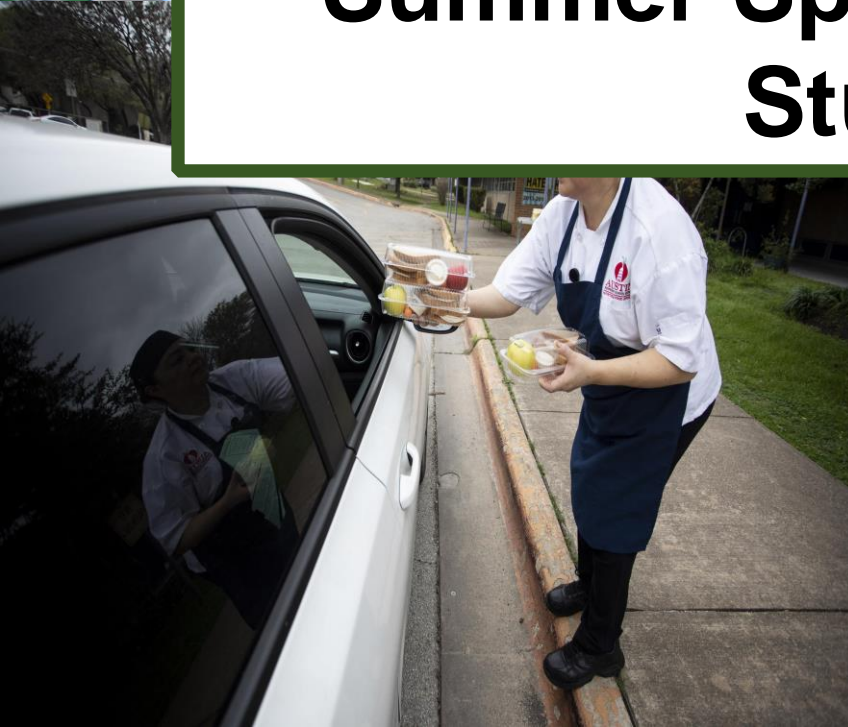




HER NOPREN Summer Speaker Series for Students



NSLP, SBP, and SMP Overview Panelists

Moderator: Christina Hecht, PhD, Senior Policy Advisor, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources

Panelists:

- **Katie Wilson, PhD, SNS**
Executive Director, Urban School Food Alliance
- **Ashley Powell, PhD**
Child Nutrition Director, Auburn City Schools in Auburn, AL
Alabama SNA Past President
- **Donna Martin, EdS, RDN, LS, SNS, FAND**
Director, School Nutrition Program, Burke County Board of Education
Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Past President
- **Erin Hager, PhD**
Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Maryland School of Medicine (UMSOM) and Director, Program in Health Equity and Population Health at UMSOM
NOPREN/PAPREN School Wellness Working Group Co-Chair
HER NOPREN COVID-19 School Nutrition Implications Working Group Co-Chair

History of the School Lunch Program

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Early 1800's | Penny Lunch |
| 1915 | Federal Bulletin "Food for the School Age Child" |
| 1928 | Free Meals for All Display at the ND State Fair |
| 1930's | USDA Purchases Food Off the Agricultural Market
Employs Many Women in School Meals |
| 1946 | President Harry Truman Signs the National
School Lunch Act as a Measure of National
Security |

Section 2 of the National School Lunch Act

“It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, as a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation’s children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by assisting the States, through grant-in aid and other means, in providing an adequate supply of food and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.”

- **Young men were too malnourished for the draft.**
- **Should it be in the Department of Agriculture?**
- **Conflict between nutrition and agricultural products?**

History of the School Lunch Program

- 1958** Meal reimbursement went from 9 cents to 4 cents due to reimbursement appropriation running out
- 1962** Grant funded guaranteed to reimburse per meal – for the poorest schools
- 1969** Free and reduced structure established
Guaranteed funds based on “Food Away From Home Index”
- 1980’s** Ketchup as a Vegetable Controversy
- 1990’s** School Meals based on Most Recent DGA’s

School Meals are Reauthorized by Congress Every 5 Years

Participation: How Many and Who?

