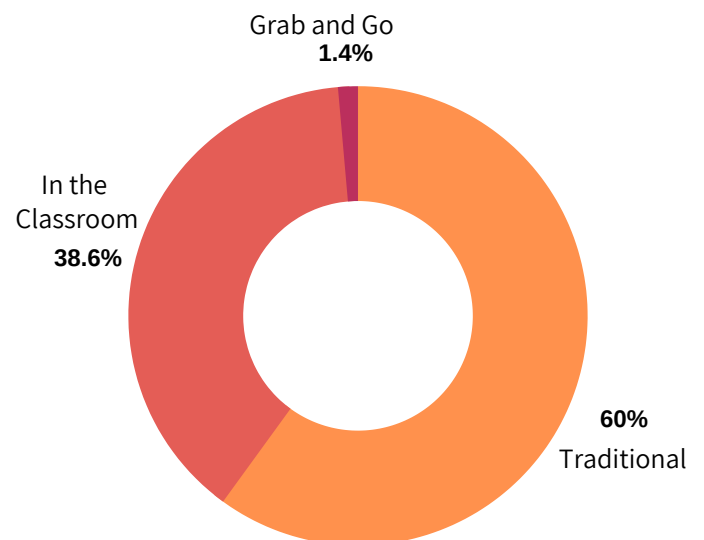
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
55,873	24,199	39,412	61.4	19

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	83
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	3
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	129

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



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 2019-2020)

# 27,588

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

# 3,389

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

# \$215,701

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

## Prince George's County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

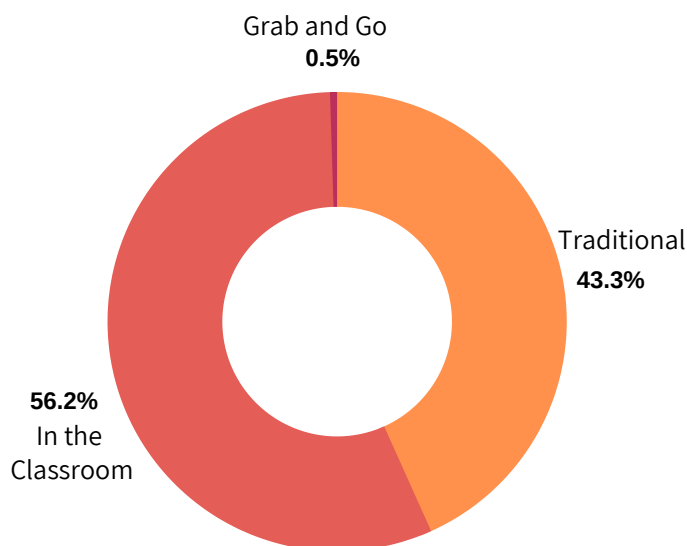
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SPB per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
82,078	40,371	64,392	62.7	18

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	113
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	1
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	87

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



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 2019-2020)

# 45,075

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

# 4,704

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

# \$541,736

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

## Queen Anne's County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
1,919	704	1,230	57.2	21

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	3
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	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.

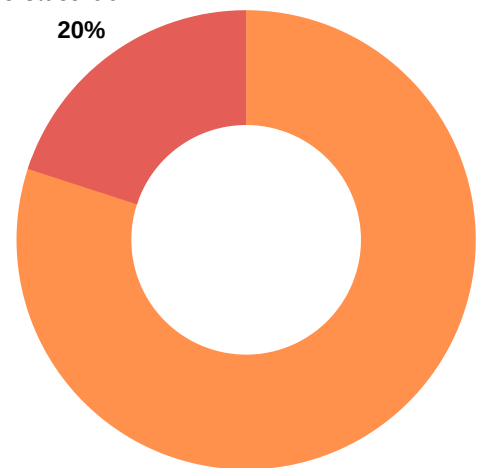
3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

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 2019-2020)

**861**

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

**157**

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

**\$7,743**

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 2019-2020

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
2,256	1,606	1,714	93.7	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 <sup>1</sup>	7
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	2
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	0

