

Child Nutrition Programs

Prepared by _____

The Legislature has requested the Board to make a report to the Public Education Appropriations Subcommittee on the programs and regulatory functions performed by Board staff during the upcoming 2016-17 school year. The Board is required to include an evaluation of which service functions could be passed on to local education agencies, regional service centers, or provided by the Board for a fee, and which service functions should remain at the state level.

On or before July 1, please send your Section’s completed form to Cybil Prideaux by e-mail (Cybil.Prideaux@schools.utah.gov).

Short Description of Program or Initiative	Who is Mandating the program or Initiative? (Federal law, State law, Board rule, or Internal staff decision/LEA request)	Federal Citation, Utah Code Section, or Board Rule	Is the Program or Initiative considered Regulatory or Service Oriented
<p>National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.</p>	<p>Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the National School Lunch Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order for the State to receive funding.</p>	<p>7 CFR 210</p>	<p>Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, <u>t</u>he state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.</p>
<p>After School Snack Program The National School Lunch Program also offers cash reimbursement to help schools serve snacks to children in afterschool activities aimed at promoting the health and well-being of children and youth in our communities. A school must provide children with regularly scheduled activities in an organized, structured and supervised environment; include educational or enrichment activities (e.g., mentoring or tutoring programs).</p>	<p>Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the National School Lunch Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.</p>	<p>7 CFR 210</p>	<p>Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, <u>t</u>he state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.</p>
<p>Seamless Summer Program. Schools participating in the National School Lunch or National School Breakfast programs are eligible to serve meals free of charge to children from low-income areas when school is not in session.</p>	<p>Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the National School Lunch or Breakfast Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor</p>	<p>Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (SEC. 13. [42 U.S.C. 1761] (a)(8))</p>	<p>Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, <u>t</u>he state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.</p>

	the program in order to receive funding.		
National School Breakfast Program provides payment to sponsors for breakfast meals , which meet the program requirements. Sponsors may be public or private non-profit schools and residential care centers.	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the National School Breakfast Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 220	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t The state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program provides payment to sponsors for fresh fruits & vegetables offered to students in selected low-income elementary schools participating in the school lunch program. This program offers a healthy snack introduces a variety of fresh produce as a healthy snack and provides nutrition education for children. This program is different in that schools must apply for this competitive grant. Reimbursement is limited to the school's total award amount.	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 211 Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. (Public Law 113-79, 2014) Sec. 19	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t The state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
Special Milk Program provides payment for milk for children who do not have access to the National School Lunch and National School Breakfast Program . other meal programs . The program may be offered by public or private, non-profit schools, or camps.	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Special Milk Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 215	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t The state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
Child and Adult Care Food Program provides payment for meals to improve the quality of day care for children and impaired or elderly adults and makes care more affordable for low-income individuals. Sponsors include childcare centers and family day care home sponsors, adult day care centers and homeless shelters having children in residence.	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Child and Adult Care Food Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 226	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t The state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
At-Risk Afterschool Meals Component provides funding to afterschool programs that serve a meal and/or snacks to children and teens in low-income areas. The Program serves children and teenagers who are age 18 or under at the start of the school year. Sponsors may include schools, libraries, or community centers. Centers may participate in CACFP At-Risk	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Child and Adult Care Food Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor	7 CFR 226.17a	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t The state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.

independently or under a sponsoring organization <u>organization</u> , that manages multiple programs.	the program in order to receive funding.		
Summer Food Service Program provides payment for nutritious meals served in low-income areas when school is not in session. Participating sponsors include public and private non-profit schools and non-profit community organizations, including churches, camps and community organizations. A negligible <u>A negligible amount of USDA Food entitlement is available to sponsors managed by the state office.</u>	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Summer Food Service Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 225	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t <u>the</u> state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
Food Distribution Program helps strengthen the Nation's nutrition safety net by providing food and nutrition assistance to school children and families; and support American agriculture by distributing high quality, 100% American-grown USDA Foods. The state office purchases and distributes USDA Foods to sponsors based on a request driven system. The state office manages <u>entitlement dollars</u> , sponsor orders and deliveries to ensure the use of all USDA Foods.	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate the Food Distribution Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 250	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t <u>the</u> state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
The Emergency Food Assistance Program provides distribution of USDA Foods and payment for administration expenses to assist non-profit organizations and low-income households. Sponsors in this program are community organizations (Utah Food Bank and regional pantries and food banks in Utah).	Law, rule or internal or external request does not mandate The Emergency Food Assistance Program. However, federal rules require a state agency, or regional office, to monitor the program in order to receive funding.	7 CFR 251	Regulatory - Once agreeing to operate the program, t <u>the</u> state agency must administer and provide oversight of the program operations.
Liquor tax funding of school lunches	State Law	Utah Code Section 32B-2-304	Regulatory
Control of school lunch revenue	State Law	53A-19-201	Regulatory