Participation

- 30 Million Children Daily
- 22 Million Qualify for Meal Benefits

Meal Benefits – Income For Family of 4

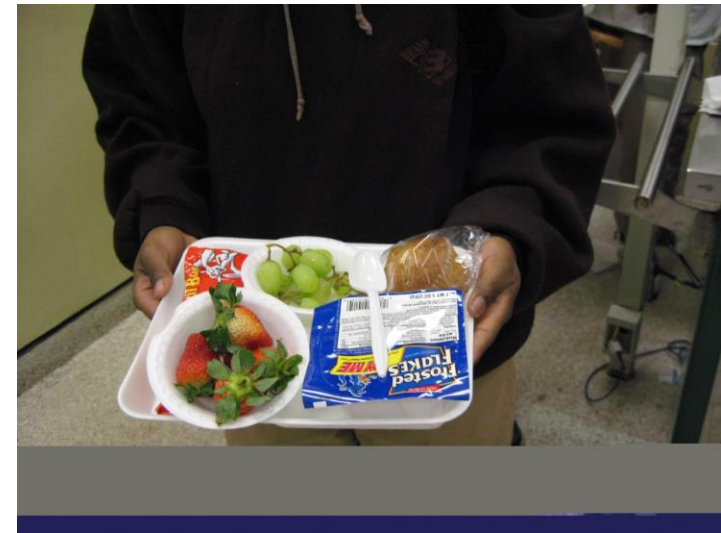
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| ▪ Free | \$25,750 | \$3.48 Reimbursement |
| ▪ Reduced | \$47,638 | \$3.08 Reimbursement |

Participants

- Majority receive meal benefits
- Many age 13-17 don't participate even when it is free

History of the School Breakfast Program

- **1966 two year Pilot Program**
 - **Low-income children**
 - **Children who traveled a long way**
 - **Working mothers**
- **1975 Permanently Authorized**
- **Participation 14.5 million**
 - **57% of lunch**
- **92.3% of schools serve breakfast**



Breakfast Meal Pattern

	Grades K-5	Grades 6-8	Grades 9-12
Calories	350-500	400-550	450-600
Saturated Fat	<10% of calories	<10% of calories	<10% of calories
Sodium (mg)	≤ 540	≤ 600	≤ 640
Fruit (cups per week minimum)	5 cups/week (1 cup/day)	5 cups/week (1 cup/day)	5 cups/week (1 cup/day)
Grains (oz. eq. weekly minimums)	7/week (1/day minimum)	8/week (1/day minimum)	9/week (1/day minimum)
Milk (cups)	5 (1 cup per day)	5 (1 cup per day)	5 (1 cup per day)

Breakfast in the Classroom or Grab and Go

- Children are much calmer
- Children are all ready to start school at the same time
- Children have more time to eat breakfast
- Teachers have time to bond with students
- If child is late they still get to eat
- More children eat breakfast
- Less behavior problems
- Increased Revenue





HEALTHY SUMMER MEALS FOR KIDS

No Cost For Kids 18 and Younger

What is a Local Wellness Policy (LWP)?

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (PL 108-265, Section 204):

- **Required districts/agencies that participate in the school meal programs to have a LWP in place by September 2006**
- **Must include:**
 1. **goals for nutrition education**
 2. **an assurance that school meal nutrition guidelines meet the minimum federal school meal standards**
 3. **guidelines for foods and beverages sold outside of school meal programs (i.e., “competitive foods and beverages”)**
 4. **goals for physical activity and other school-based activities**
 5. **implementation plans**

LWPs Under the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-296, Section 204)

https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/tn/LWPsummary_finalrule.pdf

Summary of the Final Rule (must be in compliance by June 30, 2017)

Content of the Wellness Policy

- Specific goals for nutrition promotion and education, physical activity, and other school-based activities that promote student wellness.
- Standards and nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages sold to students on the school campus during the school day that are consistent with Federal regulations for:
 - School meal nutrition standards, and the
 - Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards.
- Standards for all foods and beverages **provided, but not sold**, to students during the school.
- Policies for **food and beverage marketing** that allow marketing and advertising of only those foods and beverages that meet the Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards.
- Description of public involvement, public updates, policy leadership, and evaluation plan.

Wellness Leadership

One or more LEA and/or school official(s) who has the authority and responsibility to ensure each school complies with the policy

Public Involvement

- Permit participation by the general public and the school community in the wellness policy process.

Triennial Assessments

- Compliance with the wellness policy
- How the wellness policy compares to model wellness policies
- Progress made in attaining the goals of the wellness policy

Documentation

- Copy of the current wellness policy
- Documentation on how the policy and assessments are made available to the public
- The most recent assessment of implementation of the policy
- Documentation of efforts to review and update the policy, including who was involved in the process and how stakeholders were made aware of their ability to participate.

Updates to the Wellness Policy

LEAs update or modify the wellness policy as appropriate.

