

INTRODUCTION

History

Since 1946, the National School Lunch Program has provided financial support and federally purchased commodities to help schools serve nourishing, well-balanced meals to children. The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 expanded the program to include breakfast. Of particular importance is the amendment to the National School Lunch Act in 1975 which extended eligibility to include residential child care institutions (RCCIs).

Purpose

The purpose of all Child Nutrition Programs is stated as policy in 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 grants-in-aid and other means, in providing.....for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of non-profit school lunch programs.

The benefits of sponsoring School Nutrition Programs (SNP) such as the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) in the RCCI facility include cash reimbursement for breakfasts, lunches and snacks planned according to nutritionally adequate meal patterns and served to eligible students, as well as the provision of USDA donated food assistance (commodities) through the Food Distribution Program (FDP).

Applicable Regulations

Regulations which are pertinent to the operations of the School Nutrition Programs in an RCCI are 7 CFR: Part 210, Part 220, Part 250, and Part 3015. All regulations are available on the School Nutrition page of our website: www.doe.in.gov/food.

7 CFR - Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations

7 CFR Part 210, National School Lunch Program (NSLP) - Sets forth the requirements for participation in the NSLP. It specifies program responsibilities of State and local officials in the area of program administration, preparation and service of nutritious lunches, payment of funds, use of program funds, program monitoring and reporting and recording requirements.

7 CFR Part 220, School Breakfast Program (SBP) - Sets policies and prescribes regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, which authorizes payments to the states to assist them to initiate, maintain or expand nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and RCCIs.

7 CFR Part 250, Donation of Foods for Use in the United States - Sets forth the terms and conditions under which donated foods may be obtained from the USDA for use in the Child Nutrition Programs.

7 CFR Part 3015 - The uniform Federal assistance regulations published by the USDA to implement Office of Management and Budget circulars A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, A-122 and A-128.

Common Acronyms used in the Child Nutrition Programs

ADA = Average Daily Attendance

ADP = Average Daily Participation

AR = Administrative Review

CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

CNP = Child Nutrition Programs (all nutrition programs funded via USDA)

CNPweb = Child Nutrition Programs online reporting system

DOE = Department of Education

FDP = Food Distribution Program

FNS = Food and Nutrition Service (USDA)

HHFKA = Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act

LEA = Local Education Agency

NSLP = National School Lunch Program

OvS = Offer versus Serve

RCCI = Residential Child Care Institution

SA = State Agency (DOE)

SBP = School Breakfast Program

S&CN = School and Community Nutrition (at DOE)

SFA = School Food Authority

SMP = Special Milk Program

SNP = School Nutrition Programs (Lunch, Breakfast, Snacks, Special Milk)

USDA = United States Department of Agriculture