

**JANUARY 2019**  
**NSLP WEBINAR**

*Child Nutrition Programs*  
*Idaho State Department of Education*  
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*National School Lunch Program Coordinator*



Good Afternoon! And welcome to the January 2019 National School Lunch Program Webinar. My name is Heather Blume and I am a coordinator with the Child Nutrition Programs. I work with the National School Lunch Team to conduct Administrative Reviews and trainings for NSLP and USDA Foods topics.

# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Key Areas:

Nutrition—1000

Operations—2000

Administration—3000

Communications—4000



Please remember to track the time spent viewing this webinar towards professional development hours to meet USDA Professional Standards requirements. We will discuss topics that fall under the key areas of Nutrition (1000), Operations (2000), Administration (3000), and Communications (4000).

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Policies → Reminders → Success Stories → Questions



We will start today's webinar discussing the policy memos that were released recently and then move on to program reminders. We will end the webinar with success stories and time for questions.



# POLICIES

We only have a few policy memos to discuss today, which were released back in December.



The new final rule makes specific modifications to the milk, grain, and sodium requirements beginning in SY 2019-2020. The purpose of this rule is to ease operational burden and provide school nutrition professionals the flexibility needed to successfully operate the Child Nutrition Programs. This final rule makes the following changes beginning in SY 2019-2020:

1. It allows NSLP and SBP operators the option to offer flavored low-fat milk and also requires that unflavored milk be offered at each meal service. For consistency, the flavored milk flexibility will be extended to beverages for sale during the school day, and will also apply in the SMP and CACFP for participants ages 6 years and older. This flexibility will not apply to the Summer Food Service Program as flavored low-fat milk is already allowed in that Program.
2. It requires that at least half of the weekly grains offered in the NSLP and SBP be whole grain-rich.
3. It retains Sodium Target 1 through the end of SY 2023-2024 and requires compliance with Sodium Target 2 in SY 2024-2025, which begins July 1, 2024.

## *Update of Food Crediting in the Child Nutrition Program*

# SP08-2019



SP08-2019 states that USDA will now allow crediting of shelf-stable, dried and semi-dried meat, poultry, and seafood snacks, towards the meat component in a reimbursable meal or snack. Dried meat products may now be used throughout the CNPs as part of reimbursable meals or snacks at the discretion of the Program operators. In order to simplify meal planning for operators, use of the products is not limited to meals and snacks served off-site. To credit these products, Program operators will follow the crediting principles used for all other products made from meat, poultry, or seafood. For more information, see the *Food Buying Guide* for CNP.

In addition, USDA will allow Program operators to credit the following food items that have not previously contributed to the CNP meal pattern requirements: coconut, hominy, popcorn, surimi seafood, and tempeh. Allowing these products to credit is intended to provide additional variety and enhance the appeal of meals. FNS will issue new guidance soon describing how these products will credit towards specific food components in the CNP meal patterns.

USDA will also publish new guidance to allow crediting vegetables disguised as other food components or not provided in traditional forms, for example, noodles or pasta made from vegetables, including legumes.

# PROGRAM REMINDERS

We will now move on to program reminders...



The USDA Foods Web-Based Supply Chain Management Training (WBSCM) is available online in the CNP Training Portal. Make sure to register to take the course as it will provide resources and explanations of the changes occurring in the USDA Foods Ordering System. Be sure to have your historic USDA Foods Ordering information available as you will need to complete the spreadsheets and upload them into the course in order to complete the training. Please contact the USDA Foods team if you have any difficulty accessing or understanding the online training.

The Excel documents required in this course have been updated and are also available in the Download Forms section of MyIdahoCNP. Please take this process seriously as the information you enter into the Excel forms will be the information available to place your order for the entire 2019-2020 school year when we meet for the mandatory training in February.