Public Updates

- The wellness policy, including any updates to and about the wellness policy, on an annual basis, at a minimum, and
- The Triennial Assessment, including progress toward meeting the goals of the policy.

LWPs are only effective if implemented!

**Federal
Legislation**

**Written LWPs
(School
District)**

**LWP
Implementation
(District &
School)**

**Enhanced
Opportunities
for Health and
Wellness**

**Improved Child
Health &
Academic
Performance**

Food Insecurity & USDA Child Nutrition Programs

■ What is Food Insecurity?

- A household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food
- A lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life

■ USDA Child Nutrition Programs in Schools

■ School Lunch and Breakfast

- Reaches children in families with food insecurity
- Protects children during the school year from food insecurity (vs summer)
- Community Eligibility Provision: Increased meal participation

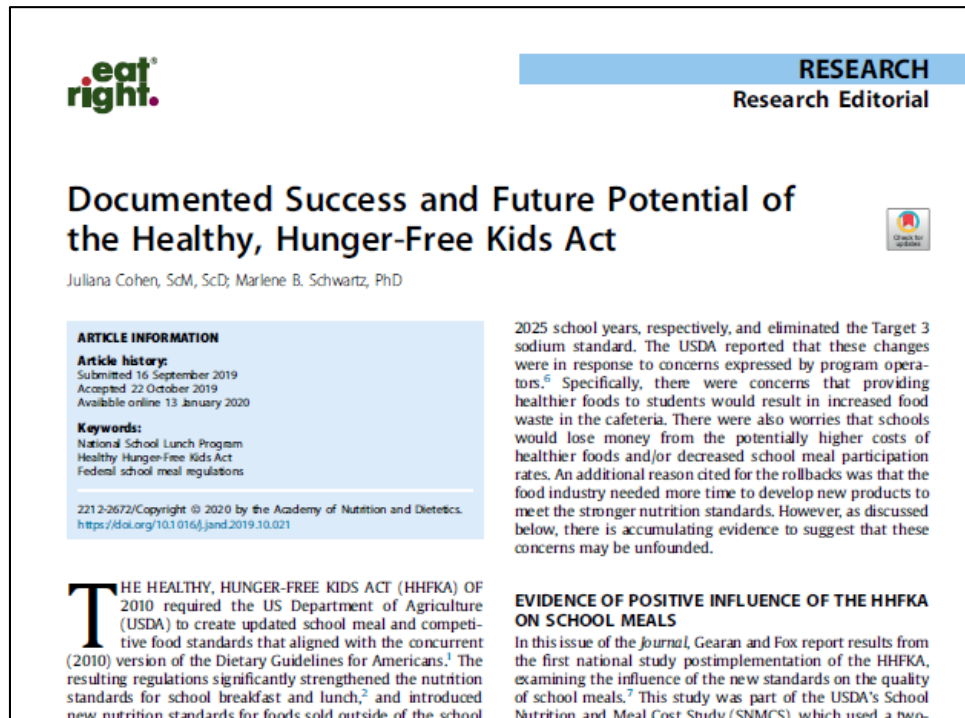
■ Summer Nutrition Programs

- Reaches children in families with very low food security
- Greater program access associated with reductions in food insecurity

Obesity Prevention & USDA Child Nutrition Programs

HHFKA Meal Pattern Changes = Healthier Selection and Consumption

- Longitudinal analyses = no impact on participation rates
- Projected to have the largest impact on childhood obesity compared to 6 other obesity policy strategies
 - *SSB excise tax; elimination of tax subsidy for advertising unhealthy food to children; restaurant menu calorie labeling; nutrition standards for other food and beverages sold in schools; improved early care and education; and increased access to adolescent bariatric surgery*



eat right.

RESEARCH
Research Editorial

Documented Success and Future Potential of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act

Juliana Cohen, ScM, ScD; Marlene B. Schwartz, PhD

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jand.2019.10.021>

2025 school years, respectively, and eliminated the Target 3 sodium standard. The USDA reported that these changes were in response to concerns expressed by program operators.⁶ Specifically, there were concerns that providing healthier foods to students would result in increased food waste in the cafeteria. There were also worries that schools would lose money from the potentially higher costs of healthier foods and/or decreased school meal participation rates. An additional reason cited for the rollbacks was that the food industry needed more time to develop new products to meet the stronger nutrition standards. However, as discussed below, there is accumulating evidence to suggest that these concerns may be unfounded.

