



Food Service Updates

Operation Steering Committee Meeting

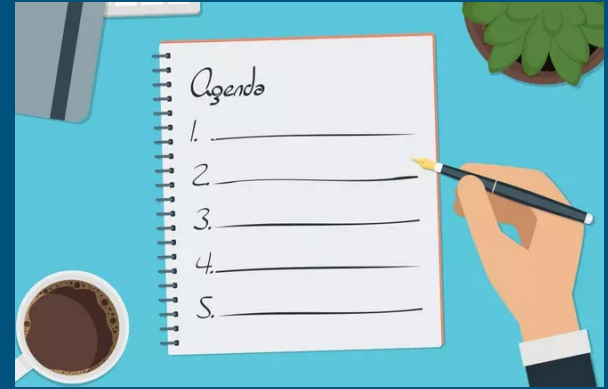
March 22, 2023

Presented by Annie Ryu,
Director of Food Services



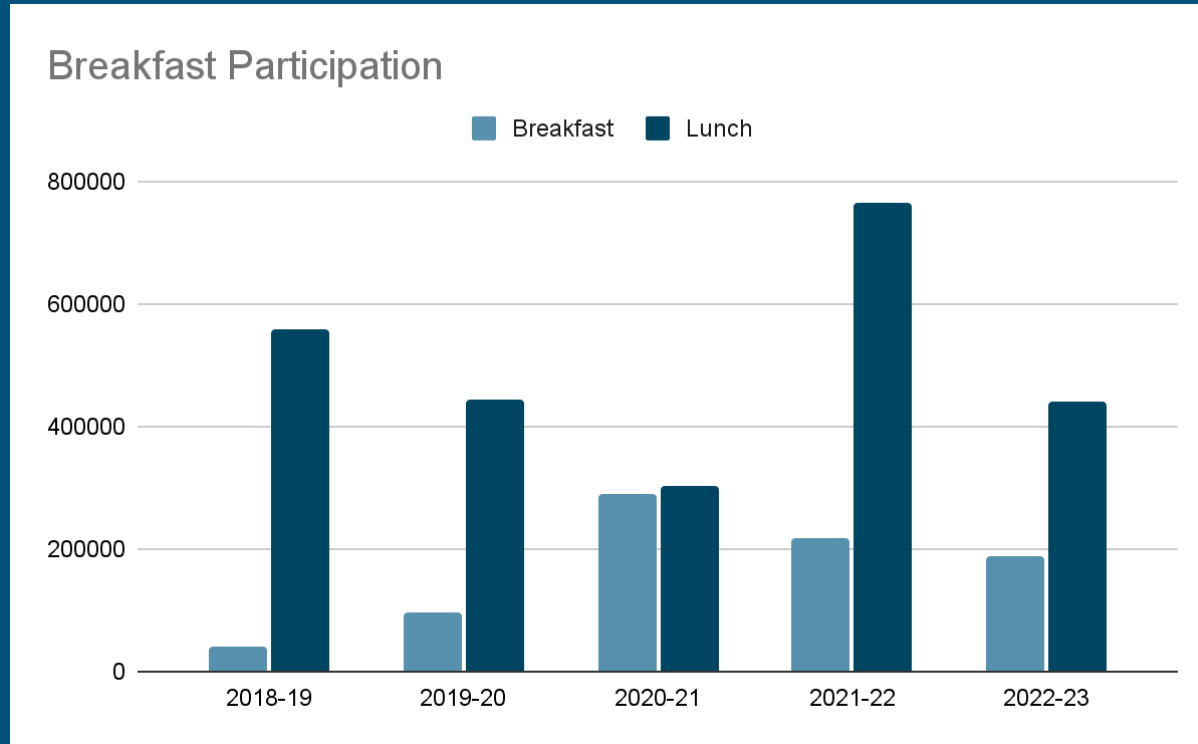
Agenda

- Meal Participation
- School Nutrition Funding
 - School Nutrition Program Funding
 - California Universal Free Meals & Impact
 - 2022-23 School Year
 - 2023 Summer
 - 2023-24 School Year
- Nutrition Standards
 - Current Standards
 - Proposed Rules 2025



Meal Participation

Meal Participation 2018 - Jan 2023



School Nutrition Funding

School Nutrition Funding Overview

- School Nutrition Programs receive meal reimbursements for each “reimbursable meal” that we serve to students based on their meal application status (free, reduced, paid)
 - That’s why it is required for meal applications to be collected every school year.
 - Submission is optional but highly encouraged as the Local Control Funding Formula is determined by the meal application data.
 - Reimbursements come from both federal and state funds, varying yearly.
 - Pre-pandemic, we received the highest reimbursement for students qualifying for free meals, then a lesser amount for reduced meals, and the least amount for paid meals.
 - For the 2022-23 school year, the Keep Kids Fed Act (PL 117-158):
 - Was created due to increased rates of food insecurity and supply chain breakdowns
 - Increased breakfast reimbursement by \$0.15
 - Increased lunch reimbursement by \$0.40
 - This increase in funds is expiring on June 2023
- There is also a small percentage of our budget that comes from Entitlement dollars allocated to us based on the previous school year’s lunch participation.