# SFA ON-SITE MONITORING REVIEW

10 NSLP Resources (17)	
MyIdahoCNP User Manual - NSLP	MyIdahoCNP User Manual - NSLP
OVS Manual	Offer versus Serve Guidance Manual 2015-16
SFA On-Site Monitoring Review	On-site monitoring review form to be completed by Feb. 1. Formerly "Point of Service Counting Review Form" (Revised SY16-17)
Recipe Calculation Worksheet	Recipe Calculation Worksheet
Recipe Calculation Example	Recipe Calculation Worksheet Example
Smart Snacks Tracking form	Track fundraisers for Smart Snacks

Due February 1



School Food Authorities with two or more feeding sites must perform no less than one on-site review of the meal counting and claiming system and the readily observable general areas of review in each school operating the National School Lunch Program and 50% of schools operating the School Breakfast Program under its jurisdiction prior to February 1, every school year.

The School Food Authority On-site Review Form, formerly known as the Point of Service Counting Review Form can be located in Download Forms under section 10 NSLP Resources.



Be sure to check out the newly released online trainings available in the CNP Training Portal. The State agency recently released a training on conducting the Afterschool Snack Program as well as Local Meal Charge Policies. As mentioned earlier, If you are a site with more than one point of service, be sure to complete the SFA Onsite Monitoring Reviews due February 1 each year. If you need an update on how to complete this form, then check out the online training for SFA On-Site Monitoring Reviews.

When you take an online training, be sure to print your certificates or make sure you have access to them for Administrative Reviews



We are in the process of updating annual mandatory training. 2019 NSLP Mandatory Training is scheduled for the end of July and early August. The model for training will rely heavily on specific trainings available in the CNP Training Portal to be completed prior to a face-to-face training in early August. Trainings locations and dates are listed in the CNP Training Portal for districts to begin the process of registration.



The Idaho School Nutrition Reference Guide has been updated on the Idaho State Department of Education CNP School Meal Programs website. The reference guide provides information related to school meal programs, including 33 topic sections plus the following appendices: acronyms, additional resources, and terms to know.





2019 SFSP Mandatory Training: Training dates for in-person training sessions throughout the state have been released. Emails went out earlier this week announcing training dates and locations in your area. You are able to register using the CNP Training Portal. Additionally, the SFSP application is available in MyIdahoCNP.

# BUY AMERICAN PROVISION

## Buy American Provision Exception Documentation Worksheet

This Buy American Provision Exception Documentation worksheet, or equivalent documentation with the same level of detail, must be completed by the school food authority (SFA), every time an agricultural commodity (i.e., one of the five food components) or processed product (i.e., processed food product that includes food components, such as a chicken patty that contains USDA and grain components) does not meet the Buy American requirement in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, sections 205.212(i) and 205.102(i).

Commodities and products from Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands are considered domestic products under the Buy American provision, as these are territories of the United States.

The Buy American requirement applies to all foods purchased through the Nonprofit Food Service Account, which includes agricultural commodities that are not meal pattern components. The SFA will not review any foods that are not creditable food components (e.g., condiments, oil, salt, and salad dressing). However, these products are not exempt from the Buy American requirement. Dates, whether tag or bottled, packaging, and labor are not considered to be agricultural commodities.

The Idaho Department of Education (IDE) in conjunction with the California Department of Education developed this worksheet for SFAs to document exceptions to the Buy American provision. An SFA must document exceptions to the Buy American requirement prior to accepting nondomestic agricultural commodities or products. This documentation must be kept on file for at least three years including the current program year and must be made available during an onsite administrative review and an offsite procurement review.

The SFA must retain written documentation for exceptions to the Buy American

CREATED 06/12/2018 Buy American Provision Exception (Child Nutrition Programs)0221

## Buy American Provision Exception Documentation Worksheet

1. Type of Exception: (Check one box only)

Annual Exception  Seasonal Exception  One-Time Exception

2. Person completing the worksheet:

First and Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of SFA (e.g., school district name): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of vendor supplying nondomestic commodity or product: \_\_\_\_\_

3. List the dates for the following:

Vendor informed the SFA about supplying a nondomestic commodity or product: \_\_\_\_\_

SFA agreed to accept this commodity or product in advance of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_

Commodity or product was received by the SFA (if), or received (month), on date: \_\_\_\_\_

4. List the nondomestic item and country of origin (list only one food item per worksheet)

Nondomestic item: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of origin: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which of the two allowable exceptions is being used? (Check at least one box)

The commodity or product is not produced or manufactured domestically in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality.