EVIDENCE OF POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF THE HHFKA ON SCHOOL MEALS

In this issue of the *Journal*, Gearan and Fox report results from the first national study postimplementation of the HHFKA, examining the influence of the new standards on the quality of school meals.⁷ This study was part of the USDA's School Nutrition and Meal Cost Study (SNMCS), which used a two-

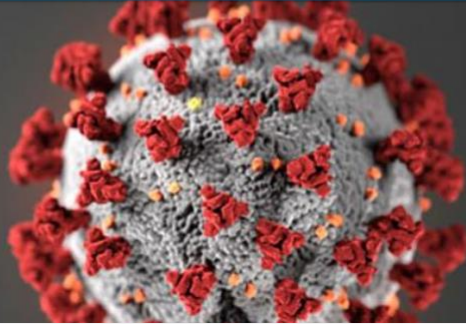


Community & Stakeholder Perspectives



The Families First Coronavirus Response Act

- **SNAP Flexibility for Low-Income Jobless Workers:** Suspends the work and work training requirements for SNAP during the crisis.
- **Additional SNAP Flexibilities:** Allows states to request special waivers from USDA to provide temporary, emergency CR-SNAP benefits to existing SNAP households up to the maximum monthly allotment, as well as giving USDA broad discretion to provide much more flexibility for states in managing SNAP caseloads.
- **WIC :** \$500 million to provide access to nutritious foods to low-income pregnant women or mothers with young children who lose their jobs or are laid off due to the emergency.
- **Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP):** \$400 million to assist local food banks to meet increased demand for low-income Americans during the emergency. Of the total, \$300 million is for the purchase of nutritious foods and \$100 million is to support the storage and distribution of the foods.
- **Use of EBT for School Meals Programs:** USDA may approve state plans to provide emergency Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) food assistance to households with children who would otherwise receive free or reduced-price meals if the child's school will be closed for no less than 5 consecutive days.
- **Senior Nutrition Program:** Includes \$250 million for the Senior Nutrition program operated by Area Agencies on Aging to provide approximately 25 million additional home-delivered and pre-packaged meals to low-income seniors who are home-bound, or have disabilities or have multiple chronic illnesses. Caregivers for seniors who are home-bound are also eligible.
- **National School Lunch Program Requirement Waivers:** All child and adult care centers may operate as non-congregate (i.e. allows them to take food to go). Allows USDA to waive meal pattern requirements in child nutrition programs if there are shortages of qualifying foods.



FNS DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FNS Response to COVID-19

[PROGRAMS](#) > [FNS DISASTER ASSISTANCE](#) > [FNS RESPONSE TO COVID-19](#)



CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Child Nutrition Program State by State COVID-19 Waivers

[PROGRAMS](#) > [FNS DISASTER ASSISTANCE](#) > [FNS RESPONSE TO COVID-19](#) > [CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM STATE BY STATE COVID-19 WAIVERS](#)



Guidance on Human Pandemic Response

FNS Response to COVID-19

[Find Meals for Kids When Schools are Closed](#)

[SNAP State by State COVID-19 Waivers](#)

[WIC State by State COVID-19 Waivers](#)

FNS Ac

[Find Meals for Kids When Schools are Closed](#)

[SNAP State by State COVID-19 Waivers](#)

[WIC State by State COVID-19 Waivers](#)

Child Nutrition Program State by State COVID-19 Waivers

[USDA Foods State by State COVID-19 Waivers](#)

[Disaster Household Distribution](#)

[SNAP Emergency Allotments to](#)



Select from the following list to see all of the COVID-19 waivers issued for your state in child nutrition programs.

[Alabama](#)
[Alaska](#)

[Idaho](#)
[Illinois](#)

[Montana](#)
[Nebraska](#)

[Rhode Island](#)
[South Carolina](#)



Burke County Public Schools



AMERI-CAN

LIVE

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN HELPS SCHOOLS FEED STUDENTS AMID CLOSURES

CNN

9:47 PM ET

DEATHS COULD STILL OCCUR ► HOWEVER, TASK FORCE OFFICIALS ARE CUOMO PRIME TIME





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Meals to You to Serve 5 Million Meals a Week to Rural Children

New public-private partnership surpasses initial goal to serve five-times more kids during COVID-19

(Washington, D.C., May 5, 2020) – Today, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced a major expansion of Meals to You, USDA's [innovative partnership](#) with the Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty, McLane Global, and PepsiCo, to feed low-income kids in rural areas. The initiative will now serve nearly 5 million meals per week to rural children impacted by COVID-19-related school closures – five times its original goal.