California Universal Free Meals (2022-23 SY)

- California was the first state to implement legislation for Universal Free Meals for all students regardless of a student's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals.
 - There are three key pillars that have been established to ensure that the program is a success:
 - California's State Meal Mandate is expanded to include both a nutritiously adequate breakfast and lunch for, not just needy children, but all children each school day.
 - High poverty schools will be required to participate in a federal provision.
 - The California State Legislature allocates funds to provide state meal reimbursement to cover the cost of the Universal Meals Program.
- Summer Meals 2023
 - Summer Meals for all students participating in a school day for purposes of classroom instruction fall under the Universal Free Meals legislation.



Reimbursement Rates in the 2022-23 SY

- Breakfast Reimbursement Rates

Meal Type	Federal Rate	State Rate	
Qualifying as Free	\$2.26	\$0.895	= \$3.155
Qualifying as Reduced	\$1.96	\$1.195	= \$3.155
Non-Qualifying	\$0.50	\$2.655	= \$3.155

Total reimbursement for every “reimbursable” breakfast = \$3.155

*Pre-pandemic, the state would not cover the maximum reimbursement rate for meals served to students qualifying for reduced or paid meals.

Reimbursement Rates in the 2022-23 SY

- Lunch Reimbursement Rates

Meal Type	Federal Rate	State Rate	
Qualifying as Free	\$4.41	\$0.895	= \$5.233
Qualifying as Reduced	\$4.01	\$1.295	= \$5.233
Non-Qualifying	\$0.85	\$4.455	= \$5.233

Total reimbursement for every “reimbursable” lunch = \$5.233

*Pre-pandemic, the state would not cover the maximum reimbursement rate for meals served to students qualifying for reduced or paid meals.

California Universal Free Meals (2023-24 SY)

- The Governor's budget maintains the state's commitment to fund the expansion of the universal meals program with \$1.4 billion ongoing in annual funding, which includes two free meals for all students, but does not include increased funding to meet growing food costs due to the adoption of Senate Bill 490 (Caballero) Chapter 602, Statutes of 2022.
 - The increased funding is the Keep Kids Fed Act that expiring June 2023.
- By May 15, Gov. Newsom will release his May Budget Revision, and negotiations will be ongoing until the June 15 deadline for the Legislature to pass the budget bill. The Governor will then have until July 1 to sign it.
- Though the bill hasn't been signed yet, we remain hopeful!



Nutrition Standards

Current Nutrition Standards

	Grades K-5	Grades 6-8	Grades 9-12
Food Components	Amount of Food ^a per Week		
	(minimum per day)		
Fruits (cups) ^b	2½ (½)	2½ (½)	5 (1)
Vegetables (cups) ^b	3¾ (¾)	3¾ (¾)	5 (1)
Dark green ^c	½	½	½
Red/Orange ^c	¾	¾	1¼
Beans and peas (legumes) ^c	½	½	½
Starchy ^c	½	½	½
Other ^{c,d}	½	½	¾
Additional Vegetables to Reach Total ^e	1	1	1½
Grains (oz eq) ^f	8-9 (1)	8-10 (1)	10-12 (2)
Meats/Meat Alternates (oz eq)	8-10 (1)	9-10 (1)	10-12 (2)
Fluid milk (cups) ^g	5 (1)	5 (1)	5 (1)

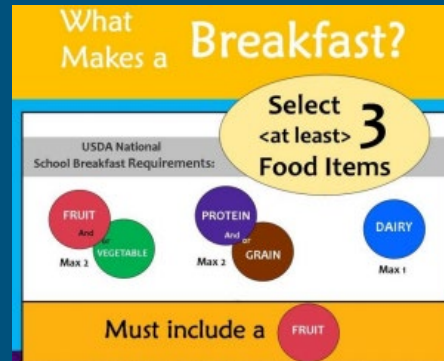
	Grades K-5	Grades 6-8	Grades 9-12
Food Components	Amount of Food ^a per Week		
	(minimum per day)		
Other Specifications: Daily Amount Based on the Average for a 5-Day Week			
Min-max calories (kcal) ^h	550-650	600-700	750-850
Saturated fat (% of total calories) ^h	<10	<10	<10
Sodium Interim Target 1 (mg) ^h	≤ 1,230	≤ 1,360	≤ 1,420
Sodium Interim Target 1A (mg) ^h	≤ 1,110	≤ 1,225	≤ 1,280
<i>Trans</i> fat ^h	Nutrition label or manufacturer specifications must indicate zero grams of <i>trans</i> fat per serving.		

*This is what we need to offer on a daily and weekly basis.