Competitive bids reveal the costs of the domestic commodity or product are significantly higher than the nondomestic commodity or product.

6. Provide justification to support the use of one of the two exceptions.

Exceptions based on products not manufactured domestically in sufficient and reasonably available quantities:

Attach a copy of pricing or availability data for both domestic and nondomestic commodities or products.

Exceptions on costs being significantly higher:

Attach a copy of pricing or availability data for both domestic and nondomestic

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<https://www.marketnews.usda.gov/mnp/fv-nav-byCom?navClass=FRUITS&navType=byComm>




Make sure to download the newly released *Buy American Exception form* (attached) from Download Forms to keep documentation on hand for all products you serve that do not meet the Buy American Provision, such as canned pineapple, mandarin oranges, tropical fruit, etc.



On December 20th, FNS released the FBG Calculator as a new feature included with the Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs Interactive Web-Based Tool. The FBG Calculator was first created and hosted by the Institute of Child Nutrition, however has now been added to the Food Buying Guide Interactive Web-Based tool to create a one stop shop for all Food Buying Guide resources. The FBG Calculator is designed to assist Child Nutrition Program operators in creating a shopping list to streamline food ordering needs for their programs and may be accessed along with the other Food Buying Guide resources at the Food Buying Guide for CNP website.



# SERVING SCHOOL MEALS TO PRESCHOOLERS



**Serving School Meals to Preschoolers: School Year 2018-2019**

Preschool meals served through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program (NSLP) will continue to meet the nutritional needs of young children. Children receive meals and snacks at preschool and primary care centers, day care, and other community-based settings. These are the same programs that provide meals to children in homes and day care centers. The NSLP is designed to provide a minimum of 1/2 cup of fruit and 1/2 cup of vegetables every day. The NSLP also provides information on the types and amounts of food that best support these goals and objectives.

	Breakfast		Lunch	
	1-2 years	3-4 years	1-2 years	3-4 years
<b>Grains</b>	% cup (4 oz.)	% cup (5 oz.)	% cup (4 oz.)	% cup (5 oz.)
<b>Fruits</b>	% cup	% cup	% cup	% cup
<b>Vegetables</b>	% cup	% cup	% cup	% cup
<b>Protein</b>	% oz. eq.	% oz. eq.	% oz. eq.	% oz. eq.
<b>Milk and Milk Products</b>	1 cup (8 oz.)		1 cup (8 oz.)	

*Optional: Additional alternatives may be served in place of the grain group (compared up to 1/2 cup per week).*

*Meals must be served daily.*

*Meals must be served at least 5 days per week.*

*Meals must be served at least 150 minutes per week.*

More training, menu planning, and nutrition education materials for the Child Nutrition Programs can be found at <https://teamnutrition.usda.gov>

All materials are currently available in English online at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/serving-school-meals-preschoolers>.