Press Release
Release No. 0240.20

Contact: USDA Press
Email: press@oc.usda.gov

“Uncertain and difficult times call for unprecedented actions and big picture ideas. Rural children affected by school closures faced food insecurity, but these great American groups and companies stepped up to help their fellow countrymen by delivering boxes of food across the country,” **said Secretary Sonny Perdue**. “This program has been so successful and faced such high demand that we are expanding to five million meals a week. Our partnership to feed kids embodies President Trump’s whole of America approach to tackling the coronavirus by utilizing the best of America – private sector ingenuity with public sector backing.”

“We are grateful to be a part of an innovative team made up of both the public and private sectors motivated by the strong desire to help our neighbors in need. We hope that the boxes of food will nourish children and communicate to their families that they are not in this tough circumstance alone,” **said Jeremy Everett, Executive Director, Baylor University Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty**.

“This USDA-funded program has been a lifeline to thousands of students across rural America that would otherwise go hungry during this challenging period,” **said Denton McLane, Chairman of McLane Global**. “We’ve shifted to a 24-hour production schedule across all locations to meet the



USDA Farmers to Families Food Box

HOME > [USDA FARMERS TO FAMILIES FOOD BOX](#)

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[Market News](#)

[Rules & Regulations](#)

[Grades & Standards](#)

[Services](#)

[Resources](#)

[Commodity Procurement](#)

As part of the Coronavirus Farm Assistance Program Secretary Perdue [announced on April 17](#) that USDA is exercising authority under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to purchase and distribute agricultural products to those in need. Through this program, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is partnering with national, regional and local suppliers, whose workforce has been significantly impacted by the closure of restaurants, hotels and other food service businesses, to purchase up to \$3 billion in fresh produce, dairy and meat products. The program will purchase \$461 million in fresh fruits and vegetables, \$317 million in a variety of dairy products, \$258 million in meat products and \$175 million in a combination box of fresh produce, dairy or meat products. Suppliers will package these products totaling \$1.2 billion into family-sized boxes, then transport them to food banks, community and faith-based organizations, and other non-profits serving Americans in need from May 15 through June 30, 2020. AMS may elect to extend the period of performance of the contracts, via option periods, dependent upon program success and available remaining funds, up to \$3 billion.

For details on purchases, visit the [solicitations page](#).

General Program Information

- [Approved Contractors for the Farmers to Families Food Box Program](#)
- [Farmers to Families Food Box Program FAQs](#)

Heroes Act – House Nutrition Provisions

- Increases the maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit level by 15 percent through September 2021, which benefits the lowest income households who were previously at the maximum amount.
- Provides \$10 billion for SNAP to cover increased program participation and costs.
- Increases the minimum SNAP benefit from \$16 per month to \$30 per month.
- Extends the Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (P-EBT) program through the summer and until schools reopen. P-EBT would also now include children who would be receiving meals through child care. P-EBT assistance is available to households with children regardless of immigration status.
- Mandates the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct a feasibility study on implementation of P-EBT in Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, but would not extend the program to these territories.
- Waives all work requirements for SNAP and prevent USDA from implementing or finalizing the Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents, Broad Based Categorical Eligibility, and Standard Utility Allowance rules.
- Directs USDA to allow the use of SNAP to purchase hot foods or hot food products ready for immediate consumption from authorized retail food stores.
- Adds \$1.1 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) through September 2020.
- Increases the WIC Cash Value Voucher from \$9 for children and \$11 for women per month to \$35 per month for both women and children through the end of 2020.
- Provides \$3 billion in relief for school child nutrition programs that are facing increased costs and losing revenue, and specifies that reimbursements for school meals for the school year 2019-2020 may not be less than the amounts provided for the school year 2018-2019.
- Directs USDA to authorize all child nutrition waivers in a timely and public manner.
- Provides \$150 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, which provides funding for food banks and other local organizations.
- Continues USDA's waiver authority for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program to allow schools more flexibility in serving fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Increases monthly SNAP benefits for families in Puerto Rico through September 2021 to make them more equitable.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization

- **The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)**
- **WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program**
- **Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)**

- **National School Lunch Program (NSLP)**
- **School Breakfast Program (SBP)**
- **Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program**
- **Special Milk Program**
- **Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)**



Intersections with Charitable Food Networks



Strengthening the Public Health Impacts of USDA Child Nutrition Programs



Careers Relevant to USDA Child Nutrition Programs





HER NOPREN Summer Speaker Series for Students



Questions? Ideas?
Email –
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