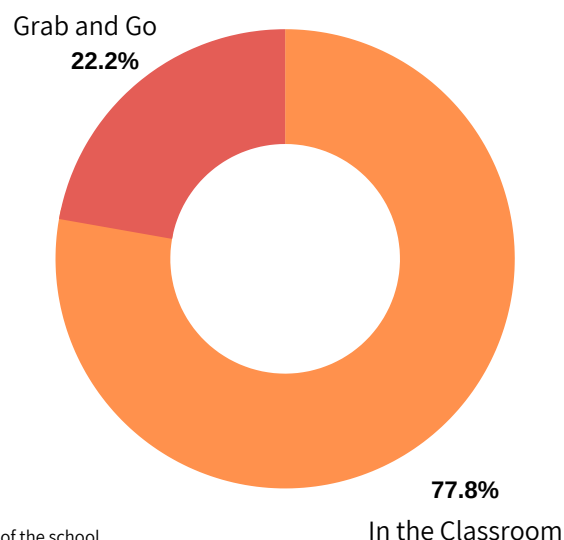
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2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

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



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## St. Mary's County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
5,818	2,955	3,910	75.6	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 <sup>1</sup>	10
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	6
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	6
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	18

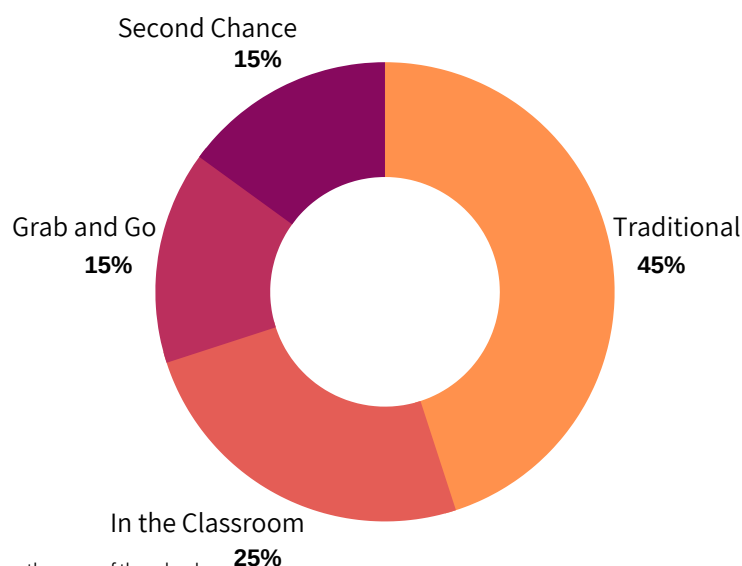
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2 Students are able to grab breakfast from one location where it is served and take it to eat in another area of the school.

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



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Talbot County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
2,204	1,124	1,425	78.9	7

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	6
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	3

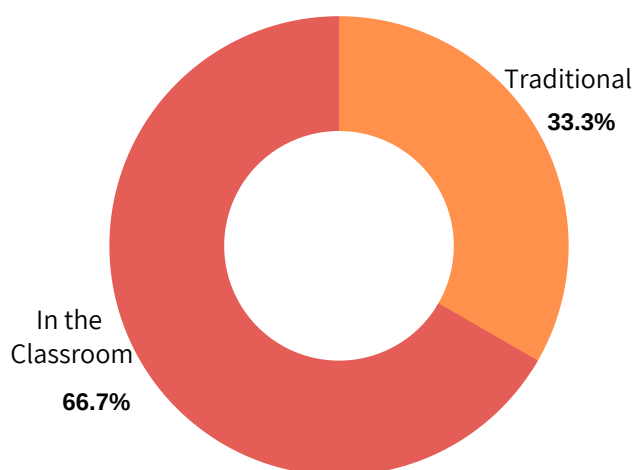
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3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Washington County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
11,160	6,111	8,522	71.7	12

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	21
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	11
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	18

