



MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
**WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB**

P.O. Box 34047, Bethesda, MD 20827

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

**House Bill HB857**  
**Education - Concentration of Poverty School Grant Program - School Lunch**  
**House Ways and Means Committee - March. 3, 2022**  
**SUPPORT**

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony concerning an important priority of the **Montgomery County Women's Democratic Club (WDC)** for the 2022 legislative session. WDC is one of the largest and most active Democratic Clubs in our County with hundreds of politically active women and men, including many elected officials.

WDC strongly supports HB 857, which aims to expand access to school meals by requiring schools receiving a per pupil grant under the Concentration of Poverty Grant Program to provide school lunch at no cost for all of their students. Additionally, this bill will support school systems, students, and their families as they recover from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by covering the cost of breakfast and lunch for all Maryland students during the 2022-2023 school year.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought increased attention to the unacceptably high number of Maryland families that struggle with food insecurity, which has only continued to grow over the past two years. As hundreds of thousands of Maryland children and families begin the long process of recovery from the social and economic impacts of the pandemic, there has never been a more important time to make significant investments in the school meal programs.

Extensive research has linked participation in school meals to several benefits:

- improved academic achievement, standardized test scores, and cognitive function <sup>1</sup>;
- improved attendance, which is positively linked to academic achievement <sup>2</sup>;
- reduced food insecurity, which is linked to poor academic outcomes<sup>3</sup>;
- improved nutrition, such as increased consumption of fruit, vegetables, and milk<sup>4</sup>;

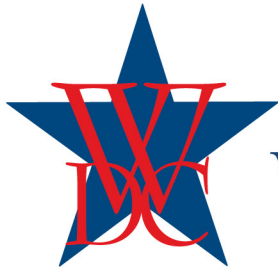
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<sup>1</sup> Frisvold, D. E. (2015). Nutrition and cognitive achievement: an evaluation of the School Breakfast Program. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047272714002497>.

<sup>2</sup> Basch, C. E. (2011). Breakfast and the achievement gap among urban minority youth. Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21923876/>.

<sup>3</sup> Huang, J., & Barnidge, E. (2016). Low-income children's participation in the National School Lunch Program and household food insufficiency. Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26722983/>.

<sup>4</sup> Clark, M. A., & Fox, M. K. (2009). Nutritional quality of the diets of U.S. public school children and the role of the school meal programs. Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19166672/>.



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- improved overall health and long-term health outcomes, as well as reduction in obesity rates, anxiety, and depression<sup>5</sup>.

However, as vital as school meals are to ensuring students have access to healthy, nutritious meals, too many children in need are left out due to the current program structure. To qualify for free school meals, a student's family must be living at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, which translates to annual income of less than \$35,000 for a family of four for the 2021–2022 school year<sup>6</sup>. Similarly, a family of four must have an annual income of around \$49,000 or less to qualify for reduced-price meals. Because the eligibility threshold for these programs is so low, many Maryland families who struggle financially to meet their most basic needs do not qualify. During the past two years, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has provided waivers to schools across the country, allowing them to serve free school meals to all students. As Maryland begins to recover from the economic, social, and health impacts of the pandemic, this ability to serve all students nutritious meals, regardless of income needs to be extended.

**Therefore, we urge a favorable report for HB857.**

Respectfully,

Leslie Milano  
President

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<sup>5</sup> Gundersen, C., Kreider, B., & Pepper, J. (2012). The impact of the National School Lunch Program on child health: a nonparametric bounds analysis. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304407611001205>.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. (2021). Child Nutrition Programs: Income Eligibility Guidelines. Available at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-04/pdf/2021-04452.pdf>.