

DECEMBER 2018

NSLP WEBINAR

Child Nutrition Programs
Idaho State Department of Education

Heather Blume, MS, RD, LD, SNS
National School Lunch Program Coordinator



Good Afternoon! And welcome to the December 2018 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.



This 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:

- Allow NSLP and SBP operators the option to offer flavored low-fat milk and require 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.
- Require that at least half of the weekly grains offered in the NSLP and SBP be whole grain-rich.
- Retain Sodium Target 1 through the end of SY 2023-2024 and require 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



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...

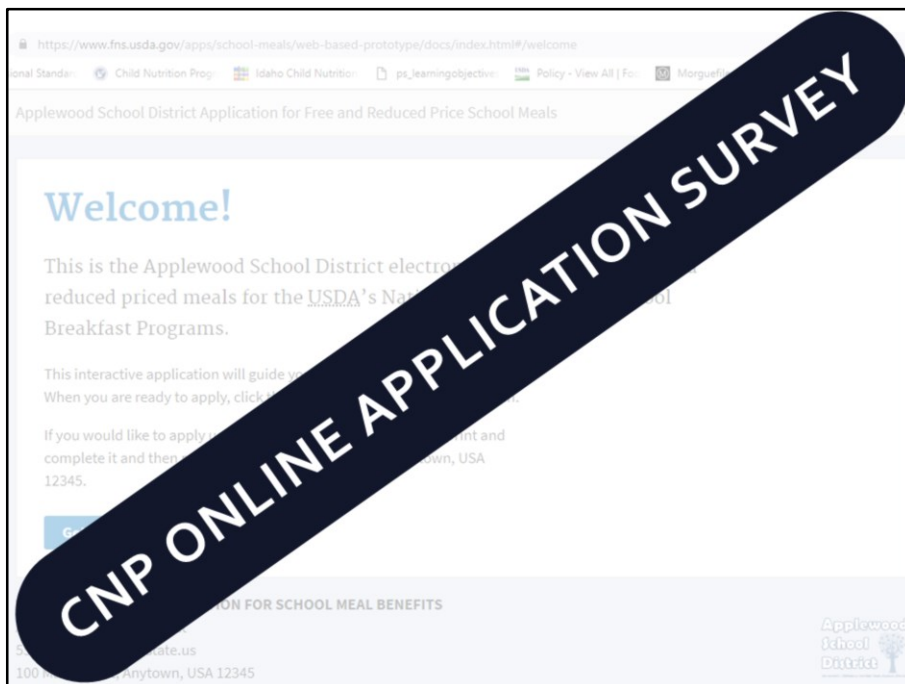


The USDA Foods Web-Based Supply Chain Management Training (WBSCM) is available online in the CNP Training Portal. Make sure to register to take the course as it will provide resources and explanations of the changes occurring in the USDA Foods Ordering System. Be sure to have your historic USDA Foods 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.



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.




The Idaho Child Nutrition Program is gathering information to apply for federal funding related to enhancing technology solutions for child nutrition programs in the state of Idaho. Please complete the "Idaho CNP Online Applications" survey sent on Wednesday, December 12th in order to provide insight on whether you currently use, or would be interested in using an online free and reduced price meal application in your district. The proposed system would be a web based application to be completed online by families and electronically submitted to school districts.



SFSP TRAINING!

2019 SFSP Mandatory Training: Training dates for in-person training sessions throughout the state will be released in early January. Please be on the lookout for the broadcast email that will announce the training dates and locations in your area. You will be able to register using the CNP Training Portal.

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 M/MA and grain components) does not meet the Buy American requirement in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, sections 210.21(d) and 210.16(f).

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 SA will not review any foods that are not creditable food components (e.g., condiments, oil, spices, and salad dressings), however these products are not exempt from the Buy American requirement. **Water, whether tap 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 government review.

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

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: (Y), or season(s)/month(s), or 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

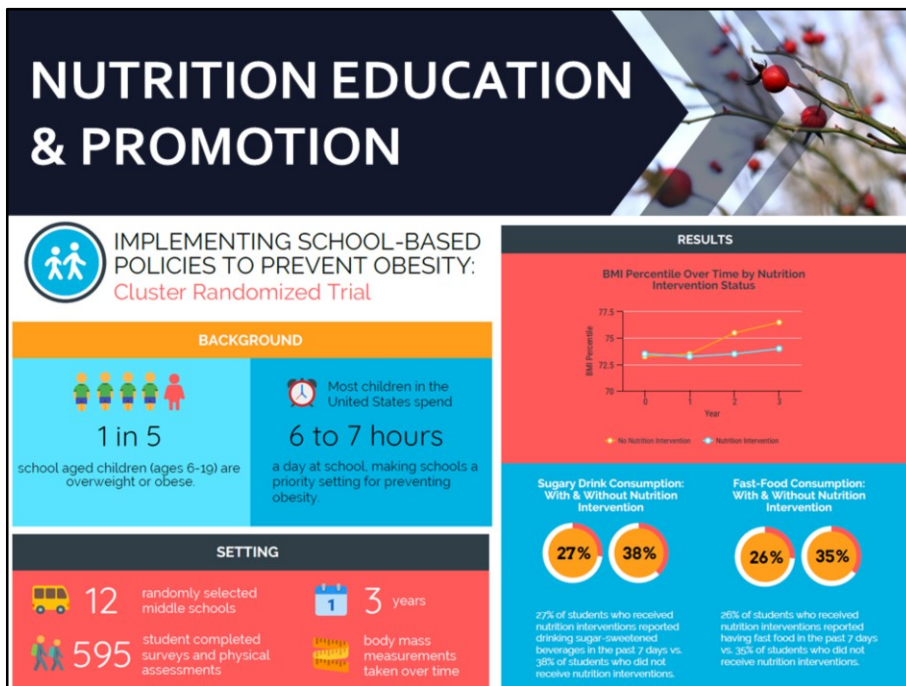
CREATED 06/11/2018 Buy American Provision Exception (Child Nutrition Programs)2018

Make sure to download the newly released *Buy American Exception form* (attached) from Download Forms to keep documentation on hand for any products you serve that do not meet the Buy American Provision.



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.



Two Idaho Summer Food Service Program providers have received honorable mentions for the Summer Sunshine Awards. The **Summer Sunshine Awards** recognize the outstanding achievements of individuals and groups who, through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and Seamless Summer Option (SSO), provide nutritious meals to children during the summer months in the Western Region states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Tyree White and her staff at Emmett School District received an honorable mention for *Excellence in Community Partnerships*. Utilizing partnerships in the Emmett community, Tyree has increased the number of meals served to children over the past two years by 120%!

Lisa Russell-Stover and her team at Our Lady of Good Counsel-St. Vincent de Paul received an honorable mention for *Reaching Rural, Tribal, and/or Underserved Populations*. Lisa has a highly dedicated crew of workers and volunteers that serve meals during the entire summer break!

Congratulations to both sponsors for being recognized for the hard work and dedication shown in helping to close the summer feeding gap.



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.

Please remember that the accuracy of the information shared today is guaranteed only as of the recording date. USDA may issue more guidance or further clarification regarding items discussed in today's webinar.

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g. Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.), should contact the Agency (State or local) where they applied for benefits. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, (AD-3027) found online at: http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, and at any USDA office, or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

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

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.



Please note the civil rights statement shown here. This statement was issued December 2015, and ends with “This institution is an equal opportunity provider”. Your non-discrimination statement must match this statement.

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