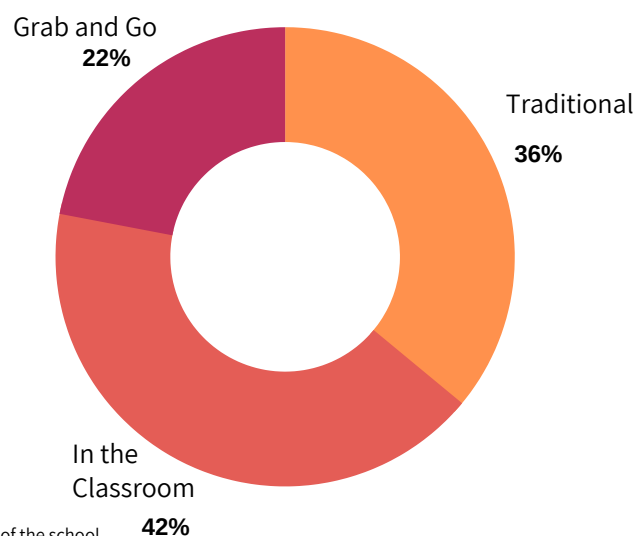
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3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Wicomico County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

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
8,707	4,890	6,718	72.8	11

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	14
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	2
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	10

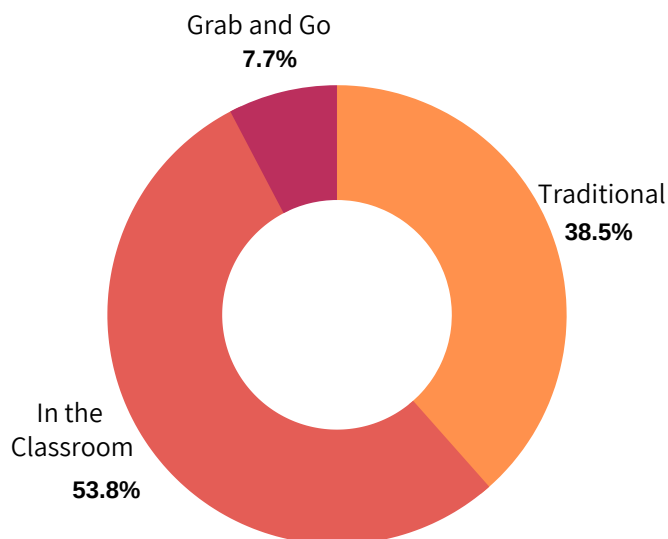
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3 Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period.

4 Breakfast is served and eaten in the cafeteria before the start of the school day.

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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

## Worcester County

### Low-Income Student Participation in School Breakfast (SBP) and School Lunch (NSLP), School Year 2019-2020

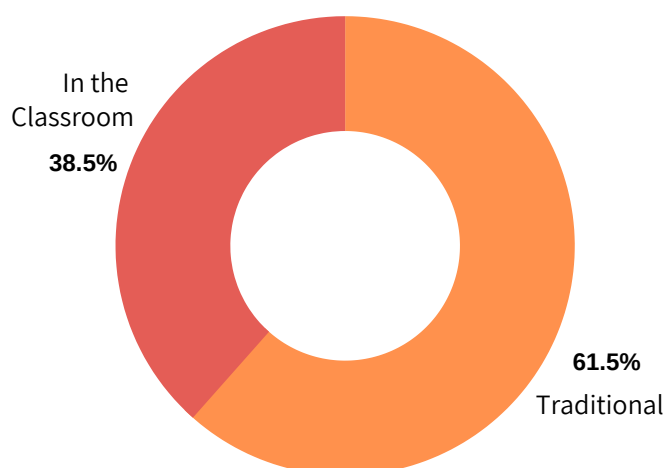
Free & Reduced-Price (F&RP) Student Enrollment	Average Daily Participation (ADP) of F&RP Students in SBP	ADP of F&RP Students in NSLP	ADP of F&RP Students in SBP per 100 Participating in NSLP	State Rank
2,816	1,393	1,692	82.3	4

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	8
Grab and Go <sup>2</sup>	0
Second Chance <sup>3</sup>	0
Traditional <sup>4</sup>	5

### Breakfast Delivery Method Utilization



<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.

### Participation Goal\* and Fiscal Note (School Year 2019-2020)

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**

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