*5 components of a reimbursable meal: milk, fruits, vegetables, grains, and meat/meat alternates (MMA)

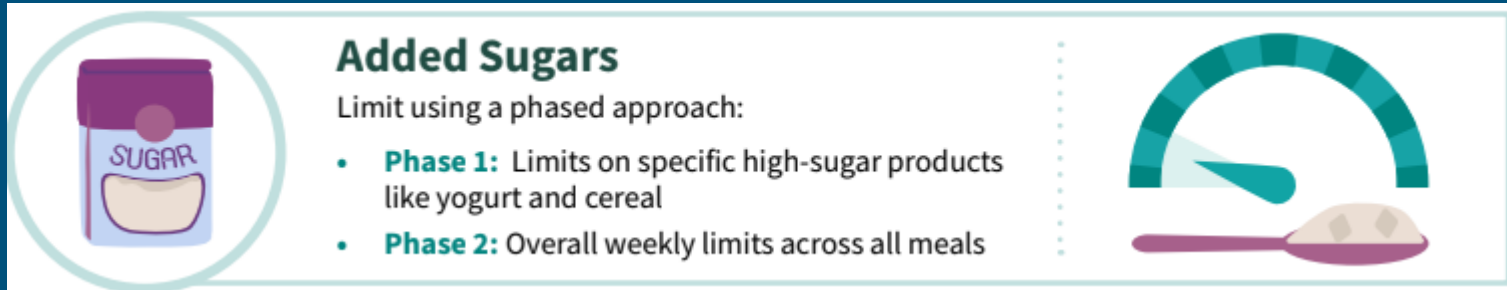
What is a “Reimbursable” Meal?

- A reimbursable meal is what a student needs to take in order for us to claim that meal for reimbursement.
 - Breakfast
 - Full Entree & ½ cup of Fruit
 - Lunch
 - Full Entree & ½ cup of Fruit and/or Vegetable
 - Taking milk is not required.
- Second entrees have to follow “Competitive Foods” regulations, which are stricter than the USDA meal pattern guidelines so that is why we don’t sell entrees a la carte.



Proposed USDA School Meal Standards

- The proposed rule reflects long-term nutrition standards for National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), and NSLP Afterschool Snacks which are based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2020-2025.

A graphic titled "Added Sugars" is presented in a white box with a light green border. On the left, there is a circular icon containing a purple and white container labeled "SUGAR". To the right of the icon, the text "Added Sugars" is written in a bold, dark green font. Below this, the text "Limit using a phased approach:" is followed by two bullet points: "Phase 1: Limits on specific high-sugar products like yogurt and cereal" and "Phase 2: Overall weekly limits across all meals". On the far right of the graphic, there is a semi-circular gauge with green segments and a teal needle pointing to the left, positioned above a purple spoon containing a small amount of brown sugar.

Added Sugars

Limit using a phased approach:

- **Phase 1:** Limits on specific high-sugar products like yogurt and cereal
- **Phase 2:** Overall weekly limits across all meals

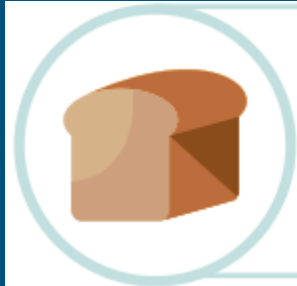
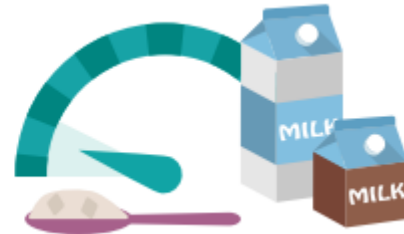
Proposed USDA School Meal Standards



Milk

Allow some* flavored milk with reasonable limits on added sugars.

* The proposed rule requests feedback on different options.



Whole Grains

Offer products that are primarily whole grain with the option for occasional non-whole, enriched grain products.



Proposed USDA School Meal Standards

An infographic illustrating the proposed reduction in sodium levels. On the left, a circular icon contains two salt shakers with a light blue fill. To the right of this icon, the word "Sodium" is written in bold black text, followed by the text "Reduce weekly limits gradually and in line with FDA's recommendations for industry." A vertical dashed line separates this text from three salt shakers on the right. Each shaker has a light blue fill that decreases from left to right, representing a gradual reduction in sodium levels.

Sodium
Reduce weekly limits gradually
and in line with FDA's
recommendations for industry.

- Other areas addressed in the proposed rule include:
 - Crediting of Nuts and Seeds: allowing nuts and seeds to credit for 100 percent of the meat/meat alternate component
 - Buy American: limiting non-domestic food purchases to five percent when an SFA uses an exception; updating regulations to clarify that over 51 percent of a food product must consist of agricultural commodities that were grown domestically; and clarifying how the regulations apply to fish and fish products
 - Competitive Foods: adding hummus to the list of foods exempt from the total fat standard
- USDA is accepting public comments until April 10, 2023.

Thank you!

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