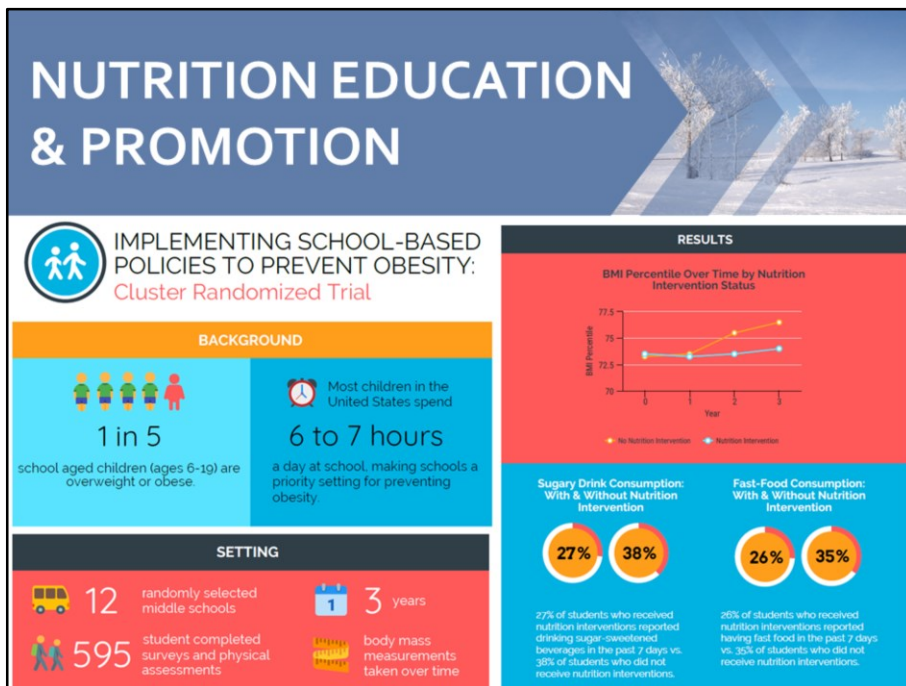
The USDA’s Team Nutrition initiative is pleased to announce the release of the “Serving School Meals to Preschoolers” training worksheet. School Meals Program operators can use this colorful four-page worksheet to plan and prepare menus that meet preschool meal patterns in the School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program. This resource also includes information regarding co-mingling of preschool students and students from older grade groups, as well as scenario-based questions to test for knowledge and understanding.

All materials are currently available in English online. Team Nutrition will announce the availability of Spanish and printed versions at a later date.



# SUCCESS STORIES!

That is all we have for program reminders, so we will now end with updates and success stories.



Implementing strong school nutrition policies is associated with healthier weight trajectories in middle school students, according to a new study by researchers at the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at the University of Connecticut and the Yale School of Public Health. Study authors randomly selected twelve schools in an urban district, where they followed 595 middle school students for three years, from fifth to eighth grade. Schools were assigned to one of four conditions, which included support for: (1) nutrition policies; (2) physical activity policies; (3) both types of policies; or (4) neither as a delayed control condition.

The nutrition policy interventions included ensuring that all school-based meals met federal nutritional criteria; providing nutritional newsletters for students and their families; school-wide campaigns to limit sugary drinks and encourage the use of water; and limiting the use of food or beverages as rewards for academic performance or good behavior.

Through in-school observations, surveys of student dietary and physical activity behavior, and annual measurement of body mass index by trained staff, the study found that students from the 6 schools randomized to receive nutrition interventions experienced less than a 1% increase in body mass index (BMI) over three years. Students from the 6 schools that did not receive nutrition policy support exhibited a significantly greater BMI increase of 3-4% during the same period.

Additional key findings of the study include:

- Students in the nutrition policy intervention schools reported lower consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages compared with students in schools with no targeted nutrition intervention.
- Students in the nutrition policy intervention schools were less likely to have had any meals at fast-food restaurants in the past 7 days and reported consuming fewer unhealthy foods.
- The magnitude of the effect on weight increased over time, with the greatest difference measured between groups of students in 8th grade.



QUESTIONS?

Those are the success stories we have this month. Does anyone have any questions at this time? Go ahead and use the text box on your screen to type your questions and I will answer them as they are entered.

# THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!

Please contact Child Nutrition Programs at 208-332-6820 if you have any questions regarding information in this webinar.

Disclaimer: Accuracy of the information shared today is current as of the recording date. The USDA may issue more guidance or further clarification regarding items discussed in today's Webinar.



Thank you for attending today's webinar. Please contact Child Nutrition Programs at 208-332-6820 if any additional questions arise regarding the information in this webinar.

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

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This concludes today’s webinar, Thank you all and have a good day.