

Mario Monjaras

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Parents and Teachers FAQ Question: Who regulates the school nutrition program(s) in local districts?

Answer: The United States Department of Agriculture regulates the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program. School Nutrition Programs also adhere to policies and regulations administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and local health departments.:

Question: How is the School Nutrition Program funded in local districts?

Answer: The School Nutrition Program is a federally funded program and self-sustaining operation. Therefore, local monies such as property and school taxes do not fund the school nutrition program.

Question: What is Special Provision 2 and when is a district eligible to implement this Special Provision?

Answer: The National School Lunch Program regulations contain a clause known as Special Assistance Provision 2. In accordance with this provision, meals are served free to all students.

Question: What if my child is allergic to milk, peanuts, etc.?

Answer: Schools participating in USDA's School Lunch and School Breakfast programs may be required to accommodate the special dietary needs of children with allergies. A recognized medical authority, such as a physician, must provide a written diet



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prescription. The diet prescription should be specific and provide clear information about what foods are to be excluded from the child's diet. If replacing one food with another, this too must be included in the doctor's letter. For example, if the child has a milk allergy, then the doctor's note must include that milk is to be replaced with juice or water. The Child Nutrition Department staff should follow the regular menu whenever possible in accommodating children with allergies. Good communication with the child, parents or guardian, and school health team are important in providing a safe environment for a child with food allergies.

Question: What is the procedure for my child to receive a weight loss or diabetic meal plan?

Answer: Meal planning begins with the written diet order or prescription. If a recognized medical authority, such as a physician, has provided a written diet prescription for weight loss or diabetic meal plan, the first step is to submit the written diet order to the school nurse and cafeteria manager. The diet prescription should be specific and provide clear information about the child's diet. For example, the daily caloric level must be clearly defined, the current meal pattern for a diabetic diet must be provided, etc. The goal of meal planning is to provide the child with a nutritionally balanced meal that provides adequate calories for normal growth and development and, if the child is diabetic, promotes normal blood sugar levels.



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Diabetic Diet Prescription: The first step in working with a diabetic child, therefore, is to learn what method he or she is using. Depending on the variety of choices offered and the age and skill of the child in using exchanges or counting carbohydrates, the diabetic child may be able to manage his own meal planning without the school's providing a special tray or menu. The school health care team, including the Child Nutrition Staff, should still communicate with the child and parent or guardian to ensure that adequate provisions are being made at school to help the child to self-manage.

Question: Why do teachers, adults and visitors pay higher meal prices?

Answer: Student meals are subsidized by USDA commodities and state reimbursements. The state does not allow Teacher/Adult/Visitor meals receive such reimbursements; therefore, the price is slightly higher.

Question: What is commodity food and why do we use it?

Answer: Commodity food is food that is made available to school districts through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The amount of food that a school district receives is based on the number of student lunches served. The type of food offered is based upon the extra commodity food available throughout the country.

Question: Why can't outside food be use for fundraisers?



Answer: The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) has created a new set of guidelines for Texas Public Schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program. In an effort to fight childhood obesity, these rules restrict parents, student groups, faculty and administration from selling or providing restricted items during meal times. For more information about the TDA Regulations, visit the TDA website at https://squaremeals.org/

Question: What does "offer vs. serve" mean?

Answer: Offer versus serve is a provision of the reimbursable meals program under which a student must or may be offered choices within complete meals but may select fewer items (three of five components at lunch and three of four components at breakfast) for the meal to qualify for federal subsidy.

The five components of the lunch meal include:

- meat or meat alternate
- fruit
- vegetable
- bread and grains
- milk



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As long as the student takes three of the five items, the meal will be counted as a

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The four components of the breakfast meal include:

- meat or meat alternate
- fruit
- vegetable
- bread and grains
- milk

As long as the student takes three of the four items, the meal will be counted as a

complete meal and eligible for reimbursement.

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